WEBSTER'S MODERN DICTIONARY

for

HOME SCHOOL AND OFFICE

Revised, Enlarged and Corrected to Date

1910 EDITION

WEBSTER'S
Modern Dictionary
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
FOR
HOME, SCHOOL AND OFFICE

ARRANGED FOR QUICK AND EASY REFERENCE

Giving the Correct Spelling, Pronunciation, Meaning, Etymology and Common Use of

NEARLY 100,000 WORDS
SYNONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

The whole being Revised and Edited to date by the Best Lexicographers of America. Including also

AN APPENDIX OF VALUABLE INFORMATION

EMBRACING:

Postal Information; The Law of Copyright; The Law of Trade Marks and Patents; Terms and Measures Used in Physics, Engineering, etc.; Words, Phrases and Noteworthy Sayings from the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages met with in Current English; Abbreviations and Contractions commonly used in Writing and Printing, Signs and Symbols used in Writing and Printing; Concise Rules in Grammar; Concise Rules in Pronunciation, including List of Words often Mispronounced; Short Rules for spelling; Rules for Use of Capitals; How to Write a Letter; A Nineteen Page Dictionary of Synonyms.

OVER ONE HUNDRED MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS
ILLUSTRATED AND EXPLAINED

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

This new addition to the list of dictionaries is intended to present, in compact and convenient form, the essence as it were of many bulkier works, and to serve as a trustworthy and up-to-date guide to the meaning and pronunciation of English words.

Among its chief features are the comparative fulness and clearness of its definitions, the careful discrimination of the senses of the words, the variety of matter which it contains, especially in the appendices, and the attractiveness of its typography and general appearance.

The method of indicating the correct pronunciation of the words, by a system of respelling, is very simple; and as the pronouncing key is always printed at the bottom of the pages, there can never be any doubt as to the sound intended.

As doubts are apt to arise regarding the conjugation of irregular verbs, the plurals of irregular nouns, and similar matters, the different forms are shown in this dictionary in connection with the words to which they belong. Thus, along with the verb to *crop* are given the forms *cropping, cropped, cropt;* with *die—dying* and *died;* so the plurals of the noun *die,* namely, *dies* and *dice,* are duly stated and distinguished; while *dictum* is accompanied by its plural *dicta;* and so on.

The appendices must all undoubtedly prove useful, but two of them may be referred to here as of special value and novelty combined. The one is the appendix in which a number of modern terms commonly used in physics, electricity, engineering, &c., are brought together and explained with greater fulness than would have been suitable for the body of the book; the other is the pictorial appendix of mechanical movements and devices, which forms a unique feature among dictionary appendices, and the utility of which will be recognized at a glance.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

a. adjective.
adv. adverb.
conj. conjunction.
int. interjection.
n. noun.
n.pl. noun plural.
p.a. participial adjective.
pl. plural.
pp. past participle.
prep. preposition.
pret. preterit.
pron. pronoun.
vi. verb intransitive.
vt. verb transitive.

AMERICAN SCHOOL DICTIONARY

A, the indefinite article, used before a consonant. *See* AN.

Aaronic, Aaronical, ā-ron'ik, ā-ron'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to Aaron, or to his priesthood.

Aaron's-beard, ā'ronz-bērd, *n.* [several plants. A name of

Aback, a-bak', *adv.* Backwards; by surprise.

Abacus, ab'a-kus, *n.*; pl. **-ci**, or **-cuses**. A square slab forming the crowning of a column.

Abaft, a-bäft', *adv.* or *prep.* On or towards the aft or hinder part of a ship.

Abandon, a-ban'dun, *vt.* To forsake entirely; to desert.

Abandoned, a-ban'dund, *p.a.* Depraved.

Abandonment, a-ban'dun-ment, *n.* A total desertion. [low; degrade; disgrace.

Abase, a-bās', *vt.* (abasing, abased). To bring

Abasement, a-bās'ment, *n.* State of being abased; degradation. [make ashamed.

Abash, a-bash', *vt.* To put to confusion; to

Abate, a-bāt', *vt.* (abating, abated). To lessen. *vi.* To become less.

Abatement, a-bāt'ment, *n.* Act of abating; a mitigation; deduction.

Abattis, Abatis, ab'a-tis or ab-a-tē', *n.*; pl. the same. A fortification consisting of felled trees with the smaller branches cut off.

Abattoir, a-ba-twär', *n.* A public slaughter-house. [rights, and privileges of an abbot.

Abbacy, ab'a-si, *n.*; pl. **-cies**. The dignity,

Abbé, ab-ā, *n.* An inferior R. Catholic ecclesiastic with no benefice. [nunnery.

Abbess, ab'es, *n.* A female superior of a

Abbey, ab'i, *n.*; pl. **-eys**. A monastery, or convent.

Abbot, ab'ut, *n.* The male superior of an abbey.

Abbreviate, ab-brē'vi-āt, *vt.* To shorten.

Abbreviation, ab-brē'vi-ā"shon, *n.* A shortening; contraction.

Abbreviator, ab-brē'vi-ā-ter, *n.* One who abbreviates or abridges.

Abdicate, ab'di-kāt, *vt.* (abdicating, abdicated). To resign voluntarily; to relinquish. *vi.* To resign power. [cating an office.

Abdication, ab-di-kā'shon, *n.* Act of abdi-

Abdomen, ab-dō'men, *n.* The lower belly.

Abdominal, ab-dom'in-al, *a.* Pertaining to the lower belly. [wrongly.

Abduct, ab-dukt', *vt.* To entice or lead away

Abduction, ab-duk'shon, *n.* The felonious carrying off a man's daughter, wife, &c.

Abeam, a-bēm', *adv.* or *pred.a.* At right angles to the length of a ship.

Abed, a-bed', *adv.* On or in bed.

Aberrant, ab-e'rant, *a.* Wandering from; deviating from an established rule.

Aberration, ab-e-rā'shon, *n.* A wandering from; alienation of the mind.

Abet, a-bet *vt.* (abetting, abetted). To urge on; to encourage. (Chiefly in a bad sense.)

Abetment, a-bet'ment, *n.* Act of abetting.

Abetter, Abettor, a-bet'ér, *n.* One who abets.

Abeyance, a-bā'ans, *n.* Temporary extinction. (With *in* before it.)

Abhor, ab-hor', *vt.* (abhorring, abhorred). To shrink from with horror; to loathe, detest.

Abhorrence, ab-hor'rens, *n.* Detestation.

Abhorrent, ab-hor'rent, *a.* Hating; inconsistent with. (With *to*.)

Abide, a-bīd', *vi.* (abiding, abode or abided). To stay in a place; to dwell.—*vt.* To wait for; to endure.

Abiding, a-bīd'ing, *p.a.* Permanent.

Abigail, ab'i-gāl, *n.* A familiar name for a waiting woman or lady's-maid.

Ability, a-bil'li-ti, *n.* Power to do anything; talent; skill; in *pl.* the powers of the mind.

Abiogenesis, ab'i-ō-jen"e-sis, *n.* The doctrine that living matter may be produced by not-living matter. [to abiogenesis.

Abiogenetic, ab'i-o-jen-et"ik, *a.* Pertaining

Abject, ab'jekt, *a.* Mean; despicable.

Abjuration, ab-jū-rā'shon, *n.* Act of abjuring; oath taken for that end.

Abjure, ab-jūr', *vt.* (abjuring, abjured). To renounce upon oath; to reject.

Ablative, ab'lat-iv, *a.* or *n.* Applied to a case of nouns in Latin and other languages.

Ablaze, a-blāz', *adv.* On fire; in a blaze.

Able, ā'bl, *a.* Having power sufficient; capable; skilful. [ing by liquids.

Abluent, ab'lū-ent, *a.* Washing away; cleans-

Ablution, ab-lū'shon, *n.* A washing away from; a purification by water.

Ably, ā'bli, *adv.* With ability.

Abnegate, ab'nē-gāt, *vt.* To deny; to renounce.

Abnegation, ab-nē-gā'shon, *n.* A denial.

Abnormal, ab-norm'al, *a.* Deviating from a fixed rule; irregular. [a ship or vessel:

Aboard, a-bōrd', *adv.* or *prep.* On board; in

Abode, a-bōd', *n.* Residence; habitation.

Abolish, a-bol'ish, *vt.* To destroy; to abrogate.

Abolition, ab-ō-li'shon, *n.* Act of abolishing; state of being abolished.

Abolitionist, ab-ō-li'shon-ist, *n.* One who seeks to abolish anything, especially slavery.

Abominable, a-bom'in-a-bl, *a.* Loathsome.

Abominably, a-bom'in-a-bli, *adv.* Odiously.

Abominate, a-bom'in-āt, *vt.* (abominating, abominated). To hate extremely; to abhor.

Abomination, a-bom'in-ā"shon, *n.* Hatred; object of hatred; loathsomeness.

Aboriginal, ab-ō-rij'in-al, *a.* Primitive.

Aborigines, ab-ō-rij'in-ēz, *n.pl.* The original inhabitants of a country.

Abort, a-bort', *vi.* To miscarry in giving birth.

Abortion, a-bor'shon, *n.* A miscarriage.

Abortive, a-bort'iv, *a.* Immature; causing abortion; coming to nought.

Abortively, a-bort'iv-li, *adv.* Immaturely.
Abound, a-bound', *vi.* To be, or have, in great plenty.
Abounding, a-bound'ing, *p.a.* In great plenty; prevalent.
About, a-bout', *prep.* Around; near to; relating to; engaged in.—*adv.* Around; round; nearly; here and there.
Above, a-buv', *prep.* To or in a higher place than; superior to; more than; beyond; before. *adv.* To or in a higher place; chiefly.
Above-board, a-buv'bōrd, *adv.* Without concealment or deception.
Abrade, a-brād', *vt.* (abrading, abraded). To scrape off; to waste by friction. [Abraham.
Abrahamic, ā-bra-ham'ik, *a.* Pertaining to
Abrasion, ab-rā'zhon, *n.* A rubbing off; substance worn off by rubbing. [side.
Abreast, a-brest', *adv.* In a line; side by
Abridge, a-brij', *vt.* To shorten; to condense.
Abridgment, a-brij'ment, *n.* An epitome; a summary.
Abroach, a-brōch', *adv.* In a posture to flow out; set afloat; ready to be diffused.
Abroad, a-brad', *adv.* At large; away from home; in a foreign country.
Abrogate, ab'rō-gāt, *vt.* (abrogating, abrogated). To repeal; to make void.
Abrogation, ab-rō-gā'shon, *n.* Act of abrogating; a repeal; annulment.
Abrupt, ab-rupt', *a.* Broken off; steep; sudden; unceremonious. [ceremoniously.
Abruptly, ab-rupt'li, *adv.* Suddenly; un-
Abruptness, ab-rupt'nes, *n.* Suddenness; unceremonious haste.
Abscess, ab'ses, *n.* A gathering of purulent matter in some part of the body.
Abscind, ab-sind', *vt.* To cut off.
Abscission, ab-si'zhon, *n.* The act of cutting off; severance; removal.
Abscond, ab-skond', *vi.* To hide one's self; to fly from justice.
Absence, ab'sens, *n.* State of being absent; inattention to things present.
Absent, ab'sent, *a.* Being away from; not present; wanting in attention.
Absent, ab-sent', *vt.* To keep away from. (With refl. pron.) [himself.
Absentee, ab-sen-tē', *n.* One who absents
Absenteeism, ab-sen-tē'izm, *n.* State or habit of an absentee. [mind.
Absently, ab'sent-li, *adv.* With absence of
Absinthe, ab'sinth, *n.* A liqueur consisting of spirit flavoured with wormwood.
Absolute, ab'sō-lūt, *a.* Unlimited; unconditional; certain; despotic.
Absolutely, ab'sō-lūt-li, *adv.* Unconditionally; peremptorily.
Absoluteness, ab'sō-lūt-nes, *n.* State or quality of being absolute.
Absolution, ab-sō-lū'shon, *n.* A loosing from guilt, or its punishment.
Absolutism, ab'sō-lūt-izm, *n.* The principles of absolute government.
Absolve, ab-solv', *vt* To free from, as from guilt or punishment; acquit; pardon.
Absorb, ab-sorb', *vt.* To drink in; to engross.
Absorbable, ab-sorb'a-bl, *a.* That may be absorbed or swallowed up.
Absorbent, ab-sorb'ent, *a.* Imbibing; swallowing.—*n.* That which absorbs.
Absorption, ab-sorp'shon, *n.* Act or process of imbibing or swallowing up.
Absorptive, ab-sorp'tiv, *a.* Having power to absorb or imbibe. [to refrain; to forbear.
Abstain, ab-stān', *vi.* To keep back from;
Abstemious, ab-stē'mi-us, *a.* Sparing in food or drink; temperate; sober.
Absterge, ab-stėrj', *vt.* To rub or wipe off: to cleanse.
Abstergent, ab-stėrj'ent, *a.* Having absterging properties.—*n.* Whatever absterges.
Abstinence, ab'sti-nens, *n.* A keeping from the indulgence of the appetites, especially from intoxicating liquors.
Abstinent, ab'sti-nent, *a.* Abstaining from; refraining from indulgence. [abstinence.
Abstinently, ab'sti-nent-li, *adv.* With
Abstract, ab-strakt', *vt.* To draw from; to separate and consider by itself; to epitomize.
Abstract, ab'strakt, *a.* Existing in the mind only; not concrete; general in language or in reasoning.—*n.* A summary; an abridgment.
Abstracted, ab-strakt'ed, *a.* Absent in mind.
Abstractedly, ab-strakt'ed-li, *adv.* In an absent manner.
Abstraction, ab-strak'shon, *n.* Act of abstracting; deep thought; absence of mind.
Abstractive, ab-strakt'iv, *a.* Having the power or quality of abstracting.
Abstractly, ab-strakt'li, *adv.* Separately; absolutely.
Abstruse, ab-strūs', *a.* Difficult of comprehension; profound in meaning; obscure
Absurd, ab-sėrd', *a.* Contrary to reason or common sense; ridiculous.
Absurdity, ab-sėrd'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being absurd; that which is absurd.
Absurdly, ab-sėrd'li, *adv.* In an absurd manner; against common sense; ridiculously.
Abundance, a-bun'dans, *n.* Plenteousness; copiousness; wealth. [plentiful; ample.
Abundant, a-bun'dant, *a.* Abounding;
Abundantly, a-bun'dant-li, *adv.* Fully; amply; plentifully.
Abuse, a-būz', *vt.* (abusing, abused). To turn from the proper use; to ill-use; to deceive; to vilify; to violate.
Abuse, a-būs', *n.* Misuse; bad language addressed to a person; insulting words; violation. [containing abuse; insulting.
Abusive, a-būs'iv, *a.* Practising abuse;
Abut, a-but', *vi.* (abutting, abutted). To border; to meet. (With *upon*.)
Abutment, a-but'ment, *n.* That which abuts; solid support for the extremity of a bridge, arch, &c. [or mass of waters; hell.
Abyss, a-bis', *n.* A bottomless gulf; a deep pit
Acacia, a-kā'shi-a, *n.* A genus of ornamental plants, yielding catechu, gum-arabic, &c.
Academic, Academical, ak-a-dem'ik, ak-a-dem'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to an academy or university. [university or academy.
Academic, ak-a-dem'ik, *n.* A student in a
Academician, ak'a-dē-mi"shi-an, *n.* A member of an academy.
Academy, a-kad'ē-mi, *n.* A seminary of arts or sciences; a society of persons for the cultivation of arts and sciences.
Acajou, ak'a-jō, *n.* A heavy red mahogany.
Acanthus, a-kan'thus, *n.* A prickly plant, the model of the foliage of the Corinthian order.
Acaridan, a-kar'i-dan, *n.* A mite, tick, or allied animal. [assent to; to comply with.
Accede, ak-sēd', *vi.* (acceding, acceded). To
Accelerate, ak-sel'lē-rāt, *vt.* (accelerating, accelerated). To hasten; to quicken the speed of. [accelerating; increase of velocity.
Acceleration, ak-sel'lē-rā"shon, *n.* Act of
Accelerative, ak-sel'lē-rāt-iv, *a.* Adding to velocity; accelerating.
Accent, ak'sent, *n.* A tone or modulation of the voice; stress of the voice on a syllable or word; the mark which indicates this stress; manner of speaking. [accent of.
Accent, ak-sent', *vt.* To express or note the
Accented, ak-sent'ed, *p.a.* Uttered or marked with accent. [accent.
Accentual, ak-sent'ū-al, *a.* Pertaining to
Accentuate, ak-sent'ū-āt, *vt.* (accentuating, accentuated). To mark or pronounce with an accent or accents; to emphasize.
Accentuation, ak-sent'ū-ā"shon, *n.* Act of marking with the proper accents.

Accept, ak-sept', *vt.* To receive; to admit; to promise to pay, by attaching one's signature.
Acceptability, ak-sept a-bil"li-ti, *n.* Quality of being acceptable.
Acceptable, ak-sept'a-bl, *a.* That may be accepted; pleasing; gratifying.
Acceptably, ak-sept'a-bli, *adv.* In an acceptable manner.
Acceptance, ak-sept'ans, *n.* Reception; reception with approbation; a bill of exchange accepted.
Acceptation, ak-sep-tā'shon, *n.* Kind reception; meaning in which a word is understood.
Accepter, Acceptor, ak-sept'ėr, ak-sept'or, *n.* A person who accepts.
Access, ak'ses, *n.* Approach; admission; means of approach; increase.
Accessary, ak'ses-a-ri. *See* ACCESSORY.
Accessibility, ak-ses'i-bil"li-ti, *n.* Quality of being accessible.
Accessible, ak-ses'i-bl, *a.* Easy of approach; [attainable.
Accessibly, ak-ses'i-bli, *adv.* So as to be accessible.
Accession, ak-se'shon, *n.* The act of acceding; augmentation; succession to a throne.
Accessorial, ak-ses-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory.
Accessory, ak'ses-sō-ri, *a.* Additional, contributing to.—*n.* An accomplice; an adjunct.
Accidence, ak'si-dens, *n.* The changes which inflected parts of speech undergo; a work exhibiting such changes.
Accident, ak'si-dent, *n.* Quality of a being not essential to it; an unfortunate event occurring casually.
Accidental, ak-si-dent'al, *a.* Happening by chance; not necessarily belonging to.—*n.* A property or thing not essential.
Accidentally, ak-si-dent'al-li, *adv.* By accident or chance; casually.
Acclaim, ak-klām', *n.* Acclamation.—*vt.* To applaud; to declare by acclamation.
Acclamation, ak-kla-mā'shon, *n.* A shout of applause, assent, or approbation.
Acclimatize, ak-kli'mat-īz, *vt.* To habituate to a climate different from the native one.
Acclivity, ak-kliv'i-ti, *n.* A rise, as of a hill, viewed from below; ascent.
Accolade, ak-kō-lād', *n.* A ceremony used in conferring knighthood, usually a blow on the shoulder with the flat of a sword.
Accommodate, ak-kom'mō-dāt, *vt.* (accommodating, accommodated). To make suitable; to adjust; to furnish with.
Accommodating, ak-kom'mō-dāt-ing, *p.a.* Obliging; complying.
Accommodation, ak-kom'mō-dā"shon, *n.* Act of accommodating; a convenience; lodgings; loan.
Accompaniment, ak-kum'pa-ni-ment, *n.* That which accompanies; the subordinate part or parts, in music.
Accompany, ak-kum'pa-ni, *vt.* (accompanying, accompanied) To go with; to associate with; to perform music along with.
Accomplice, ak-kom'plis, *n.* An associate, especially in a crime.
Accomplish, ak-kom'plish, *vt.* To fulfil; to execute fully; to perfect.
Accomplishable, ak-kom'plish-a-bl, *a.* That may be accomplished.
Accomplished, ak-kom'plisht, *p.a.* Elegant; having a finished education.
Accomplishment, ak-kom'plish-ment, *n.* Fulfilment; acquirement; embellishment.
Accord, ak-kord', *n.* Harmony; agreement; will.—*vt.* To make to agree; to grant, or concede.—*vi.* To agree; to be in correspondence.
Accordance, ak-kord'ans, *n.* Agreement; conformity; harmony.
Accordant, ak-kord'ant, *a.* Corresponding; consonant; agreeable.
According, ak-kord'ing, *p.a.* Agreeing harmonizing; agreeable.
Accordingly, ak-kord'ing-li, *adv.* Agreeably; consequently.
Accordion, ak-kord'i-on, *n.* A small melodious, keyed wind-instrument. [address.
Accost, ak-kost', *vt.* To speak to first; to
Accouchement, ak-kösh'mong, *n.* Delivery in child-bed.
Accoucheur, ak-kö-shėr', *n.* A man who assists women in child-birth.
Account, ak-kount', *n.* A reckoning; a register of facts relating to money; narration; advantage; end; importance.—*vt.* To reckon; to consider; to deem; to value.—*vi.* To give or render reasons; to explain (with *for*).
Accountability, ak-kount'a-bil"li-ti, *n.* State of being accountable; liability.
Accountable, ak-kount'a-bl, *a.* Liable to be called to account; amenable.
Accountably, ak-kount'a-bli, *adv.* In an accountable manner.
Accountant, ak-kount'ant, *n.* One skilled or employed in accounts; one whose profession is to examine accounts.
Accountantship, ak-kount'ant-ship, *n.* The office or duties of an accountant.
Accoutre, ak-kö'tėr, *vt.* (accoutring, accoutred). To furnish with a military dress and arms. [Military dress and arms; dress.
Accoutrements, ak-kö'tėr-ments, *n. pl.*
Accredit, ak-kred'it, *vt.* To give credit or authority to; to receive, as an envoy; to bring into vogue, as a word. [sanctioned.
Accredited, ak-kred'it-ed, *p.a.* Authorized;
Accrescе, ak-kres', *vi.* To accrue.
Accrescent, ak-kres'ent, *a.* Increasing.
Accretion, ak-krē'shon, *n.* A growing to, or increase by natural growth. [growth.
Accretive, ak-krēt'iv, *a.* Increasing by
Accrue, ak-krö', *vi.* (accruing, accrued). To arise or come; to be added.
Accumulate, ak-kū'mū-lāt, *vt.* (accumulating, accumulated). To heap up; to amass.—*vi.* To increase.
Accumulation, ak-kū'mū-lā"shon, *n.* Act of accumulating; a heap; a collection.
Accumulative, ak-kū'mū-lāt-iv, *a.* That accumulates, or is accumulated.
Accumulator, ak-kū'mū-lāt-ėr, *n.* A kind of battery which stores electric energy.
Accuracy, ak'kū-rā-si, *n.* State of being accurate; precision; exactness.
Accurate, ak'kū-rāt, *a.* Done with care; exact; without error.
Accurately, ak'kū-rāt-li, *adv.* Exactly.
Accursed, ak-kėrs'ed, *a.* Lying under a curse; doomed; wicked. [accused.
Accusable, ak-kūz'a-bl, *a.* That may be
Accusation, ak-kū-zā'shon, *n.* Act of accusing; impeachment; that of which one is accused.
Accusative, ak-kūz'at-iv, *a.* or *n.* A case in grammar, in English the objective.
Accuse, ak-kūz', *vt.* (accusing, acoused). To charge with a crime; to impeach; to censure.
Accused, ak-kūzd', *n.* A person charged with a crime or offence.
Accuser, ak-kūz'ėr, *n.* One who accuses.
Accustom, ak-kus'tum, *vt.* To inure to a custom; to make familiar with by use.
Accustomed, ak-kus'tumd, *p.a.* Familiar by custom; usual; often practised. [for dice.
Ace, as, *n.* A unit; a single point on cards
Acephalous, a-sef'al-us, *a.* Without a head.
Acerbity, a-sėrb'i-ti, *n.* Sourness; bitterness or severity of language.
Acescence, a-ses'ens, *n.* A turning sour.
Acescent, a-ses'ent, *a.* Tending to sourness.
Acetic, a-set'ik, *a.* Relating to vinegar; sour.
Acetify, a-set'i-fī, *vt.* or *i.* (acetifying, acetified). To turn into acid or vinegar.

Acetous, as-ēt'us, *a.* Having the quality of vinegar; sour; acid.
Acetylene, a-set'i-lēn, *n.* A gas used for lighting houses, &c.
Ache, āk, *vi.* (aching, ached). To be in pain; to be distressed.—*n.* Continued pain.
Achieve, a-chēv', *vt.* (achieving, achieved). To bring to an end; to accomplish; to obtain by effort. [achieving; exploit; an escutcheon.
Achievement, a-chēv'ment, *n.* Act of
Aching, āk'ing, *p.a.* Being in continued pain.—*n.* Pain. [colour.
Achromatic, ak-rō-mat'ik, *a.* Free from
Acid, as'id, *a.* Sharp, or sour to the taste.—*n.* A sour substance; a substance that with certain other substances forms salts.
Acidifiable, as-id'i-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being acidified. [act or process of acidifying.
Acidification, as-id'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The
Acidifier, as-id'i-fī-ėr, *n.* A principle whose presence is necessary for acidity.
Acidify, as-id'i-fī, *vt.* (acidifying, acidified). To make acid; to convert into an acid.
Acidity, as-id'i-ti, *n.* Sourness.
Acidulate, as-id'ū-lāt, *vt.* To make moderately acid.
Acidulous, as-id'ū-lus, *a.* Slightly acid.
Acknowledge, ak-nol'lej, *vt.* (acknowledging, acknowledged). To own the knowledge of; to avow; to own or confess.
Acknowledgment, ak-nol'lej-ment, *n.* Act of acknowledging; recognition.
Acme, ak'mē, *n.* The top or highest point.
Acolyte, ak'ol-īt, *n.* One of the lowest order in the Roman church; an attendant.
Aconite, ak'on-īt, *n.* The herb wolf's-bane.
Acorn, ā'korn, *n.* The fruit of the oak.
Acorned, ā'kornd, *p.a.* Loaded or fed with acorns. [whose seeds have no seed-lobes.
Acotyledon, a-kot'il-ē"don, *n.* A plant
Acotyledonous, a-kot'il-ē"don-us, *a.* Having no seed-lobes.
Acoustic, a-kous'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the sense of hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds.
Acoustics, a-kous'tiks, *n.* The science of sound. [to make familiar; to inform.
Acquaint, ak-kwānt', *vt.* To make to know;
Acquaintance, ak-kwānt'ans, *n.* Familiar knowledge; intimacy; a person well known.
Acquaintanceship, ak-kwānt'ans-ship, *n.* State of being acquainted.
Acquiesce, ak-kwi-es', *vi.* (acquiescing, acquiesced). To rest satisfied; to admit without opposition; to comply.
Acquiescence, ak-kwi-es'ens, *n.* Assent.
Acquiescent, ak-kwi-es'ent, *a.* Resting satisfied; submitting. [acquired.
Acquirable, ak-kwīr'a-bl, *a.* That may be
Acquire, ak-kwīr', *vt.* (acquiring, acquired). To obtain; to procure.
Acquirement, ak-kwīr'ment, *n.* Act of acquiring; the thing acquired; attainment.
Acquisition, ak-kwi-zi'shon, *n.* Act of acquiring; the thing acquired; gain.
Acquisitive, ak-kwiz'it-iv, *a.* Prone or eager to acquire.
Acquit, ak-kwit', *vt.* (acquitting, acquitted). To set free from a charge or blame; to absolve; to bear or conduct (with refl. pron.).
Acquittal, ak-kwit'al, *n.* A setting free from a charge; a judicial discharge.
Acquittance, ak-kwit'ans, *n.* Discharge or release from a debt.
Acre, ā'kėr, *n.* A quantity of land, containing 4840 square yards. [in a piece of land.
Acreage, ā'ker-āj, *n.* The number of acres
Acred, ā'kėrd, *a.* Possessing acres or landed property. [taste; corroding; harsh.
Acrid, ak'rid, *a.* Sharp; hot or biting to the
Acridity, ak-rid'i-ti, *n.* Acrid quality.
Acrimonious, ak-ri-mō'ni-us, *a.* Full of acrimony; severe; sarcastic.
Acrimoniously, ak-ri-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* With sharpness or acrimony.
Acrimony, ak'ri-mo-ni, *n.* Sharpness; harshness; severity.
Acrobat, ak'rō-bat, *n.* A rope-dancer; one who practises vaulting, tumbling, &c.
Acrobatic, ak'rō-bat-ik, *a.* Pertaining to an acrobat or his performance. [skulled.
Acrocephalic, ak'rō-se-fal"ik, *a.* High-
Acrogen, ak'rō-jen, *n.* A plant increasing by extension of the stem at the top.
Acrogenous, a-kroj'en-us, *a.* Pertaining to acrogens. [Greek city, as of Athens
Acropolis, a-krop'o-lis, *n.* The citadel of a
Across, a-kros', *prep.* or *adv.* From side to side; transversely; crosswise.
Acrostic, a-kros'tik, *n.* A composition in verse, in which the first (or other) letters of the lines form the name of a person, &c.
Act, akt, *vi.* To be in action; to exert power; to conduct one's self.—*vt.* To do; to perform, as an assumed part; to counterfeit.—*n.* A deed; power, or the effect of power, put forth; a state of reality; a part of a play; law, as an act of parliament. [ing a part of a play.
Acting, akt'ing, *n.* Action; mode of perform-
Actinia, ak-tin'i-a, *n.*; pl. -iæ. A sea-anemone.
Actinic, ak-tin'ik, *a.* Pertaining to actinism.
Actinism, ak'tin-izm, *n.* The chemical action of the sun's rays.
Action, ak'shon, *n.* A deed; operation; a series of events; gesture; a suit or process; an engagement, battle.
Actionable, ak'shon-a-bl, *a.* Furnishing ground for an action at law.
Active, ak'tiv, *a.* That acts or is in action, busy; quick; denoting action.
Actively, ak'tiv-li, *adv.* In an active manner.
Activity, ak-tiv'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being active; agility; nimbleness.
Actor, akt'ėr, *n.* One who acts; an active agent; a stage-player.
Actress, akt'res, *n.* A female stage-player.
Actual, ak'tū-al, *a.* Existing in act; real; certain; positive.
Actuality, ak-tū-al'i-ti, *n.* State of being actual; reality.
Actually, ak'tū-al-li, *adv.* In fact, really.
Actuary, ak'tū-a-ri, *n.* A registrar or clerk; a specially able accountant.
Actuate, ak'tū-āt, *vt.* (actuating, actuated). To put into action; to incite. [sharp points.
Aculeate, a-kū'lē-āt, *a.* Having prickles or
Acumen, a-kū'men, *n.* Sharpness of perception; sagacity. [or keen.
Acuminate, a-kū'min-āt, *vt.* To render sharp
Acupressure, ak-ū-pre'shūr, *n.* The stopping of hæmorrhage from arteries, in surgical operations, by needles or wires.
Acute, a-kūt', *a.* Sharpened; sharp; ending in a sharp point; penetrating; having nice sensibility; sharp in sound.
Acutely, a-kūt'li, *adv.* Sharply.
Acuteness, a-kūt'nes, *n.* Sharpness; shrewdness; faculty of nice perception.
Adage, ad'āj, *n.* A proverb; a maxim.
Adagio, a-dā'jō, *a.* and *adv.* In *music*, slow; with grace.—*n.* A slow movement.
Adamant, ad'a-mant, *n.* Any substance of impenetrable hardness; the diamond.
Adamantine, ad-a-mant'in, *a.* Made of adamant; very hard.
Adamic, ad'am-ik, *a.* Pertaining to Adam.
Adamite, ad'am-īt, *n.* A descendant of Adam.
Adam's-apple, ad'amz-ap'l, *n.* The prominence on the forepart of the throat.
Adapt, a-dapt', *vt.* To fit; to adjust; to suit.
Adaptability, a-dapt'a-bil"li-ti, *n.* Capability of being adapted. [adapted.
Adaptable, a-dapt'a-bl, *a.* That may be

Adaptation, a-dap-tā'shon, *n.* Act of adapting; the result of adapting. [further.
Add, ad, *vt.* To join to; to annex; to say
Addendum, ad-den'dum, *n.*; pl. **-da**. A thing to be added; an appendix.
Adder, ad'ėr, *n.* A venomous serpent.
Addict, ad-dikt', *vt.* To apply habitually: generally in a bad sense, with refl. pron.
Addicted, ad-dikt'ed, *p.a.* Habitually given to a practice; inclined; prone.
Addiction, ad-dik'shon. *n.* The state of being addicted; devotion.
Addition, ad-di'shon, *n.* Act of adding; the thing added; increase.
Additional, ad-di'shon-al, *a.* Added on.
Additive, ad'it-iv, *a.* That is to be or may be added.
Addle, ad'l, *a.* Rotten; barren.—*vt.* (addling, addled). To make corrupt or barren.
Addle-headed, ad'l-hed-ed, *a.* Having barren brains; of weak intellect.
Address, ad-dres', *vt.* To direct; to apply to by words or writing; to speak to; to apply (one's self); to write a name and destination on.—*n.* Verbal or written application; speech or discourse to a person; tact; courtship (generally in *plural*); direction of a letter.
Addressee, ad-dres'ē, *n.* One addressed.
Adduce, ad-dūs', *vt.* (adducing, adduced). To bring forward; to cite. [adduced.
Adducible, ad-dūs'i-bl, *a.* That may be
Adductor, ad-dukt'ėr, *n.* A muscle which draws one part to another.
Adenoid, ad'en-oid, *a.* Glandular.
Adept, a-dept', *n.* One fully skilled in any art.—*a.* Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted. [of being adequate.
Adequacy, ad'ē-kwa-si, *n.* State or quality
Adequate, ad'ē-kwāt, *a.* Equal to; proportionate; fully sufficient. [adequate manner.
Adequately, ad'ē-kwāt-li, *adv.* In an
Adhere, ad-hēr', *vi.* (adhering, adhered). To stick; to cling; to remain firm.
Adherence, ad-hēr'ens, *n.* State of adhering; attachment; fidelity.
Adherent, ad-hēr'ent, *a.* Sticking to; united with.—*n.* A follower; a partisan.
Adhesion, ad-hē'zhon, *n.* Act or state of sticking to; adherence.
Adhesive, ad-hē'siv, *a.* Apt or tending to adhere; sticky; tenacious.
Adhibit, ad-hib'it, *vt.* To attach (one's signature). [counsel or warning.
Adhortatory, ad-hor'ta-tō-ri, *a.* Containing
Adieu, a-dū', *interj.* Farewell.—*n.* pl **-us** or **-ux**. A farewell. [fling fat; fatty.
Adipose, ad'i-pōs, *a.* Consisting of or resem-
Adit, ad'it, *n.* An approach; the horizontal opening into a mine.
Adjacence, Adjacency, ad-jā'sens, ad-jā'sen-si, *n.* State of lying close or contiguous.
Adjacent, ad-jā'sent, *a.* Lying near; adjoining; contiguous; neighbouring.
Adjectival, ad'jek-tiv-al, *a.* Belonging to or like an adjective.
Adjective, ad'jek-tiv, *n.* A word used with a noun, to express some quality or circumstance. [be next; to be contiguous.
Adjoin, ad-join', *vt.* To join to.—*vi.* To lie or
Adjoining, ad-join'ing, *p.a.* Adjacent.
Adjourn, ad-jėrn', *vt.* To put off to a future day; to postpone.—*vi.* To leave off for a future meeting.
Adjournment, ad-jėrn'ment, *n.* Act of adjourning; interval during which a public body defers business.
Adjudge, ad-juj', *vt.* To decree judicially; to decide.
Adjudicate, ad-jū'di-kāt, *vt.* To adjudge; to determine judicially.
Adjudication, ad-jū'di-kā"shon, *n.* Judicial sentence; judgment or decision.
Adjudicator, ad-jū'di-kāt-or, *n.* One who adjudicates.
Adjunct, ad'jungkt, *n.* A thing (or person), joined to another.—*a.* United with.
Adjuration, ad-jū-rā'shon, *n.* Act of adjuring; an oath or solemn charge.
Adjure, ad-jūr', *vt.* (adjuring, adjured). To charge on oath; to charge earnestly and solemnly.
Adjust, ad-just', *vt.* To rectify; to make exact; to regulate; to adapt; to settle.
Adjustable, ad-just'a-bl, *a.* That may or can be adjusted.
Adjustment, ad-just'ment, *n.* Act of adjusting; arrangement; settlement.
Adjutancy, ad'jū-tan-si, *n.* Office of an adjutant.
Adjutant, ad'jū-tant, *n.* An officer who assists a commanding officer; a large species of bird allied to the stork.
Admeasure, ad-me'zhūr, *vt.* To ascertain the size or capacity of.
Admeasurement, ad-me'zhūr-ment, *n.* Act of admeasuring; dimensions.
Adminicle, ad-min'i-kl, *n.* Support; aid.
Administer, ad-min'is-tėr, *vt.* To manage; to dispense; to distribute.
Administration, ad-min'is-trā"shon, *n.* Management; executive part of a government.
Administrative, ad-min'is-trāt-iv, *a.* That administers.
Administrator, ad-min-is-trāt'or, *n.* One who manages an intestate estate.
Admirable, ad'mi-ra-bl, *a.* Worthy of admiration; excellent.
Admirably, ad'mi-ra-bli, *adv.* In an admirable manner.
Admiral, ad'mi-ral, *n.* The chief commander of a fleet or navy.
Admiralty, ad'mi-ral-ti, *n.* A board of officials for administering naval affairs; the official buildings of this board.
Admiration, ad-mi-rā'shon, *n.* Wonder mingled with delight; esteem.
Admire, ad-mīr', *vt.* (admiring, admired). To regard with delight or affection.
Admirer, ad-mīr'ėr, *n.* One who admires; a lover. [miration.
Admiringly, ad-mīr'ing-li, *adv.* With ad-
Admissibility, ad-mis'i-bil"li-ti, *n.* Quality of being admissible. [admitted.
Admissible, ad-mis'i-bl, *a.* That may be
Admission, ad-mi'shon, *n.* Admittance; access; introduction; concession.
Admit, ad-mit', *vt.* (admitting, admitted). To allow to enter; to grant; to concede.
Admittance, ad-mit'ans, *n.* Permission to enter; entrance; allowance.
Admixture, ad-miks'tūr, *n.* That which is mixed with something else; a mixing.
Admonish, ad-mon'ish, *vt.* To warn, to reprove solemnly or quietly; to exhort.
Admonisher, ad-mon'ish-ėr, *n.* One who admonishes.
Admonition, ad-mō-ni'shon, *n.* Gentle or solemn reproof; instruction; caution.
Admonitory, ad-mon'i-tō-ri, *a.* Containing admonition.
Ado, a-dō', *n.* Stir; bustle; difficulty.
Adolescence, ad-ō-les'ens, *n.* A growing up to manhood; the age of youth. [manhood.
Adolescent, ad-ō-les'ent, *a.* Advancing to
Adopt, a-dopt', *vt.* To take and treat as a child, giving a title to the rights of a child; to embrace.
Adoption, a-dop'shon, *n.* Act of adopting; state of being adopted.
Adoptive, a-dopt'iv, *a.* Adopting or adopted.
Adorable, a-dōr'a-bl, *a.* Worthy to be adored.
Adorably, a-dōr'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

Adoration, a-dōr-ā'shon, *n* Worship paid to God; profound reverence
Adore, a-dōr', *vt.* (adoring, adored). To address in prayer; to worship with reverence and awe; to love intensely.
Adorer, a-dōr'ėr, *n.* One who adores
Adoringly, a-dōr'ing-li, *adv.* With adoration. [to embellish; to beautify
Adorn, a-dorn', *vt.* To deck with ornaments;
Adown, a-doun', *prep.* Down; towards the lower part of.—*adv.* Down; on the ground.
Adrift, a-drift', *adv.* Floating at random; at the mercy of any impulse.
Adroit, a-droit', *a.* Dexterous; skilful; ready.
Adroitly, a-droit'li, *adv.* With dexterity.
Adroitness, a-droit'nes, *n.* Dexterity.
Adry, a-drī', *a.* or *adv.* Thirsty.
Adscititious, ad'si-ti''shus, *a.* Additional; not requisite. [fast.
Adstriction, ad-strik'shon, *n.* A binding
Adulation, ad-ū-lā'shon, *n.* Servile flattery; excessive praise.
Adulatory, ad'ū-lā-tō-ri, *a.* Flattering; praising excessively or servilely.
Adult, a-dult', *a.* Grown to maturity.—*n.* A person grown to manhood.
Adulterate, a-dul'tėr-āt, *vt.* (adulterating, adulterated). To change to a worse state by mixing; to contaminate with base matter.
Adulterate, a-dul'tėr'āt, *a.* Adulterated.
Adulterated, a-dul'tėr-āt-ed, *p.a.* Debased by admixture.
Adulteration, a-dul'tėr-ā''shon, *n.* Act of adulterating, or state of being adulterated.
Adulterer, a-dul'tėr-ėr, *n.* A man guilty of adultery. [of adultery.
Adulteress, a-dul'tėr-es, *n.* A woman guilty
Adulterine, a-dul'tėr-in, *a.* Proceeding from adulterous commerce; spurious.
Adulterous, a-dul'tėr-us, *a.* Guilty of adultery; pertaining to adultery.
Adulterously, a-dul'tėr-us-li, *adv.* In an adulterous manner. [the marriage-bed.
Adultery, a-dul'tė-ri, *n.* Unfaithfulness to
Adumbrate, ad-um'brāt, *vt.* (adumbrating, adumbrated). To give a faint shadow of; to shadow out; to describe faintly.
Adumbration, ad-um-brā'shon, *n.* Act of adumbrating; a faint sketch.
Adust, a-dust', *a.* Burnt up; scorched.
Advance, ad-vans', *vt.* (advancing, advanced). To put forward; to promote; (in *commerce*) to pay beforehand; to supply.—*vi.* To go forward; to be promoted.—*n.* A going forward; preferment; first hint or step; rise in value; a giving beforehand.
Advanced, ad-vanst', *p.a.* In the van of intellectual or religious progress.
Advancement, ad-vans'ment, *n.* Act of moving forward; improvement
Advantage, ad-van'tāj, *n.* Favourable state; superiority; gain.—*vt.* (advantaging, advantaged). To benefit; to promote.
Advantageous, ad-van-tāj'us, *a.* Profitable; beneficial; useful.
Advantageously, ad-van-tāj'us-li, *adv.* In an advantageous manner.
Advent, ad'vent, *n.* Arrival; the coming of Christ; the four weeks before Christmas.
Adventitious, ad-ven-ti'shi-us, *a.* Accidental; casual; accessory; foreign.
Adventure, ad-ven'tūr, *n.* Hazardous enterprise; a bold undertaking.—*vt.* To risk or hazard.—*vi.* To dare; to venture.
Adventurer, ad-ven'tūr-ėr, *n.* One who risks, hazards, or braves. [adventurer.
Adventuress, ad-ven'tūr-es, *n.* A female
Adventurous, ad-ven'tur-us, *a.* Prone to incur hazard; daring; full of hazard.
Adventurously, ad-ven'tūr-us-li, *adv.* In a manner to incur hazard.

Adverb, ad'vėrb, *n.* A word which modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb.
Adverbial, ad-vėrb'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to an adverb. [manner of an adverb.
Adverbially, ad-vėrb'i-al-li, *adv.* In the
Adversary, ad'vėr-sa-ri, *n.* An enemy; an antagonist.
Adversative, ad-vėrs'at-iv, *a.* Noting or causing opposition.—*n.* A word denoting opposition.
Adverse, ad'vėrs, *a.* Hostile; unprosperous.
Adversely, ad-vėrs'li, *adv.* In an adverse manner.
Adversity, ad-vėrs'i-ti, *n.* Misfortune; affliction; calamity; distress.
Advert, ad-vėrt', *vi.* To refer or allude to; to regard. (With *to.*) [tention; heedfulness.
Advertence, ad-vėrt'ens, *n.* Regard; at-
Advertent, ad-vėrt'ent, *a.* Attentive.
Advertise, ad-vėr-tīz', *vt.* (advertising, advertised). To inform; to announce; to publish a notice of.
Advertisement, ad-vėr'tiz-ment, *n.* Information; public notice. [vertises.
Advertiser, ad-vėr-tīz'ėr, *n.* One who ad-
Advertising, ad-vėr-tīz'ing, *p.a* Containing or furnishing advertisements.
Advice, ad-vīs', *n.* Opinion offered; counsel; information.
Advisable, ad-vīs'a-bl, *a.* Fitting or proper to be done; expedient; fit.
Advise, ad-vīz', *vt.* (advising, advised). To counsel; to warn; to inform.—*vi.* To deliberate or consider. [advice.
Advised, ad-vīzd', *p.a.* Cautious; done with
Advisedly, ad-vīz'ed-li, *adv.* With deliberation or advice.
Adviser, ad-vīz'ėr, *n.* One who advises.
Advocacy, ad'vō-kā-si, *n.* Act of pleading for; defence; vindication.
Advocate, ad'vō-kāt, *n.* One who pleads for another; an intercessor.—*vt.* (advocating, advocated). To plead in favour of; to vindicate. [or duty of an advocate.
Advocateship, ad'vō-kāt-ship, *n.* The office
Advowson, ad-vou'sn, *n.* Right of presentation to a benefice in the Church of England.
Adze, adz, *n.* A kind of axe, with the edge at right angles to the handle.
Ædile, ē'dil, *n.* A Roman magistrate who had the care of public buildings, &c.
Ægis, ē'jis, *n.* A shield; protection.
Æolian, ē-ō'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds; played upon by the wind.
Aerate, ā'ėr-āt, *vt.* (aerating, aerated). To put air into; to combine with carbonic acid.
Aeration, ā-ėr-ā'shon, *n.* Impregnation of a liquid with carbonic acid gas.
Aerial, ā-ē'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to the air; high; lofty [brood of such birds.
Aeric, ē'rē, *n.* The nest of a bird of prey; a
Aeriform, ā'ėr-i-form, *a.* Having the form or nature of air. [infuse air into.
Aerify, ā'ėr-i-fī, *vt.* (aerifying, aerified). To
Aerolite, ā'ėr-ō-līt, *n.* A meteoric stone.
Aerology, ā-ėr-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of atmospheric phenomena.
Aerometer, ā-ėr-om'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for finding the density of air and gases.
Aerometry, ā-ėr-om'et-ri, *n.* The science of measuring the density of air and gases.
Aeronaut, ā-ėr-ō-nat, *n.* One who sails or floats in the air. [aerial sailing.
Aeronautic, ā'ėr-ō-nat''ik, *a.* Pertaining to
Aeronautics, ā'ėr-ō-nat''iks, *n.* The science or art of sailing in the air.
Aerostatic, ā'ėr-ō-stat''ik, *a.* Pertaining to aerostatics.
Aerostatics, ā'ėr-ō-stat''iks, *n.* The science which treats of air in a state of rest.
Æsculapian, es-kū-lā'pi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Æsculapius, the god of medicine.

Æsthetic, Æsthetical, ēs-thet'ik, ēs-thet'-ik-al, or es-, *a.* Pertaining to æsthetics.
Æsthetics, ēs-thet'iks, or es-, *n.* The science of the beautiful; the philosophy of taste.
Ætiology, ē-ti-ol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of causation; the assigning of causes or reasons.
Afar, a-fär', *adv.* At, to, or from a distance.
Affability, af-fa-bil'i-ti, *n.* Courteousness; civility; urbanity. [courteous; accessible.
Affable, af'fa-bl, *a.* Easy to be spoken to;
Affably, af'fa-bli, *adv.* In an affable manner.
Affair, af-fär', *n.* That which is to do, or which is done; business.
Affect, af-fekt', *vt.* To act upon; to move the feelings of; to aim at; to pretend.
Affectation, af-fek-tā'shon, *n.* False pretence; an artificial air put on by a person.
Affected, af-fekt'ed, *p.a.* Inclined to; full of affectation; assumed artificially.
Affectedly, af-fekt'ed-li, *adv.* In an affected manner; feignedly.
Affecting, af-fekt'ing, *p.a.* Pathetic; tender; exciting. [fecting manner.
Affectingly, af-fekt'ing-li, *adv.* In an af-
Affection, af-fek'shon, *n.* The state of being affected; fondness; love. [loving; fond.
Affectionate, af-fek'shon-āt, *a.* Tender;
Affectionately, af-fek'shon-āt-li, *adv.* Fondly.
Affectioned, af-fek'shond, *a.* Inclined.
Affeer, af-fēr', *vt.* To assess or settle, as an arbitrary fine. [wards.
Afferent, af'fēr-ent, *a.* Carrying to or in-
Affiance, af-fī'ans, *n.* Faith pledged; marriage contract; reliance. — *vt.* (affiancing, affianced). To pledge one's faith to; to betroth.
Affianced, af-fī'anst, *p.a.* Betrothed.
Affidavit, af-fi-dā'vit, *n.* A written declaration upon oath.
Affiliate, af-fil'i-āt, *vt.* (affiliating, affiliated). To adopt; to assign to a father; to unite to a chief society or body.
Affiliation, af-fil'i-ā''shon, *n.* Act of affiliating; association.
Affinity, af-fin'i-ti, *n.* Relation by marriage; resemblance; chemical attraction.
Affirm, af-fėrm', *vt.* To assert; to declare; to ratify.—*vi.* To declare solemnly.
Affirmable, af-fėrm'a-bl, *a.* That may be affirmed.
Affirmation, af-fėrm-ā'shon, *n.* Act of affirming; declaration; ratification.
Affirmative, af-fėrm'at-iv, *a.* That affirms; positive.—*n.* That which expresses assent.
Affirmatively, af-fėrm'at-iv-li, *adv.* In an affirmative manner.
Affix, af-fiks', *vt.* To fasten to; to subjoin.—*n.* af'fiks. A syllable or letter added to a word.
Afflatus, af-flā'tus, *n.* Inspiration.
Afflict, af-flikt', *vt.* To distress; to grieve; to harass.
Afflicting, af-flikt'ing, *p.a.* Distressing.
Affliction, af-flik'shon, *n.* State of being afflicted; distress; grief. [tion; painful.
Afflictive, af-flikt'iv, *a.* Containing afflic-
Affluence, af'flū-ens, *n.* A flowing to; abundance; opulence; wealth.
Affluent, af'flū-ent, *a.* Flowing to; wealthy; abundant.—*n.* A river that flows into another river. [flows to.
Afflux, af-fluks, *n.* A flowing to; that which
Afford, af-fōrd', *vt.* To yield; to supply; to be able to give, grant, buy, or expend.
Afforest, af-for'est, *vt.* To convert into forest. [free,
Affranchise, af-fran'chiz, *vt.* To make
Affray, af-frā', *n.* A tumult; brawl.
Affright, af-frīt', *vt.* To frighten; to terrify. *n.* Sudden or great fear.
Affront, af-frunt', *vt.* To insult; to offend; *n.* Open defiance; insult.
Affronting, af-frunt'ing, *p.a.* Contumelious; abusive; insulting.
Affusion, af-fū'zhon, *n.* The act of pouring upon, or sprinkling with a liquid.
Afield, a-fēld', *adv.* To or in the field.
Afloat, a-flōt', *adv.* or *a.* Floating; in circulation (as a rumour).
Afoot, a-fut', *adv.* On foot; in action.
Aforehand, a-fōr'hand, *adv.* Beforehand; before.
Aforementioned, a-fōr'men-shond, *a.* Mentioned before.
Aforenamed, a-fōr'nāmd, *a.* Named before.
Aforesaid, a-fōr'sād, *a.* Said before.
Afraid, a-frād', *a.* Struck with fear; fearful.
Afresh, a-fresh', *adv.* Anew; again.
African, af'rik-an, *a.* Belonging to Africa. *n.* A native of Africa.
Africander, af'rik-an-dėr, *n.* A native of South Africa, born of white, especially of Dutch, parents.
Aft, äft, *a.* or *adv.* Abaft; astern.
After, äft'ėr, *a.* Later in time; subsequent; *prep.* Later in time than; behind; according to; in imitation of.—*adv.* Later in time.
After-birth, äft'ėr-bėrth, *n.* That which is expelled from the uterus after the birth of a child. [in the same year.
After-crop, äft'ėr-krop, *n.* A second crop
After-damp, äft'ėr-damp, *n.* Choke-damp arising from an explosion of fire-damp.
Aftermath, äft'ėr-math, *n.* A second crop of grass in the same season.
Aftermost, äft'ėr-mōst, *a.* Hindmost.
Afternoon, äft'ėr-nōn, *n.* The part of the day which follows noon.
After-piece, äft'ėr-pēs, *n.* A piece performed after a play; a farce.
After-thought, äft'ėr-that, *n.* Reflection after an act.
Afterward, Afterwards, äft'ėr-werd, äft'ėr-wėrdz, *adv.* In subsequent time.
Again, a-gen', *adv.* Once more; further.
Against, a-genst', *prep.* In opposition to; in expectation of.
Agape, a-gāp', *a.* With the mouth wide open.
Agate, ag'at, *n.* A semi-pellucid mineral.
Age, āj, *n.* A period of time; an epoch; number of years during which a person has lived; decline of life; oldness; legal maturity.—*vt.* and *t.* (aging, aged). To grow or make old; to show signs of advancing age.
Aged, āj'ed, *a.* Old; having a certain age.
Agency, ā'jen-si, *n.* Instrumentality; office or business of an agent.
Agenda, a-jen'da, *n.pl.* Memoranda; business to be transacted at a meeting.
Agent, ā'jent, *n.* One who acts; a deputy; an active cause or power.
Agglomerate, ag-glom'mē-rāt, *vt.* To gather into a mass.—*vi.* To grow into a mass.
Agglomeration, ag-glom'mē-rā''shon, *n.* Act of agglomerating; heap.
Agglutinant, ag-glū'tin-ant, *n.* Any viscous or gluey substance. [to cause to adhere.
Agglutinate, ag-glū'tin-āt, *vt.* To glue to;
Agglutination, ag-glū'tin-ā''shon, *n.* Act of agglutinating; in *philology*, the loose combination of roots to form words.
Aggrandize, ag'gran-dīz, *vt* To make great; to magnify.
Aggrandizement, ag'gran-dīz-ment, *n.* Act of aggrandizing; augmentation.
Aggravate, ag'gra-vāt, *vt.* (aggravating, aggravated). To intensify; to exasperate.
Aggravating, ag'gra-vāt-ing, *p.a.* Making worse; provoking.
Aggravation, ag-gra-vā'shon, *n.* Act of aggravating; provocation.
Aggregate, ag'grē-gāt, *vt.* To bring together; to heap up.—*a.* Formed of parts collected.—*n.* A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars.

Aggregately, ag'grē-gāt-li, *adv.* Collectively.
Aggregation, ag-grē-gā'shon, *n.* Act of aggregating; an aggregate or collection.
Aggression, ag-gre'shon, *n.* The first act of hostility; attack.
Aggressive, ag-gres'iv, *a.* Taking the first step against; prone to encroachment.
Aggressor, ag-gres'or, *n.* The person who commences hostilities. [injure.
Aggrieve, ag-grēv', *vt.* To pain, oppress, or
Aghast, a-gast', *a.* or *adv.* Amazed; stupefied. Also *agast.*
Agile, aj'il, *a.* Ready to act; nimble.
Agility, a-jil'i-ti, *n.* Nimbleness; activity.
Agio, ā'ji-ō, *n.* The difference in value between paper and metallic money.
Agitate, aj'it-āt, *vt.* (agitating, agitated). To put in violent motion; to shake briskly; to excite; to consider; to discuss.
Agitated, aj'it-āt-ed, *p.a.* Disturbed.
Agitation, aj-it-ā'shon. *n.* Excitement; emotion; discussion.
Agitator, aj'it-āt-or, *n.* One who excites discontent, sedition, or revolt.
Aglet, ag'let, *n.* A point or tag at the ends of fringes or of lace. [side.
Agnate, ag'nāt, *a.* Related by the father's
Agnomen, ag-nō'men, *n.* An additional name or epithet conferred on a person.
Agnostic, ag-nos'tik, *n.* One who disclaims any knowledge of God or of anything but material phenomena.—*a.* Pertaining to agnostics or their doctrines.
Agnosticism, ag-nes'ti-sizm. *n.* The doctrines or belief of agnostics.
Ago, a-gō', *adv.* or *a.* Past; gone.
Agog, a-gog', *adv.* In eager excitement.
Agoing, a-gō'ing, *adv.* In motion.
Agonize, ag'ō-nīz, *vt.* (agonizing, agonized). To writhe with extreme pain.—*vt.* To distress with extreme pain; to torture. [pain.
Agonizing, ag'ō-nīz-ing, *p.a.* Giving extreme
Agonizingly, ag'ō-nīz-ing-li, *adv.* With extreme anguish.
Agony, ag'ō-ni, *n.* Extreme pain of body or mind; anguish; the pangs of death.
Agora, ag'o-ra, *n.* A public assembly in ancient Greece; the market-place.
Agrarian, a-grā'ri-an, *a.* Relating to lands.
Agrarianism, a-grā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The principles of those who favour an equal division of lands. [concord; to correspond; to suit.
Agree, a-grē', *vi.* (agreeing, agreed). To be in
Agreeable, a-grē'a-bl, *a.* Suitable to; pleasing; grateful.
Agreeableness, a-grē'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being agreeable; suitableness.
Agreeably, a-grē'a-bli, *adv.* In an agreeable manner; conformably.
Agreement, a-grē'ment, *n.* Harmony; conformity; stipulation.
Agrestic, a-gres'tik, *a.* Rural; rustic.
Agricultural, ag-ri-kul'tūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to agriculture.
Agriculture, ag'ri-kul-tūr, *n.* The art or science of cultivating the ground.
Agriculturist, ag-ri-kul'tūr-ist, *n.* One skilled in agriculture.
Aground, a-ground', *adv.* Stranded.
Ague, ā'gū, *n.* An intermittent fever, with cold fits and shivering.
Agued, ā'gūd, *p.a.* Having a fit of ague.
Aguish, ā'gū-ish, *a.* Having the qualities of an ague; shivering.
Ah, ä, *interj.* Expressing surprise, pity, &c.
Aha, ä-hä', *interj.* Expressing triumph or contempt.
Ahead, a-hed', *adv.* Before; onward.
Ahoy, a-hoi', *exclam.* A sea-term used in hailing.
Aid, ād, *vt.* To help; to relieve.—*n.* Help; assistance; a helper.
Aide-de-camp, ād-de-kong, *n.*; pl. **Aides-de-camp**. An officer attendant on a general.
Aidless, ād'les, *a.* Without aid.
Aigret, Aigrette, ā'gret, ā-gret', *n.* A plume or ornament for the head composed of feathers or precious stones.
Aiguille, ā'gwil, *n.* A needle-like pointed rock or mountain mass, or mass of ice.
Ail, āl, *vt.* To pain; to affect with uneasiness. *vi.* To be in pain or trouble.
Ailment, āl'ment, *n.* Pain; disease.
Aim, ām, *vi.* To point with a missive weapon; to intend; to endeavour.—*vt.* To level or direct as a firearm.—*n.* That which is aimed at; direction; purpose; drift.
Aimless, ām'les, *a.* Without aim.
Air, ār, *n.* The fluid which we breathe; a light breeze; a tune; mien; *pl.* affected manner.—*vt.* To expose to the air; to ventilate; to dry. [a fish containing air.
Air-bladder, ār'blad-der, *n.* The bladder of
Air-built, ār'bilt, *a.* Chimerical.
Air-cushion, ār'kush-on, *n.* An inflated bag of air-tight cloth.
Air-gun, ār'gun, *n.* A gun to discharge bullets by means of condensed air.
Airily, ār'i-li, *adv.* In an airy manner.
Airiness, ār'i-nes, *n.* Openness; gaiety.
Airing, ār'ing, *n.* An exposure to the air or to a fire; an excursion in the open air.
Airless, ār'les, *a.* Destitute of fresh air.
Air-pump, ār'pump, *n.* A machine for pumping the air out of a vessel.
Air-shaft, ār'shaft, *n.* A passage for air into a mine. [not to let air pass.
Air-tight, ār'tīt, *a.* So tight or compact as
Airy, ār'i, *a.* Open to the free air; high in air; light; thin; vain; gay.
Aisle, īl, *n.* A wing or side of a church; a passage in a church [an ox.
Aitchbone, āch'bōn, *n.* The rump-bone of
Ajar, a-jär', *adv.* Partly open, as a door.
Akee, a-kē', *n.* The fruit of a W. African tree, now common in the W. Indies, &c.
Akimbo, a-kim'bō, *pred.a.* or *adv.* With the elbow outwards and the hand on the hip.
Akin, a-kin', *a.* Of kin; related to; partaking of the same properties.
Alabaster, al'a-bas-tėr, *n.* A soft marble-like mineral.—*a.* Made of alabaster.
Alack, a-lak', *interj.* Expressing sorrow.
Alacrity, a-lak'ri-ti, *n.* Liveliness; cheerfulness; promptitude.
Alamode, ä-lä-mōd', *adv.* According to fashion.—*n.* A thin black silk.
Alarm, a-lärm', *n.* A call to arms; sudden surprise; fright; a notice of danger.—*vt.* To give notice of danger; to disturb.
Alarm-bell, a-lärm'bel, *n.* A bell that gives notice of danger. [signal of alarm.
Alarm-gun, a-lärm'gun, *n.* A gun fired as a
Alarming, a-lärm'ing, *p.a.* Terrifying.
Alarmingly, a-lärm'ing-li, *adv.* So as to excite apprehension.
Alarmist, a-lärm'ist, *n.* One prone to excite alarm.—*a.* Exciting unnecessary alarm.
Alarum, a-lär'um, *n.* Alarm. (Poet.)
Alas, a-las', *interj.* Expressing grief, pity, &c.
Alb, alb, *n.* A long robe of white linen.
Albata, al-bā'ta, *n.* German silver.
Albatros, al'ba-tros, *n.* An aquatic bird of southern seas, the largest sea-bird known.
Albeit, al-bē'it, *adv.* Be it so; although.
Albino, al-bī'nō, *n.* A person with abnormally white skin and hair, and pink eyes.
Album, al'bum, *n.* A book for autographs, sketches, &c.
Albumen, al-bū'men, *n.* The white of an egg; a substance of the same kind found in animals and vegetables
Albuminous, al bū'min-us, *a.* Pertaining to or having the properties of albumen.

Alburnum, al-bėr'num, *n.* Sap-wood of a tree. [alchemy.
Alchemist, al'kem-ist, *n.* One who practises
Alchemy, al'ke-mi, *n.* An obsolete science, aiming at changing metals into gold, &c.
Alcohol, al'kō-hol, *n.* Pure spirit of a highly intoxicating nature. [alcohol.
Alcoholic, al-kō-hol'ik, *a.* Pertaining to
Alcoholism, al'kō-hol-izm, *n.* The condition of habitual drunkards.
Alcove, al'kōv, *n.* A recess.
Aldehyde, al'dē-hīd, *n.* A colourless liquid produced by oxidation of alcohol.
Alder, ą̈l'dėr, *n.* A tree generally growing in moist land. [magistrate of a town.
Alderman, ą̈l'dėr-man, *n.*; pl. **-men**. A
Ale, āl, *n.* A fermented malt liquor; beer.
Alee, a-lē', *adv.* On the lee side of a vessel.
Alembic, a-lem'bik, *n.* A chemical vessel used in distillation.
Alert, a-lėrt', *a.* Vigilant; quick; prompt.
Alertness, a-lėrt'nes, *n.* Briskness; activity.
Alexandrine, al'egz-an''drin, *n.* A verse of twelve syllables.
Alga, al'ga, *n.*; pl. **-gæ**. A sea-weed.
Algebra, al'je-bra, *n.* The science of computing by symbols.
Algebraic, Algebraical, al-jē-brā'ik, al-jē-brā'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to algebra.
Algebraically, al-jē-brā'ik-al-li, *adv.* By algebraic process. [algebra.
Algebraist, al'jē-brā-ist, *n.* One versed in
Alias, ā'li-as, *adv.* Otherwise.—*n.*; pl. **-ses**. An assumed name.
Alibi, al'i-bī, *n.* The plea of a person who, charged with a crime, alleges that he was elsewhere when the crime was committed.
Alien, ą̈l'yen, *a.* Foreign; estranged from.—*n.* A foreigner.
Alienable, āl'yen-a-bl, *a.* That may be alienated or transferred to another.
Alienate, ą̈l'yen-āt, *vt.* (alienating, alienated). To transfer to another; to estrange. [ating.
Alienation, āl-yen-ā'shon, *n.* Act of alien-
Alight, a-līt', *vi.* To get down; to settle on.
Alight, a-līt', *pred. a.* or *adv.* Lighted; kindled.
Alike, a-lik', *a.* Like; similar.—*adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree.
Aliment, al'i-ment, *n.* Nourishment; food.
Alimental, al-i-ment'al, *a.* Nourishing.
Alimentary, al-i-ment'a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to aliment or food.
Alimony, al'i-mo-ni, *n.* Allowance to a woman legally separated from her husband.
Aliped, ą̈l'i-ped, *n.* A wing-footed animal.
Aliquot, ą̈l'i-kwot, *a.* A part of a number which divides the whole without remainder.
Alive, a-līv', *a.* Living; lively; susceptible.
Alkalescent, al-ka-les'ent, *a.* Slightly alkaline.
Alkali, al'ka-li, *n.*; pl. **-lies** or **-is**. A substance, as potash and soda, which neutralizes acids and unites with oil or fat to form soap.
Alkaline, al'ka-līn, *a.* Having the properties of an alkali.
Alkaloid, al'ka-loid, *n.* A substance resembling an alkali, or having alkaline properties.
Alkoran, al-kō'ran, *n.* The Koran.
All, ą̈l, *a.* Every part; every one.—*n.* The whole; everything.—*adv.* Wholly; entirely.
Allah, al'la, *n.* The Arabic name of God.
Allay, al-lā', *vt.* To repress; to assuage.
Allegation, al-lē-gā'shon, *n.* Affirmation; declaration.
Allege, al-lej', *vt.* (alleging, alleged). To adduce; to assert; to plead in excuse.
Allegiance, al-lē'ji-ans, *n.* Loyalty.
Allegoric, Allegorical, al-li-gor'ik, al-li-gor'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to allegory; figurative.
Allegorically, al-lē-gor'ik-al-li, *adv.* By way of allegory. [gorizes.
Allegorist, al'l-gō-rist, *n.* One who alle-
Allegorize, al'li-gō-rīz, *vt.* To turn into allegory.—*vi.* To use allegory.
Allegory, al'li-gō-ri, *n.* A speech or discourse which conveys a meaning different from the literal one. [sprightly movement.
Allegro, al-lā'grō. A word denoting a brisk
Alleluiah, al-lē-lū'ya, *n.* Praise to Jehovah; a word used to express pious joy.
Alleviate, al-lē'vi-āt, *vt.* (alleviating, alleviated). To make light; to assuage.
Alleviation, al-lē-vi-ā'shon, *n.* Act of alleviating; mitigation.
Alley, al'i, *n.* A narrow walk or passage.
All-fools' Day, ą̈l'fōlz-dā, *n.* 1st April.
All-hail, ą̈l-hāl', *interj.* All health: a salutation. [hal'lōz, *n.* All-Saints' Day.
All-hallow, All-hallows, ą̈l-hal'lō, ą̈l-
All-hallowmas or **-tide**, ą̈l-hal'lō-mas, -tīd, *n.* The time near All-Saints' Day.
Alliance, al-lī'ans, *n.* State of being allied; confederacy; league.
Allied, al-līd', *p.a.* United by treaty.
Alligation, al-li-gā'shon, *n.* Act of tying together; a rule of arithmetic.
Alligator, al'li-gā-tor, *n.* The American crocodile.
Alliteration, al-lit-ėr-ā'shon, *n.* The repetition of a letter at the beginning of two or more words in close succession.
Alliterative, al-lit'ėr-at-iv, *a.* Pertaining to alliteration.
Allocate, al'lō-kāt, *vt.* (allocating, allocated). To distribute; to assign to each his share.
Allocation, al-lō-kā'shon, *n.* Distribution; assignment.
Allocution, al-lō-kū'shon, *n.* The act or manner of speaking; a formal address.
Allodial, al-lō'di-al, *a.* Held independent of a lord paramount.
Allodium, al-lō'di-um, *n.* Freehold estate.
Allomorphism, al-lo-mor'fizm, *n.* Difference of form, with sameness of substance.
Allopathic, al-lō-path'ik, *a.* Pertaining to allopathy.
Allopathy, al-lop'a-thi, *n.* The ordinary mode of curing diseases, by using medicines which produce a condition contrary to that of the disease. [by lot; to apportion.
Allot, al-lot', *vt.* (allotting, allotted). To give
Allotment, al-lot'ment, *n.* Act of allotting; a share allotted.
Allotropy, al-lot'ro-pi, *n.* The capability of substances of existing in more than one form.
Allow, al-lou', *vt.* To grant; to admit; to abate; to bestow, as compensation.
Allowable, al-lou'a-bl, *a.* That may be allowed. [manner.
Allowably, al-lou'a-bli, *adv.* In an allowable
Allowance, al-lou'ans, *n.* Act of allowing; that which is allowed; abatement.
Alloy, al-loi', *vt.* To mix with baser metals; to abate by mixture.—*n.* A baser metal mixed with a finer; a metallic compound. [ber.
All-saints' Day, ą̈l'sānts dā, *n.* 1st November.
All-souls' Day, ą̈l'sōlz dā, *n.* 2nd November.
Allude, al-lūd', *vi.* (alluding, alluded). To refer to; to hint at.
Allure, al-lūr', *vt.* (alluring, allured). To draw by some lure; to entice; to decoy.
Allurement, al-lūr'ment, *n.* That which allures, temptation; enticement.
Alluring, al-lūr'ing, *p.a.* Attractive.
Alluringly, al-lūr'ing-li, *adv.* In an alluring manner. [a hint; a reference.
Allusion, al-lū'zhon, *n.* The act of alluding;
Allusive, Allusory, al-lū'siv, al-lū'so-ri, *a.* Containing allusion.
Alluvial, al-lū'vi-al, *a.* Deposited by water.
Alluvion, al-lū'vi-on, *n.* Land added to a property by soil washed up by the sea or a river. [deposited by the action of water.
Alluvium, al-lū'vi-um, *n.*; pl. **-via**. Soil

Ally, al-lī', *vt.* (allying, allied). To unite by friendship, marriage, or treaty; to associate. *n.* One related by marriage or other tie; an associate.

Almanac, al'ma-nak, *n.* A calendar of days, [weeks, and months, &c.

Almightiness, al-mī'ti-nes, *n.* Omnipotence.

Almighty, al-mī'ti, *a.* Omnipotent.—*n.* God.

Almond, ä'mund, *n.* The nut of the almond-tree; *pl.* the tonsils of the throat.

Almoner, al'mon-ėr, *n.* A dispenser of alms.

Almonry, al'mon-ri, *n.* The place where alms are distributed.

Almost, al'most, *adv.* Nearly; well-nigh; for [the greatest part.

Alms, ämz, *n.pl.* A charitable gift.

Alms-deed, ämz'dēd, *n.* An act of charity.

Alms-house, ämz'hous, *n.* A house where poor persons are lodged and supported.

Alms-man, ämz'man, *n.* One supported by alms.

Aloe, al'ō, *n.* A succulent plant; *pl.* a bitter purgative medicine.

Aloetic, al-ō-et'ik, *a.* Pertaining to aloes.

Aloft, a-loft', *adv.* In the sky; on high.

Alone, a-lōn', *a.* Solitary.—*adv.* Separately.

Along, a-long', *adv.* Lengthwise; forward.—*prep.* By the side of; lengthwise.

Aloof, a-lōf', *adv.* At a distance; apart.

Aloud, a-loud', *adv.* Loudly.

Alp, alp, *n.* A high mountain.

Alpaca, al-pak'a, *n.* A Peruvian animal, with long, soft, and woolly hair; cloth made of its hair, or a similar cloth.

Alpenstock, al'pen-stok, *n.* A long stick shod with iron, used in climbing mountains.

Alpha, al'fa, *n.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet; the first or beginning.

Alphabet, al'fa-bet, *n.* The letters of a language arranged in the customary order.

Alphabetical, al-fa-bet'ik-al, *a.* In the order of an alphabet.

Alphabetically, al-fa-bet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an alphabetical manner or order.

Alpine, al'pīn, *a.* Pertaining to high moun- [tains.

Already, al-red'i, *adv.* Before or by this time; even now.

Also, al'sō, *adv.* Likewise; in the same man- [ner; further.

Altar, al'tėr, *n.* An elevated place on which sacrifices were offered; the communion table.

Altar-cloth, al'tėr-kloth, *n.* A cloth to lay upon an altar in churches.

Altar-piece, al'tėr-pēs, *n.* A painting placed over the altar in a church.

Alter, al'tėr, *vt.* To make some change in; to vary.—*vi.* To vary.

Alterable, al'tėr-a-bl, *a.* That may alter, or [be altered.

Alteration, al-tėr-ā'shon, *n.* Partial change or variation.

Alterative, al'tėr-at-iv, *a.* Causing alteration.—*n.* A medicine which induces a change in the habit or constitution.

Altercate, al'tėr-kāt, *vi.* (altercating, altercated). To dispute; to wrangle.

Altercation, al-tėr-kā'shon, *n.* Heated dispute; wrangle.

Alternate, al-tėrn'āt, *a.* Being by turns.—*vt.* (alternating, alternated). To cause to follow by turns; to interchange.—*vi.* To happen or act by turns.

Alternately, al-tėrn'āt-li, *adv.* By turns.

Alternation, al-tėrn-ā'shon, *n.* Reciprocal succession; interchange.

Alternative, al-tėrn'at-iv, *n.* A choice of [two things.

Alternatively, al-tėrn'at-iv-li, *adv.* In the manner of alternatives.

Although, al-ŦHŌ', *conj.* Be it so; admit all [that.

Altitude, al'ti-tūd, *n.* Height; eminence; elevation.

Alto, al'tō, *a.* High.—*n.* In *music*, contralto.

Altogether, al-tō-geŦH'ėr, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; without exception.

Alto-rilievo, al'tō-rē-lyā''vō, *n.* High relief: a term in sculpture.

Altruism, al'trō-izm, *n.* Devotion to others or to humanity; the opposite of selfishness.

Altruistic, al-trō-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining or relating to altruism.

Alum, al'um, *n.* An astringent salt of great use in medicine and the arts.

Alumina, al-ū'min-a, *n.* The oxide of aluminium; the chief ingredient of clay.

Aluminous, al-ū'min-us, *a.* Pertaining to or containing alumina; clayey.

Alumnus, a-lum'nus, *n.*; pl. **-ni**. A pupil; a graduate of a university.

Alveolar, Alveolate, al-vē'o-lėr, al-vē'o-lāt, *a.* Containing sockets; resembling a honey-comb.

Alvine, al'vīn, *a.* Belonging to the lower [belly.

Always, al'wāz, *adv.* At all times; continu- [ally.

Am, am. The first person singular, present tense, indicative mood, of the verb *to be*.

Amain, a-mān', *adv.* Vigorously.

Amalgam, a-mal'gam, *n.* A compound of quicksilver with another metal; a compound.

Amalgamate, a-mal'gam-āt, *vt.* To mix, as quicksilver with another metal.—*vi.* To unite in an amalgam; to blend.

Amalgamation, a-mal'gam-ā''shon, *n.* The act or operation of amalgamating.

Amanuensis, a-man'ū-en''sis, *n.*; pl. **-ses**. One who writes what another dictates.

Amaranth, am'a-ranth, *n.* The unfading flower; a colour inclining to purple.

Amaranthine, am-a-ran'thin, *a.* Unfading.

Amaryllis, am-a-ril'lis, *n.* Lily-asphodel.

Amass, a-mas', *vt.* To form into a mass; to accumulate; to heap up.

Amateur, am-a-tūr', *n.* A lover of any art or science, not a professor.

Amatory, am'a-tō-ri, *a.* Relating to love; causing love; amorous.

Amaze, a-māz', *vt.* (amazing, amazed). To astonish; to bewilder.

Amazedly, a-māz'ed-li, *adv.* With amaze- [ment.

Amazement, a-māz'ment, *n.* Wonder; perplexity.

Amazing, a-māz'ing, *p.a.* Very wonderful.

Amazingly, a-māz'ing-li, *adv.* In an astonishing degree.

Amazon, am'a-zon, *n.* A warlike or masculine woman; a virago.

Amazonian, am-a-zō'ni-an, *a.* Relating to the Amazons.

Ambassador, am-bas'sa-dor, *n.* A representative of a sovereign or state at a foreign court.

Ambassadress, am-bas'sa-dres, *n.* The wife of an ambassador.

Amber, am'bėr, *n.* A mineralized pale-yellow resin of extinct pine-trees.

Ambergris, am'bėr-grēs, *n.* A fragrant, solid, opaque, ash-coloured substance.

Ambidexter, am-bi-deks'tėr, *n.* One who uses both hands with equal facility.

Ambidextrous, am-bi-deks'trus, *a.* Using both hands alike.

Ambient, am'bi-ent, *a.* Encompassing.

Ambiguity, am-bi-gū'i-ti, *n.* Doubtfulness of signification.

Ambiguous, am-big'ū-us, *a.* Of uncertain [signification; doubtful.

Ambiguously, am-big'ū-us-li, *adv.* In an ambiguous manner.

Ambit, am'bit, *n.* Compass; scope.

Ambition, am-bi'shon, *n.* Desire of preferment or power.

Ambitious, am-bi'shus, *a.* Aspiring.

Ambitiously, am-bi'shus-li, *adv.* In an ambitious manner.

Amble, am'bl, *vi.* (ambling, ambled). To move, as a horse, by lifting the two legs on each side alternately; to go between a walk and a trot.—*n.* A peculiar motion of a horse; a pace between a walk and a trot.

Ambler, am'blėr, *n.* A horse which ambles.

Ambrosia, am-brō'zhi-a, *n.* The imaginary food of the gods, which conferred immortality.
Ambrosial, am-brō'zhi-al, *a.* Of the nature of ambrosia; fragrant; delicious.
Ambulance, am'bū-lans, *n.* An itinerant hospital; a wagon for the sick or wounded.
Ambulatory, am'bū-lā-tō-ri, *a.* Movable. *n.* A part of a building to walk in.
Ambuscade, am-bus-kād', *n.* The act or place of lying in wait in order to surprise; the troops lying in wait; ambush.
Ambush, am'bush, *n.* Ambuscade.
Ameliorate, a-mēl'yor-āt, *vt.* To make better.
Amelioration, a-mēl'yor-ā"shon, *n.* A making better; improvement.
Amen, ā-men', *adv.* So be it.
Amenable, a-mēn'a-bl, *a.* Accountable; responsible. [*vi.* To grow better.
Amend, a-mend', *vt.* To correct; to improve.
Amende, ā-mängd, *n.* A fine; reparation.
Amendment, a-mend'ment, *n.* A change for the better; correction; reformation.
Amends, a-mendz', *n. pl.* Compensation; satisfaction; recompense.
Amenity, a-men'i-ti, *n.* Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation.
Amerce, a-mėrs', *vt.* (amercing, amerced). To punish by fine. [amercement.
Amerceable, a-mėrs'a-bl, *a.* Liable to
Amercement, a-mėrs'ment, *n.* A pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender.
American, a-me'ri-kan, *n.* A native of America.—*a.* Pertaining to America.
Americanism, a-me'ri-kan-izm, *n.* An American idiom or custom.
Amethyst, am'ē-thist, *n.* A variety of quartz a precious stone of a bluish violet or purple colour. [to or resembling amethyst.
Amethystine, a-mē-thist'in, *a.* Pertaining
Amiability, ā'mi-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* Sweetness of temper. [tempered.
Amiable, ā'mi-a-bl, *a.* Lovable; sweet-
Amiably, ā'mi-a-bli, *adv.* In an amiable manner.
Amianth, **Amianthus**, am'i-anth, am-i-an'thus, *n.* Mountain-flax, flexible asbestos.
Amicable, am'ik-a-bl, *a.* Friendly; kind.
Amicably, am'ik-a-bli, *adv.* In a friendly manner. [about the shoulders.
Amice, am'is, *n.* A cloth worn by priests
Amid, **Amidst**, a-mid', a-midst', *prep.* In the midst of; enveloped with.
Amidships, a-mid'ships, *adv.* or *pred.a.* In or towards the middle of a ship.
Amiss, a-mis', *a.* In error; improper.—*adv.* In a faulty manner; improperly.
Amity, am'i-ti, *n.* Friendship; harmony.
Ammonia, am-mō'ni-a, *n.* Volatile alkali.
Ammoniac, **Ammoniacal**, am-mō'ni-ak, am-mō-ni'ak-al, *a.* Pertaining to ammonia.
Ammoniac, am-mō'ni-ak, *n.* A gum obtained from a plant.
Ammonite, am'mon-īt, *n.* The fossil shell of extinct cuttle-fishes.
Ammunition, am-mū-ni'shon, *n.* Materials for charging firearms; military stores.
Amnesty, am'nes-ti, *n.* A general pardon of offences against a government.
Amnion, am'ni-on, *n.* The innermost membrane surrounding the fetus of mammals, birds, and reptiles.
Amœba, a-mē'ba, *n.*; pl. **-bæ**. A microscopic animal commonly found in fresh water.
Amœbean, am-ē-bē'an, *a.* Exhibiting persons speaking alternately (an amœbean poem).
Among, **Amongst**, a-mung', a-mungst', *prep.* Amidst; throughout; of the number.
Amorous, am'or-us, *a.* Inclined to love; enamoured; fond; relating to love.
Amorously, am'or-us-li, *adv.* In an amorous manner. [of irregular shape;
Amorphous, ā-mor'fus, *a.* Without shape;
Amount, a-mount', *vi.* To mount up to; to result in.—*n.* The sum total; effect or result.
Amour, a-mör', *n.* A love intrigue.
Ampere, am-pār', *n.* The unit in measuring the strength of an electric current.
Amphibian, am-fib'i-an, *n.*; pl. **Amphibia**, am-fib'i-a. An animal capable of living both in water and on land; an animal that has both lungs and gills.
Amphibious, am-fib'i-us, *a.* Able to live under water and on land.
Amphibology, am-fi-bol'o-ji, *n.* Speech susceptible of two interpretations.
Amphibrach, am'fi-brak, *n.* A poetical foot of three syllables, the first and third short, and the second long.
Amphitheatre, am-fi-thē'a-tėr, *n.* An edifice of an oval form, with rows of seats all round, rising higher as they recede from the area. [Pertaining to an amphitheatre.
Amphitheatrical, am'fi-thē-at'rik-al, *a.*
Ample, am'pl, *a.* Spacious; copious; rich.
Ampleness, am'pl-nes, *n.* Spaciousness; abundance.
Amplification, am'pli-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act of amplifying; enlargement; discussion.
Amplifier, am'pli-fī-ėr, *n.* One who or that which amplifies or enlarges.
Amplify, am'plif-i, *vt.* (amplifying, amplified). To enlarge; to treat copiously.—*vi.* To speak copiously; to be diffuse.
Amplitude, am'pli-tūd, *n.* Ampleness; extent; abundance. [copiously.
Amply, am'pli, *adv.* Largely; liberally; fully;
Amputate, am'pū-tāt, *vt.* (amputating, amputated). To cut off, as a limb.
Amputation, am-pū-tā'shon, *n.* Act of amputating.
Amuck, a-muk', *n.* or *adv.* Only in phrase *to run amuck*, to rush about frantically, to attack all and sundry. [or witchcraft.
Amulet, am'ū-let, *n.* A charm against evils
Amuse, a-mūz', *vt.* (amusing, amused). To entertain; to beguile. [entertainment.
Amusement, a-mūz'ment, *n.* Diversion;
Amusing, a-mūz'ing, *a.* Giving amusement; diverting. [ing manner.
Amusingly, a-mūz'ing-li, *adv.* In an amus-
Amygdalate, a-mig'da-lāt, *n.* Milk of almonds.
Amygdaloid, a-mig'da-loid, *n.* A kind of igneous rock, containing cavities filled with various minerals.
Amyl, am'il, *n.* A hypothetical radical said to exist in many substances.
Amyloid, am'il-oid, *a.* Resembling or of the nature of starch.—*n.* A starchy substance.
An, an, *a.* The indefinite article, used before words beginning with a vowel-sound.
Anabaptist, an-a-bap'tist, *n.* One who maintains that adults only should be baptized.
Anachronism, an-ak'ron-izm, *n.* An error in chronology. [the serpent tribe.
Anaconda, an-a-kon'da, *n.* A large species of
Anacreontic, a-nak'rē-on"tik, *a.* Pertaining to Anacreon; noting a kind of verse or measure; amatory.
Anæmia, a-nē'mi-a, *n.* Bloodlessness.
Anæsthetic, an-es-thet'ik, *a.* Producing insensibility.—*n.* A substance, as chloroform, which produces insensibility.
Anagram, an'a-gram, *n.* A transposition of the letters of a name or sentence, by which a new word or sentence is formed.
Anal, ā'nal, *a.* Pertaining to the anus.
Analogical, an-a-loj'ik-al, *a.* According to analogy.
Analogous, an-al'og-us, *a.* Having analogy; corresponding. [analogous manner.
Analogously, an-al'og-us-li, *adv.* In an
Analogy, an-al'o-ji, *n.* Likeness; similarity.
Analyse, an'a-līz, *vt.* (analysing, analysed).

To subject to analysis; to resolve into its elements.

Analysis, an-al'i-sis, *n.*; pl. **-ses.** A resolution of a thing into its elements; synopsis.

Analyst, an'a-list, *n.* One who analyses.

Analytic, Analytical, an-a-lit'ik, an-a-lit'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to analysis.

Analytically, an-a-lit'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of analysis. [analysis.

Analytics, an-a-lit'iks, *n.* The science of

Anapest, an'a-pest, *n.* A poetical foot of three syllables, the first two short, the last long. [anapest; consisting of anapests.

Anapestic, an-a-pes'tik, *a.* Pertaining to an

Anarchic, Anarchical, an-ärk'ik, an-ärk'ik-al, *a.* Without rule or government.

Anarchist, an'ärk-ist, *n.* An author or promoter of anarchy; one who opposes all existing systems of government.

Anarchy, an'är-ki, *n.* State of being without rule; political confusion.

Anathema, a-nath'e-ma, *n.* An ecclesiastical denunciation; curse.

Anathematize, a-nath'e-mat-iz, *vt.* (anathematizing, anathematized). To pronounce an anathema against; to excommunicate.

Anatomical, an-a-tom'ik-al, *a.* Relating to anatomy. [anatomy.

Anatomist, a-nat'ō-mist, *n.* One skilled in

Anatomize, a-nat'ō-mīz, *vt.* (anatomizing, anatomized). To cut up or dissect.

Anatomy, a-nat'ō-mi, *n.* The art of dissection; doctrine of the structure of the body learned by dissection. [father.

Ancestor, an'ses-tər, *n.* A progenitor; fore-

Ancestral, an-ses'tral, *a.* Relating or belonging to ancestors.

Ancestry, an'ses-tri, *n.* Lineage; descent.

Anchor, ang'kėr, *n.* An iron instrument for holding a ship at rest in water.—*vt.* To hold fast by an anchor.—*vi.* To cast anchor.

Anchorage, ang'kėr-āj, *n.* A place where a ship can anchor; duty on ships for anchoring.

Anchorite, ang'kō-rīt, *n.* A hermit.

Anchovy, an-chō'vi, *n.* A small fish of the herring kind, furnishing a fine sauce.

Ancient, ān'shent, *a.* That happened in former times; old, antique.

Anciently, ān'shent-li, *adv.* In old times.

Ancientness, ān'shent-nes, *n.* Antiquity.

Ancillary, an'sil-la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a maid-servant; subservient or subordinate.

And, and, *conj.* A particle which connects words and sentences together.

Andante, an-dan'te, *a.* In *music*, with slow, graceful movement.

Andiron, and'ī-ėrn, *n.* A metallic support for logs of wood burned on an open hearth.

Anecdote, an'ek-dōt, *n.* A short story.

Anecdotical, an-ek-dot'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an anecdote.

Anele, a-nēl', *vt.* To give extreme unction.

Anemometer, an-e-mom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the force of the wind.

Anemone, a-nem'o-nē, *n.* Wind-flower, a genus of plants.

Anent, a-nent', *prep.* About; regarding.

Aneroid, an'ē-roid, *a.* Dispensing with fluid, said of a kind of barometer.

Aneurism, ān'ū-rizm, *n.* Dilatation of an artery. [an aneurism.

Aneurismal, an-ū-riz'mal, *a.* Pertaining to

Anew, a-nū', *adv.* On new; fresh.

Angel, ān'jel, *n.* A divine messenger; a spirit; an old English gold coin worth ten shillings.

Angelic, Angelical, an-jel'ik, an-jel'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to or resembling an angel.

Angelically, an-jel'ik-al-li, *adv.* Like an angel.

Anger, ang'gėr, *n.* A violent passion, excited by real or supposed injury; resentment.—*vt.* To excite anger; to irritate.

Angle, ang'gl, *n.* The inclination of two lines which meet in a point but have different directions; a corner.

Angle, ang'gl, *n.* A fishing-hook, or hook with line and rod.—*vi.* (angling, angled). To fish with an angle. [angle.

Angler, ang'glėr, *n.* One that fishes with an

Anglican, ang'glik-an, *a.* Pertaining to England, or to the English Church. [idiom.

Anglicism, ang'gli-sizm, *n.* An English

Anglicize, ang'gli-sīz, *vt.* To make English.

Anglomania, ang-glō-mā'ni-a, *n.* Excessive attachment to English people, customs, &c.

Anglophobia, ang-glō-fō'bi-a, *n.* Excessive hatred of English people, customs, &c.

Anglo-Saxon, ang-glō-sak'son, *n.* One of the English race; the English language in its firststage.—*a.* Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons, or their language.

Angrily, ang'gri-li, *adv.* In an angry manner.

Angry, ang'gri, *a.* Affected with anger; provoked; wrathful; resentful.

Anguish, ang'gwish, *n.* Extreme pain, either of body or mind; agony; grief. [stiff.

Angular, ang'gū-lėr, *a.* Having an angle;

Angularity, ang-gū-la'ri-ti, *n.* Quality of being angular.

Anight, a-nīt', *adv.* In the night-time.

Anile, an'īl, *a.* Aged; imbecile.

Aniline, an'i-lin, *n.* A substance obtained from coal-tar, used in dyeing.

Anility, a-nil'i-ti, *n.* State of being anile.

Animadversion, an'i-mad-vėr"shon, *n.* Censure; criticism.

Animadvert, an'i-mad-vėrt", *vi.* To criticise; to censure (with *upon*).

Animal, an'i-mal, *n.* A living being having sensation and voluntary motion; a quadruped. *a.* Belonging to animals; gross.

Animalcular, an-i-mal'kū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to animalcules.

Animalcule, an-i-mal'kūl, *n.* A minute animal seen by means of a microscope.

Animalism, an'i-mal-izm, *n.* Sensuality.

Animate, an'i-māt, *vt.* (animating, animated). To give natural life to; to enliven.

Animated, an'i-māt-ed, *p.a.* Lively; living.

Animating, an'i-māt-ing, *p.a.* Enlivening.

Animation, an-i-mā'shon, *n.* Life; vigour.

Animism, an'i-mizm, *n.* The belief that natural phenomena are due to spirits, and that inanimate objects have spirits.

Animosity, an-i-mos'i-ti, *n.* Violent hatred; active enmity; malignity. [spirit.

Animus, an'i-mus, *n.* Intention; hostile

Anise, an'is, *n.* An aromatic plant, the seeds of which are used in making cordials.

Aniseed, an'i-sēd, *n.* The seed of the anise.

Anker, ang'kėr, *n.* A liquid measure of eight and a half imperial gallons.

Ankle, ang'kl, *n.* The joint which connects the foot with the leg.

Ankled, ang'kld, *a.* Having ankles.

Anna, an'na, *n.* An Indian coin worth 1½*d.*

Annalist, an'nal-ist, *n.* A writer of annals.

Annals, an'nalz, *n.pl.* A record of events under the years in which they happened.

Anneal, an-nēl', *vt.* To temper glass or metals by heat; to fix colours laid on glass.

Annelid, an'ne-lid, *n.* An invertebrate animal whose body is formed of numerous small rings, as the worm, leech, &c.

Annex, an-neks', *vt.* To unite at the end; to subjoin; to take possession of.

Annexation, an-neks-ā'shon, *n.* Act of annexing. [be annihilated.

Annihilable, an-nī'hil-a-bl, *a.* That may

Annihilate, an-nī'hil-āt, *vt.* (annihilating, annihilated). To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of.

Annihilation, an-nī'hil-ā"shon, *n.* Act of annihilating; state of being annihilated.

Anniversary, an-ni-vėrs'a-ri, *a.* That returns every year.—*n.* A day on which some event is annually celebrated.

Annotate, an'nō-tāt, *vt.* (annotating, annotated). To write notes upon.

Annotation, an-nō-tā'shon, *n.* A remark on some passage of a book, &c. [notes.

Annotator, an'nō-tāt-ėr, *n.* A writer of

Announce, an-nouns', *vt.* (announcing, announced). To declare; to proclaim.

Announcement, an-nouns'ment, *n.* Declaration. [vex

Annoy, an-noi', *vt.* To hurt; to molest; to

Annoyance, an-noi'ans, *n.* Act of annoying; state of being annoyed.

Annual, an'nū-al, *a.* Yearly; lasting a year. *n.* A plant whose root dies yearly; a book published yearly.

Annually, an'nū-al-li, *adv.* Yearly.

Annuitant, an-nū'it-ant, *n.* One who receives an annuity.

Annuity, an-nū'i-ti, *n.* A sum of money payable yearly, &c.

Annul, an-nul', *vt.* (annulling, annulled). To make void or of no effect; to repeal.

Annular, an'nū-lėr, *a.* Having the form of a ring; pertaining to a ring. [ling.

Annulment, an-nul'ment, *n.* Act of annul-

Annulose, an'nū-lōs, *a.* Having a body composed of rings: applied to annelids.

Annunciation, an-nun'si-ā"shon, *n.* The angel's salutation to the Virgin Mary, and its anniversary, the 25th of March.

Anode, an'ōd, *n.* The positive pole of a voltaic current.

Anodyne, an'ō-dīn, *n.* Any medicine which allays or mitigates pain.—*a.* Assuaging pain.

Anoint, a-noint', *vt.* To rub over with oil; to consecrate by unction.

Anointed, a-noint'ed, *n.* The Messiah.

Anomalous, a-nom'a-lus, *a.* Deviating from common rule. [tion from common rule.

Anomaly, a-nom'a-li, *n.* Irregularity; deviа-

Anon, a-non', *adv.* Immediately.

Anonymous, a-non'im-us, *a.* Nameless; without the real name of the author.

Anonymously, a-non'im-us-li, *adv.* Without a name. [ferent; any other.

Another, an-uтн'ėr, *a.* Not the same; dif-

Anserine, an'sėr-in, *a.* Relating to the goose.

Answer, an'sėr, *vt.* To reply to; to satisfy; to suit.—*vi.* To reply; to be accountable; to succeed.—*n.* A reply; a solution.

Answerable, an'sėr-a-bl, *a.* That may be answered; accountable; suitable.

Answerably, an'sėr-a-bli, *adv.* In due proportion; suitably.

Ant, ant, *n.* An emmet; a pismire.

Antagonism, an-tag'ō-nizm, *n.* Opposition; contest.

Antagonist, an-tag'ō-nist, *n.* One who struggles with another in combat; an opponent; that which acts in opposition.

Antagonistic, an-tag'ō-nist"ik, *a.* Opposing in combat; contending against.

Antarctic, ant-ärk'tik, *a.* Relating to the south pole, or to the region near it.

Antecedent, an-tē-sē'dent, *a.* Going before; prior.—*n.* That which goes before; the noun to which a relative refers; *pl.* a man's previous history, &c.

Antecedently, an-tē-sē'dent-li, *adv.* Previously; at a time preceding.

Ante-chamber, an'tē-chām-bėr, *n.* An apartment leading into a chief apartment.

Antedate, an'tē-dāt, *n.* Prior date.—*vt.* To date before the true time.

Antediluvian, an'tē-di-lū"vi-an, *a.* Before the flood.—*n.* One who lived before the flood.

Antelope, an'tē-lōp, *n.* An animal resembling the deer, but with hollow, unbranched horns.

Antemeridian, an'tē-mē-rid"i-an, *a.* Before mid-day; pertaining to the forenoon.

Antemundane, an-tē-mun'dān, *a.* Before the creation of the world. [insect.

Antenna, an-ten'nē, *n.pl.* The feelers of an

Antenuptial, an-tē-nup'shi-al, *a.* Before nuptials or marriage.

Antepenult, an'tē-pē-nult", *n.* The last syllable of a word except two.

Antepenultimate, an'tē-pē-nul"ti-māt, *a.* Pertaining to the antepenult.—*n.* Antepenult.

Anterior, an-tē'ri-ėr, *a.* Before; prior; in front. [of a principal apartment.

Anteroom, an'tē-rōm, *n.* A room in front

Anthem, an'them, *n.* A sacred song sung in alternate parts; a piece of Scripture set to music.

Anther, an'thėr, *n.* The summit of the stamen in a flower, containing the pollen.

Anthological, an-tho-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to anthology. [poems.

Anthology, an-thol'o-ji, *n.* A collection of

Anthracite, an'thra-sīt, *n.* A hard, compact coal which burns almost without flame.

Anthropoid, an'thrō-poid, *a.* Resembling man: applied to the higher apes.

Anthropology, an-thrō-pol'o-ji, *n.* The science of man and mankind; the study of the physical and mental constitution of man.

Anthropomorphism, an-thrō-pō-mor"fizm, *n.* The representation of a deity in human form, or with human attributes.

Anthropophagi, an-thrō-pof'a-ji, *n.pl.* Man-eaters; cannibals. [nibalism.

Anthropophagy, an-thrō-pof'a-ji, *n.* Can-

Antic, an'tik, *a.* Grotesque; fantastic.—*n.* A buffoon; buffoonery.

Antichrist, an'ti-krīst, *n.* The great adversary of Christ. [ing to Antichrist

Antichristian, an-ti-kris'ti-an, *a.* Pertain

Anticipate, an-tis'i-pāt, *vt.* (anticipating anticipated). To forestall; to foretaste; to preclude; to expect.

Anticipation, an-tis'i-pā"shon, *n.* Act of anticipating; foretaste; expectation.

Anti-climax, an-ti-klī'maks, *n.* A sentence in which the ideas become less striking at the close. [clination in opposite directions

Anticlinal, an-ti-klī'nal, *a.* Marking in-

Anticyclone, an'ti-sī-klōn, *n.* An opposite state of atmospheric or meteorological conditions to what exists in a cyclone.

Antidotal, an'ti-dōt-al, *a.* Acting as an antidote. [or any evil.

Antidote, an'ti-dōt, *n.* A remedy for poison

Anti-macassar, an'ti-ma-kas"ėr, *n.* A movable covering for chairs, sofas, &c.

Antimonial, an-ti-mō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to antimony.

Antimony, an'ti-mo-ni, *n.* A brittle, white-coloured metal, used in the arts and in medicine. [opposes the moral law.

Antinomian, an-ti-nō'mi-an, *n.* One who

Antipathy, an-tip'a-thi, *n.* Instinctive aversion; dislike; opposition.

Antiphlogistic, an'ti-flo-jis"tik, *a.* Counteracting inflammation.

Antiphon, an'ti-fon, *n.* The chant or alternate singing in choirs of cathedrals.

Antiphrasis, an-tif'ra-sis, *n.* The use of words in a sense opposite to the proper one.

Antipodal, an-tip'od-al, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes.

Antipodes, an-tip'o-dēz, *n.pl.* Those who live on opposite sides of the globe; the opposite side of the globe.

Antipope, an'ti-pōp, *n.* An opposition pope.

Antipyrin, an-ti-pī'rin, *n.* A drug used to reduce fever and relieve pain.

Antiquarian, an-ti-kwā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to antiquaries.—*n.* One versed in antiquities.

Antiquarianism, an-ti-kwā'ri-an-izm, *n.* Love or knowledge of antiquities.
Antiquary, an'ti-kwa-ri, *n.* One versed in antiquities. [obsolete.
Antiquated, an'ti-kwāt-ed, *a.* Grown old; **Antique**, an-tēk', *a.* Old; of genuine antiquity.—*n.* Anything very old; an ancient relic.
Antiquity, an-tik'wi-ti, *n.* Ancient times; great age; *pl.* remains of ancient times.
Antiseptic, an-ti-sep'tik, *a.* Counteracting putrefaction.—*n.* A substance which resists or corrects putrefaction.
Antistrophe, an-tis'tro-fi, *n.* The stanza of an ode, succeeding the strophe.
Antithesis, an-tith'e-sis, *n.*; pl. **-theses**. Opposition of thoughts or words; contrast.
Antithetical, an-ti-thet'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to antithesis.
Antitype, an'ti-tīp, *n.* That which is shadowed out by a type or emblem.
Antitypical, an-ti-tip'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type.
Antler, ant'lėr, *n.* A branch of a stag's horn.
Antlered, ant'lėrd, *p.a.* With antlers.
Anus, ā'nus, *n.* The opening of the body by which excrement is expelled.
Anvil, an'vil, *n.* An iron block on which smiths hammer and shape their work.
Anxiety, ang-zī'e-ti, *n.* State of being anxious; concern.
Anxious, angk'shus, *a.* Suffering mental distress; solicitous; concerned.
Anxiously, angk'shus-li, *adv.* In an anxious manner.
Anxiousness, angk'shus-nes, *n.* Anxiety.
Any, en'i, *a.* One indefinitely; whatever; some.—*adv.* At all; in any degree.
Aorist, ā'or-ist, *n.* An indefinite past tense in the Greek verb.
Aorta, ā-ort'a, *n.* The great artery which rises up from the left ventricle of the heart.
Aortal, Aortic, ā-ort'al, ā-ort'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the aorta or great artery.
Apace, a-pās' *adv.* Quick; fast; speedily.
Apart, a-pārt', *adv.* Separately; aside.
Apartment, a-pārt'ment, *n.* A room.
Apathetic, ap-a-thet'ik, *a.* Void of feeling; free from passion; indifferent.
Apathy, ap'a-thi, *n.* Want of feeling; insensibility; indifference.
Ape, āp, *n.* A monkey; an imitator.—*vt.* (aping, aped). To imitate servilely; to mimic.
Aperient, a-pē'ri-ent, *a.* Mildly purgative. *n.* A laxative; a mild purgative.
Aperture, ap'ėr-tūr, *n.* An opening; a hole.
Apex, ā'peks, *n.*; pl. **-exes** and **-ices**. The summit of anything.
Aphæresis, Apheresis, a-fē're-sis, *n.* The taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.
Aphelion, a-fē'li-on, *n.*; pl. **-lia**. The point of a planet's orbit farthest from the sun.
Aphorism, af'or-izm, *n.* A precept expressed in few words; a maxim.
Apiary, ā'pi-a-ri, *n.* A place where bees are kept. [to each; noting the share of each.
Apiece, a-pēs', *adv.* In a separate share;
Apish, āp'ish, *a.* Resembling an ape.
Aplomb, a-plong, *n.* Self-possession.
Apocalypse, a-pok'a-lips, *n.* Revelation; the last book of the New Testament.
Apocalyptic, a-pok'a-lip"tik, *a.* Pertaining to the Apocalypse.
Apocope, a-pok'ō-pē, *n.* The cutting off of the last letter or syllable of a word.
Apocrypha, a-pok'ri-fa, *n.pl.* Certain books whose authenticity as inspired writings is not generally admitted.
Apocryphal, a-pok'ri-fal, *a.* Pertaining to the Apocrypha; not canonical; fictitious.
Apogee, ap'ō-jē, *n.* The point in the moon's orbit farthest from the earth.
Apologetic, a-pol'ō-jet"ik, *a.* Containing apology; defending; excusing.
Apologetics, a-pol'ō-jet"iks, *n.pl.* The branch of theology which defends Christianity
Apologist, a-pol'ō-jist, *n.* One who apologizes; an excuser, or defender.
Apologize, a-pol'ō-jīz, *v.i.* (apologizing, apologized). To make an apology.
Apologue, ap'o-log, *n.* A moral fable.
Apology, a-pol'ō-ji, *n.* That which is said in defence; vindication; excuse.
Apophthegm, Apothegm, ap'o-them, *n.* A terse, pointed saying. [apoplexy.
Apoplectic, ap-o-plek'tik, *a.* Pertaining to
Apoplexy, ap'ō-plek-si, *n.* A sudden privation of sense and voluntary motion.
Apostasy, a-pos'ta-si, *n.* Departure from one's faith; desertion of a party.
Apostate, a-pos'tāt, *n.* One who renounces his religion or his party.—*a.* False; traitorous.
Apostatize, a-pos'ta-tīz, *vi.* To abandon one's religion or party.
Aposteme, ap'os-tēm, *n.* An abscess.
Apostle, a-pos'l, *n.* One sent to preach the gospel; one of the twelve disciples.
Apostleship, a-pos'l-ship, *n.* Office of an apostle.
Apostolic, Apostolical, ap-os-tol'ik, ap-os-tol'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an apostle:
Apostrophe, a-pos'tro-fē, *n.* An addressing of the absent or the dead as if present; a mark (') indicating contraction of a word, or the possessive case.
Apostrophize, a-pos'trof-īz, *vi.* To make an apostrophe.—*vt.* To address by apostrophe.
Apothecary, a-poth'e-ka-ri, *n.* One who prepares and sells drugs or medicines.
Apothegm, ap'o-them, *n.* *See* APOPHTHEGM.
Apotheosis, ap-o-thē'ō-sis or -thē-ō'sis, *n.* A deification; a placing among the gods.
Appal, ap-pal', *vt.* (appalling, appalled). To depress with fear; to dismay. [terror.
Appalling, ap-pal'ing, *a.* Causing dread or
Appanage, ap'pan-āj, *n.* Lands or revenue settled on the younger son of a ruler; an adjunct; appendage.
Apparatus, ap-pa-rā'tus, *n.*; pl. **-tus**, or **-tuses**. Set of instruments or utensils for performing any operation.
Apparel, ap-pa'rel, *n.* Equipment; clothing. *vt.* (apparelling, apparelled). To dress; to array.
Apparent, ap-pā'rent, *a.* That may be seen; evident; seeming, not real. [seemingly.
Apparently, ap-pā'rent-li, *adv.* Openly;
Apparition, ap-pa-ri'shon, *n.* An appearance; a spectre; a ghost or phantom.
Appeal, ap-pēl', *vi.* To call; to refer to a superior court; to have recourse.—*vt.* To remove to a superior court.—*n.* The removal of a cause to a higher tribunal; a reference to another [to seem.
Appear, ap-pēr', *vi.* To be or become visible;
Appearance, ap-pēr'ans, *n.* Act of coming into sight; semblance; likelihood.
Appeasable, ap-pēz'a-bl, *a.* That may be appeased. [To pacify; to tranquillize.
Appease, ap-pēz', *vt.* (appeasing, appeased)
Appellant, ap-pel'ant, *n.* One who appeals.
Appellate, ap-pel'āt, *a.* Pertaining to appeals.
Appellation, ap-pel-ā'shon, *n.* Name; title.
Appellative, ap-pel'at-iv, *a.* Naming; designating.—*n.* A name; an appellation.
Append, ap-pend', *vt.* To add; to annex.
Appendage, ap-pend'āj, *n.* Something added. a subordinate part.
Appendant, ap-pend'ant, *a.* Annexed.—*n.* Something subordinate or incidental.
Appendix, ap-pen'diks, *n.*; pl. **-ixes**, or **-ices**. An adjunct or appendage; a supplement. [relate.
Appertain, ap-pėr-tān', *vi.* To belong; to

Appetence, Appetency, ap'pē-tens, ap'-pē-ten-si, *n* Desire; sensual appetite.
Appetite, ap'pē-tīt, *n*. A desire or relish for food or other sensual gratifications.
Appetize, ap'pē-tīz, *vt*. (appetizing, appetized). To give an appetite to to whet the appetite. [appetizes.
Appetizer, ap'pē-tīz-ėr, *n*. That which
Applaud, ap-plạd', *vt*. To praise by clapping the hands, &c.; to extol.
Applause, ap-plạz', *n*. Praise loudly expressed; acclamation.
Apple, ap'l, *n*. The fruit of the apple-tree; the pupil of the eye.
Appliance, ap-plī'ans, *n*. Act of applying; thing applied; article of equipment.
Applicability, ap'pli-ka-bil"li-ti, *n*. Quality of being applicable.
Applicable, ap'pli-ka-bl, *a*. That may be applied; suitable [plicable manner.
Applicably, ap'pli-ka-bli, *adv*. In an ap-
Applicant, ap'pli-kant, *n*. One who applies.
Application, ap-pli-kā'shon, *n*. Act of applying; request; close study; assiduity; the thing applied.
Apply, ap-plī', *vt*. (applying, applied). To fasten or attach; to use; to employ with assiduity.—*vi*. To suit; to solicit; to have recourse to.
Appoint, ap-point', *vt* To fix, to allot, to nominate; to equip —*vi*. To determine.
Appointment, ap-point'ment, *n*. Act of appointing; office held; arrangement; decree; *pl*. equipments.
Apportion, ap-pōr'shon, *vt*. To portion out; to assign in just proportion.
Apportioner, ap-pōr'shon-ėr, *n*. One who apportions. [of apportioning.
Apportionment, ap-pōr'shon-ment, *n*. Act
Apposite, ap'pō-zit, *a*. Suitable; applicable; pat.
Appositely, ap'pō-zit-li, *adv*. Suitably.
Appositeness, ap'pō-zit-nes, *n*. Fitness.
Apposition, ap-pō-zi'shon, *n*. In *grammar*, the relation of one noun to another, when it explains its meaning, while agreeing in case.
Appraise, ap-prāz', *vt*. (appraising, appraised). To fix or set a price on; to estimate.
Appraisement, ap-prāz'ment, *n*. Valuation. [a valuator.
Appraiser, ap-prāz'ėr, *n*. One who values,
Appreciable, ap-prē'shi-a-bl, *a*. That may be appreciated
Appreciate, ap-prē'shi-āt, *vt*. (appreciating, appreciated). To value; to estimate justly.
Appreciation, ap-prē'shi-ā"shon, *n*. Act of appreciating; a just valuation.
Apprehend, ap-prē-hend', *vt*. To take hold of; to arrest; to conceive; to fear.—*vi*. To think; to imagine.
Apprehensible, ap-prē-hen'si-bl, *a*. That may be apprehended or conceived.
Apprehension, ap-prē-hen'shon, *n*. Seizure; faculty of conceiving ideas; dread.
Apprehensive, ap-prē-hen'siv, *a*. Fearful, suspicious.
Apprentice, ap-pren'tis, *n*. One who is indentured to a master to learn a trade, an art, &c.—*vt*. To bind as an apprentice.
Apprenticeship, ap-pren'tis-ship, *n*. The term an apprentice serves; state or condition of an apprentice.
Apprise, ap-prīz, *vt* (apprising, apprised) To inform; to make known to.
Approach, ap-prōch', *vi*. To come near, to approximate.—*vt*. To come near to; to resemble.—*n*. Act of drawing near; an avenue, access.
Approachable, ap-prōch'a-bl, *a*. That may be approached.
Approbation, ap-prō-bā'shon, *n*. Approval; attestation; a liking.
Appropriable, ap-prō'pri-a-bl, *a*. That may be appropriated.
Appropriate, ap-prō'pri-āt, *vt*. (appropriating, appropriated). To take to one's self as one's own; to set apart for.—*a*. Set apart for a particular use or person; suitable; adapted.
Appropriately, ap-prō'pri-āt-li, *adv*. In an appropriate manner.
Appropriateness, ap-prō'pri-āt-nes, *n*. Peculiar fitness.
Appropriation, ap-prō'pri-ā"shon, *n*. Act of appropriating; application to special use.
Approvable, ap-prōv'a-bl, *a* That may be approved.
Approval, ap-prōv'al, *n*. Approbation.
Approve, ap-prōv', *vt*. (approving, approved). To deem good; to like; to sanction.—*vi*. To feel or express approbation (with *of*).
Approver, ap-prōv'ėr, *n*. One who approves.
Approximate, ap-prok'si-māt, *a*. Near; approaching.—*vt*. (approximating, approximated). To bring near.—*vi*. To come near; to approach. [Nearly.
Approximately, ap-prok'si-māt-li, *adv*.
Approximation, ap-prok'si-mā"shon, *n*. Act of approximating; approach.
Appurtenance, ap-pėr'ten-ans, *n*. That which pertains to; an appendage.
Apricot, ā'pri-kot, *n*. Stone-fruit, resembling the peach. [year.
April, ā'pril, *n*. The fourth month of the
Apron, ā'prun, *n*. A cloth, or piece of leather, worn in front to protect the clothes.
Apropos, ap'rō-pō, *adv*. To the purpose; opportunely.
Apsis, ap'sis, *n*., pl. **-sides**, -si-dēz. One of the two points in a planet's orbit which mark its greatest and least distance from the body round which it revolves
Apt, apt, *a*. Suitable; liable; ready
Apterous, ap'tėr-us, *a*. Destitute of wings.
Apteryx, ap'tė-riks, *n*. A bird of New Zealand, with rudimentary wings, and no tail.
Aptitude, ap'ti-tūd, *n*. Fitness; readiness.
Aptly, apt'li, *adv*. In an apt manner.
Aptness, apt'nes, *n*. Aptitude.
Aqua, ak'wa, *n*. Water; whisky.
Aqua fortis, ak'wa for-tis, *n*. Weak and impure nitric acid.
Aquarium, a-kwā'ri-um, *n*.; pl. **-iums** or **-ia**. A vessel or tank for aquatic plants and animals; a collection of such vessels.
Aquarius, a-kwā'ri-us, *n*. The water bearer, a sign in the zodiac.
Aquatic, a-kwat'ik, *a*. Living or growing in water.—*n*. A plant which grows in water; *pl*. sports or exercises in water.
Aquatint, ak'wa-tint, *n*. A method of etching which gives effects resembling drawing in water-colours or Indian ink.
Aqueduct, ak'wē-dukt, *n*. A conduit made for conveying water.
Aqueous, ā'kwē-us, *a* Watery.
Aquiline, ak'wil-īn, *a*. Belonging to the eagle; hooked like the beak of an eagle.
Arab, a'rab, *n*. A native of Arabia; a street urchin; an Arabian horse.
Arabesque, ar'ab-esk, *n*. A species of ornamentation consisting of fanciful figures and floral forms. [*n* A native of Arabia.
Arabian, a-rā'bi-an, *a* Pertaining to Arabia.
Arabic, a'rab-ik, *a*. Belonging to Arabia.—*n* The language of the Arabians.
Arable, a'ra-bl, *a*. Fit for ploughing
Arachnida, a-rak'ni-da, *n.pl*. A class of annulose wingless animals, such as spiders
Aramaic, Aramean, a-ra-mā'ik, a-ra-mē'-an, *a*. Pertaining to the language, &c., of the Syrians and Chaldeans.
Araucaria, ar-ạ-kā'ri-a, *n*. A coniferous prickly tree.
Arbiter, ar'bit-ėr, *n* A person appointed by

parties in controversy to decide their differences; an umpire.

Arbitrament, är-bit'ra-ment, *n.* Decision.

Arbitrarily, är'bi-trā-ri-li, *adv.* By will only; despotically.

Arbitrary, är'bi-trā-ri, *a.* Depending on one's will; despotic.

Arbitrate, är'bi-trāt, *vi.* (arbitrating, arbitrated). To act as an arbiter; to decide.

Arbitration, är-bi-trā'shon, *n.* The act of arbitrating. [to decide a dispute; umpire.

Arbitrator, är'bi-trāt-ėr, *n.* A person chosen

Arboreous, är-bō'rē-us, *a.* Belonging to trees. [of being arborescent.

Arborescence, är-bor-es'sens, *n.* The state

Arborescent, är-bor-es'sent, *a.* Growing like a tree; becoming woody.

Arboretum, är-bo-rē'tum, *n.* A place where trees are cultivated for scientific purposes.

Arboriculture, är-bo'ri-kul"tūr, *n.* The art of cultivating trees and shrubs.

Arbor, är'bėr, *n.* A bower; a shelter in a garden, formed of trees, &c.

Arbutus, är'bū-tus, *n.* An evergreen shrub, with berries like the strawberry.

Arc, ärk, *n.* A part of a circle or curve.

Arcade, är-kād', *n.* A walk arched above; an arched gallery; a covered passage containing shops.

Arcadian, är-kā'di-an, *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia.

Arcanum, är-kān'um, *n.*; pl. **-na**. Mystery.

Arch, ärch, *a.* Chief; cunning; sly; roguish.

Arch, ärch, *n.* A concave structure supported by its own curve; a vault.—*vt.* To cover with an arch; to form with a curve.

Archæological, är-kē-ō-loj'ik-al, *a.* Relating to archæology. [in archæology.

Archæologist, är-kē-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed

Archæology, är-kē-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of antiquities; knowledge of ancient art.

Archaic, är-kā'ik, *a.* Antiquated; obsolete.

Archaism, är'kā-izm, *n.* Obsolete word or expression. [highest order.

Archangel, ärk-an'jel, *n.* An angel of the

Archangelic, ärk-an-jel'ik, *a.* Belonging to archangels.

Archbishop, ärch-bish'up, *n.* A chief bishop; a bishop who superintends other bishops, his suffragans, in his province.

Archbishopric, ärch-bish'up-rik, *n.* The province of an archbishop.

Archdeacon, ärch-dē'kn, *n.* A church dignitary next in rank below a bishop.

Archdeaconry, ärch-dē'kn-ri, *n.* The office or residence of an archdeacon.

Archdeaconship, ärch-dē'kn-ship, *n* The office of an archdeacon.

Archduke, ärch-dūk', *n.* A title of princes of the House of Austria.

Archer, ärch'ėr, *n.* A bowman, one who shoots with a bow and arrow.

Archery, ärch'ė-ri, *n.* The practice, art, or skill of archers.

Archetype, är'kē-tīp, *n.* The original model from which a thing is made.

Archidiaconal, är'ki-dī-ak"on-al, *a.* Pertaining to an archdeacon.

Archiepiscopal, är'ki-ē-pis"kō-pal, *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.

Archipelago, är-ki-pel'a-gō, *n.* The Ægean Sea; a sea abounding in small islands.

Architect, är'ki-tekt, *n.* One who plans buildings, &c.; a contriver.

Architectural, är-ki-tek'tūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to architecture.

Architecture, är'ki-tek-tūr, *n.* The art or science of building; structure.

Architrave, är'ki-trāv, *n.* In *architecture*, the part of an entablature resting on a column.

Archive, är'kīv, *n.* A record; generally *pl.*, records of a kingdom, city, family, &c.

Archly, ärch'li, *adv.* Shrewdly; roguishly.

Archness, ärch'nes, *n.* Roguishness.

Archon, är'kon, *n.* One of the chief magistrates of ancient Athens. [under an arch.

Archway, ärch'wā, *n.* A way or passage

Arctic, ärk'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the regions about the north pole; frigid; cold.

Ardency, är'den-si, *n.* Ardor; eagerness.

Ardent, är'dent, *a.* Burning; fervent; eager

Ardently, är'dent-li. *adv.* With ardor.

Ardor, är'dėr, *n.* Warmth; fervency; eagerness.

Arduous, är'dū-us, *a.* Difficult; laborious.

Arduously, är'dū-us-li, *adv.* In an arduous manner; with effort.

Are, är. The plural pres. indic. of the verb *to be*.

Area, ā'rē-a, *n.* Any open surface; superficial contents; any inclosed space.

Arena, a-rē'na, *n.* An open space of ground, strewed with sand or saw-dust, for combatants; any place of public contest.

Arenaceous, a-rē-nā'shus, *a.* Sandy.

Areopagus, ar-ē-op'a-gus, *n.* The supreme court of ancient Athens, held on a hill of this name.

Argent, är'jent, *a.* Silvery; like silver.

Argil, är'jil, *n.* White clay; potter's earth.

Argillaceous, är-jil-lā'shus, *a.* Clayey.

Argonaut, är'gō-nąt, *n.* One who sailed in the ship *Argo* in quest of the golden fleece.

Argue, är'gū, *vi.* (arguing, argued). To offer reasons; to dispute.—*vt.* To show reasons for; to discuss.

Argument, är'gū-ment, *n.* A reason offered; a plea; subject of a discourse; heads of contents; controversy.

Argumentation, är-gū-ment-ā"shon, *n.* Act, art, or process of arguing.

Argumentative, är-gū-ment'at-iv, *a.* Consisting of or prone to argument.

Argus, är'gus, *n.* A fabulous being with a hundred eyes; a watchful person.

Arian, ā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Arius, who denied the divinity of Christ.—*n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius.

Arianism, ā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of the Arians.

Arid, a'rid, *a.* Dry; dried; parched.

Aridity, a-rid'i-ti, *n.* Dryness.

Aries, ā'ri-ēz, *n.* The Ram, the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac.

Aright, a-rīt', *adv.* Rightly; justly.

Arise, a-riz', *vi.* (arising, pret. arose, pp. arisen). To rise up; to proceed from.

Aristocracy, a-ris-tok'ra-si, *n.* Government by the nobility; the nobility.

Aristocrat, a'ris-to-krat, *n.* A noble; one who favours aristocracy. [to aristocracy.

Aristocratic, a-ris-to-krat'ik, *a.* Pertaining

Aristocratically, a-ris-to-krat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an aristocratic manner.

Aristotelian, a-ris-to-tē'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle, or to his philosophy.

Arithmetic, a-rith'met-ik, *n.* The science of numbering; the art of computation.

Arithmetical, a-rith-met'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to arithmetic.

Arithmetically, a-rith-met'ik-al-li, *adv.* By means of arithmetic.

Arithmetician, a-rith'me-ti"shan, *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

Ark, ärk, *n.* A chest; a large floating vessel.

Arm, ärm, *n.* The limb from the shoulder to the hand; anything extending from a main body; a weapon; *pl.* war; armour; armorial bearings.—*vt.* To furnish with arms; to fortify. *vi.* To take up arms.

Armada, är-mā'da, *n.* A fleet of armed ships; a squadron.

Armadillo, är-ma-dil'lō, *n.* A quadruped of S. America with a hard bony shell.

Armament, ärm'a-ment, *n.* A force armed for war; war-munitions of a ship.
Armenian, är-mē'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Armenia.—*n.* A native of Armenia; the language of the country.
Arminian, är-min'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Arminius.—*n.* A Protestant who denies the doctrine of predestination.
Arminianism, är-min'i-an-izm, *n.* The peculiar doctrines of the Arminians.
Armipotent, är-mip'ō-tent, *a.* Powerful in arms.
Armistice, är'mis-tis, *n.* A cessation of hostilities for a short time; a truce.
Armlet, ärm'let, *n.* A bracelet.
Armorial, är-mō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to armour, or to the arms of a family.
Armoric, är-mo'rik, *a.* Pertaining to Brittany.—*n.* The language of Brittany.
Armor, ärm'ér, *n.* Defensive arms.
Armorer, ärm'ér-ér, *n.* One who makes or has the care of arms.
Armory, ärm'é-ri, *n.* A repository of arms.
Armpit, ärm'pit, *n.* The hollow place under the shoulder.
Army, är'mi, *n.* A body of men armed for war; a great number.
Aroma, a-rō'ma, *n.* Perfume; the fragrant principle in plants, &c.
Aromatic, a-rō-mat'ik, *a.* Fragrant; spicy. *n.* A fragrant plant or drug.
Around, a-round', *prep.* About; on all sides of; encircling.—*adv.* On every side.
Arouse, a-rouz', *vt.* (arousing, aroused). To rouse; to stir up.
Arquebus, Arquebuse, är'kwē-bus, *n.* An old-fashioned hand-gun.
Arrack, a'rak, *n.* A spirituous liquor distilled in the E. Indies from rice, &c.
Arraign, a-rān', *vt.* To indict; to censure.
Arraigner, a-rān'ér, *n.* One who arraigns.
Arraignment, a-rān'ment, *n.* Act of arraigning; accusation.
Arrange, a-rānj', *vt.* (arranging, arranged) To put in order; to classify.
Arrangement, a-rānj'ment, *n.* Orderly disposition; adjustment; classification.
Arrant, a'rant, *a.* Downright; thorough.
Arras, a'ras, *n.* Tapestry.
Array, a-rā', *n.* Order; order of battle; apparel.—*vt* To draw up in order, to adorn.
Arrear, a-rēr', *n.* That which remains unpaid. Generally in plural.
Arrest, a-rest', *vt.* To stop, to apprehend.—*n.* A seizure by warrant, stoppage.
Arrival, a-rīv'al, *n.* Act of coming to a place; persons or things arriving.
Arrive, a-rīv', *vt.* (arriving, arrived) To come; to reach; to attain.
Arrogance, a'rō-gans, *n.* Assumption, haughtiness; insolent bearing.
Arrogant, a'rō-gant, *a.* Assuming, haughty.
Arrogantly, a'rō-gant-li, *adv.* In an arrogant manner.
Arrogate, a'rō-gāt, *vt* (arrogating, arrogated). To claim unduly, to assume.
Arrow, a'rō, *n.* A straight-pointed weapon, to be discharged from a bow.
Arrow-headed, a'rō-hed-ed, *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow.
Arrowroot, a'rō-röt, *n.* A W. Indian plant; the starch of the plant, a medicinal food.
Arrowy, a'rō-i, *a.* Of or like arrows.
Arsenal, är'sē-nal, *n.* A public establishment where naval and military engines are manufactured or stored.
Arsenic, är'sen-ik, *n.* A virulent mineral poison; an oxide of a brittle metal, called also arsenic.
Arsenical, är-sen'ik-al, *a.* Consisting of or containing arsenic.
Arson, är'son, *n* The malicious setting on fire of a house, &c.
Art, ärt. The second person, present indicative of the verb *to be*.
Art, ärt, *n.* Practical skill; a system of rules for certain actions; cunning; profession of a painter, &c.
Arterial, är-tē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an artery or the arteries.
Artery, är'tē-ri, *n.* A tube which conveys blood from the heart.
Artesian, är-tē'zi-an, *a* Designating a well made by boring till water is reached.
Artful, ärt'ful, *a.* Full of art; skilful, crafty.
Artfully, ärt'ful-li, *adv.* With art.
Artfulness, ärt'ful-nes, *n.* Craft; address.
Arthritis, är-thrī'tis, *n.* The gout.
Artichoke, är'ti-chōk, *n.* An esculent plant somewhat resembling a thistle.
Article, är'ti-kl, *n.* A separate item; stipulation; a particular commodity; a part of speech used before nouns, as *the*.—*vt.* To bind by articles.—*vt.* To stipulate.
Articulate, är-tik'ū-lāt, *a.* Distinct; clear. *vi.* To utter distinct sounds, syllables, or words.—*vt.* To speak distinctly.
Articulately, är-tik'ū-lāt-li, *adv.* Distinctly.
Articulation, är-tik'ū-lā"shon, *n.* Juncture of bones; joint; distinct utterance.
Artifice, ärt'i-fis, *n.* An artful device, fraud; stratagem.
Artificer, är-tif'is-ér, *n.* A contriver; a mechanic.
Artificial, ärt-i-fi'shal, *a.* Made by art; not natural; ficial manner.
Artificially, ärt-i-fi'shal-li, *adv.* In an artiArtillery, är-til'lé-ri, *n.* Cannon, the troops who manage them; gunnery.
Artisan, ärt'i-zan, *n.* One trained to manual dexterity; a mechanic.
Artist, ärt'ist, *n.* One skilled in some art, especially the fine arts, as painting, &c.
Artiste, är-tēst, *n.* One skilled in some art not one of the fine arts, as singing, dancing.
Artistic, är-tist'ik, *a.* Conformed to art.
Artistically, är-tist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an artistic manner.
Artless, ärt'les, *a.* Wanting art; unaffected.
Artlessly, ärt'les-li, *adv.* In an artless manner.
Artlessness, ärt'les-nes, *n.* Quality of being artless; simplicity.
Aryan, ār'i-an or ā'ri-an, *a.* Indo-European; belonging to the Hindus, Persians, and most Europeans (except Turks, Hungarians, Finns, &c.), and to their languages.
As, az, *adv.* and *conj.* Like; even; equally; while, since; for example.
Asbestos, as-bes'tos, *n.* A mineral fibrous substance which is incombustible.
Ascend, as-send', *vi* To rise; to go backward in order of time.—*vt* To move upward upon; to climb.
Ascendancy, Ascendency, as-send'an-si, as-send'en-si, *n.* Controlling power; sway.
Ascendant, as-send'ant, *a.* Rising; superior; predominant.—*n.* Ascendancy; superiority.
Ascension, as-sen'shon, *n.* Act of ascending.
Ascension Day, as-sen'shon dā, *n.* The Thursday but one before Whitsuntide, to commemorate Christ's ascension into heaven.
Ascent, as-sent', *n.* Rise; a mounting upward; the means of ascending.
Ascertain, as-sėr-tān', *vt* To make certain; to find out.
Ascertainable, as-sėr-tān'a-bl, *a.* That may be ascertained.
Ascetic, as-set'ik, *a.* Unduly rigid in devotion.—*n.* One rigidly austere.
Asceticism, as-set'i-sizm, *n* State or practice of ascetics.
Ascititious, as-si-tish'us, *a* *See* Adscititious.
Ascribable, as-krīb'a-bl, *a.* That may be ascribed.
Ascribe, as-krīb', *vt.* (ascribing, ascribed) To attribute; to assign.
Ascription, as-krip'shon, *n.* Act of ascribing; the thing ascribed.
Aseptic, a-sep'tik, *a.* Not liable to putrefy.
Ash, ash, *n.* A well-known timber tree.
Ashamed, a-shāmd', *a.* Affected by shame.

Ashen, ash'en, *a.* Pertaining to ash; made of ash.
Ashes, ash'ez, *n.pl.* The dust produced by combustion; the remains of a dead body.
Ashlar, Ashler, ash'lėr, *n.* A facing of dressed stones on a wall; hewn stone.
Ashore, a-shōr', *adv.* or *pred.a.* On shore.
Ash-Wednesday, ash-wenz'dā, *n.* The first day of Lent, so called from a custom of sprinkling ashes on the head. [ashes.
Ashy, ash'i, *a.* Resembling or composed of
Asiatic, ā-shi-at'ik, *a.* Belonging to Asia.—*n.* A native of Asia.
Aside, a-sīd', *adv.* On one side; apart; at a small distance. [sembling the ass.
Asinine, as'i-nīn, *a.* Belonging to or re-
Ask, ask, *vt.* To request; to question; to invite.—*vi.* To request or petition; to make inquiry.
Askance, Askant, a-skans', a-skant', *adv.* Awry; obliquely.
Askew, a-skū', *adv.* or *pred.a.* Awry.
Aslant, a-slant', *pred.a.* or *adv.* On slant; obliquely; not perpendicularly. [rest.
Asleep, a-slēp', *pred.a.* or *adv.* Sleeping; at
Aslope, a-slōp', *pred.a.* or *adv.* On slope; obliquely. [Egypt.
Asp, asp, *n.* A small venomous serpent of
Asparagus, as-pa'ra-gus, *n.* A well-known esculent plant.
Aspect, as'pekt, *n.* Appearance; situation.
Aspen, asp'en, *n.* A species of the poplar.
Asperity, as-pe'ri-ti, *n.* Roughness; harshness. [To calumniate; to slander.
Asperse, as-pėrs', *vt.* (aspersing, aspersed).
Aspersion, as-pėr'shon, *n.* Calumny.
Asphalt, as-falt', *n.* A bituminous, hard substance, used for pavement, &c.
Asphaltic, as-falt'ik, *a.* Pertaining to asphalt.
Asphodel, as'fō-del, *n.* A kind of lily.
Asphyxia, as-fik'si-a, *n.* Suspended animation from suffocation, &c.
Asphyxiate, as-fik'si-āt, *vt.* To bring to a state of asphyxia.
Aspirant, as-pīr'ant, *n.* A candidate.
Aspirate, as'pi-rāt, *vt.* (aspirating, aspirated). To pronounce with an audible breath; to add an *h*-sound to.—*n.* An aspirated letter.
Aspiration, as-pi-rā'shon, *n.* Ardent desire; an aspirated sound.
Aspire, as-pīr', *vi.* (aspiring, aspired). To aim at high things; to soar. [ing manner.
Aspiringly, as-plr'ing-li, *adv.* In an aspir-
Asquint, a-skwint', *adv.* Out of the corner or angle of the eye; obliquely.
Ass, as, *n.* A well-known animal akin to the horse; a dolt.
Assagai, as'sa-gā, *n.* A Kaffir throwing spear; a species of javelin. Also *Assegai*.
Assail, as-sāl', *vt.* To attack; to assault.
Assailable, as-sāl'a-bl, *a.* That may be assailed.
Assailant, as-sāl'ant, *n.* One who assails.
Assassin, as-sas'sin, *n.* One who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secretly.
Assassinate, as-sas'sin-āt, *vt.* (assassinating, assassinated). To murder by surprise or secretly. [murdering by surprise.
Assassination, as-sas'sin-ā''shon, *n.* Act of
Assault, as-sąlt', *n.* An attack; a storming. *vt.* To assail; to storm.
Assaulter, as-sąlt'ėr, *n.* One who assaults.
Assay, as-sā', *n.* Proof; trial; determination of the quantity of metal in an ore or alloy. *vt.* To try; to ascertain the purity or alloy of. *vi.* To try or endeavour.
Assayer, as-sā'ėr, *n.* One who assays.
Assaying, as-sā'ing, *n.* Act of ascertaining the purity of the precious metals.
Assemblage, as-sem'blāj, *n.* A collection of individuals or things.
Assemble, as-sem'bl, *vt.* (assembling, assembled). To bring together.—*vi.* To come together. [convocation.
Assembly, as-sem'bli, *n.* An assemblage; a
Assent, as-sent', *n.* Act of agreeing to anything; consent.—*vi.* To agree; to yield.
Assert, as-sėrt', *vt.* To affirm; to maintain; to vindicate.
Assertion, as-sėr'shon, *n.* Act of asserting.
Assertive, as-sėrt'iv, *a.* Affirming confidently; peremptory. [upon; to rate.
Assess, as-ses', *vt.* To fix a charge to be paid
Assessable, as-ses'a-bl, *a.* That may be assessed. [ing; the sum levied; a tax.
Assessment, as-ses'ment, *n.* Act of assess-
Assessor, as-ses'ėr, *n.* A legal adviser who assists a magistrate or judge. [debts.
Assets, as'sets, *n.pl.* Goods available to pay
Asseverate, as-sev'ė-rāt, *vt.* (asseverating, asseverated). To declare seriously or solemnly; to protest. [and solemn declaration.
Asseveration, as-sev'ė-rā''shon, *n.* Positive
Assiduity, as-si-dū'i-ti, *n.* Close application; diligence. [gent.
Assiduous, as-sid'ū-us, *a.* Constantly dili-
Assign, as-sīn', *vt.* To designate; to allot; to make over to another.—*n.* A person to whom property or any right may be or is transferred.
Assignable, as-sīn'a-bl, *a.* That may be assigned.
Assignation, as-sig-nā'shon, *n.* An appointment to meet, as of lovers; a making over by transfer of title. [assignment is made.
Assignee, as-sī-nē', *n.* One to whom an
Assigner, as-sīn'ėr, *n.* One who assigns.
Assignment, as-sīn'ment, *n.* Act of assigning; thing assigned; a writ of transfer.
Assimilate, as-sim'il-āt, *vt.* (assimilating, assimilated). To make like to; to digest.—*vi.* To become similar or of the same substance.
Assimilation, as-sim'il-ā''shon, *n.* Act of assimilating. [to contribute.
Assist, as-sist', *vt.* To help.—*vi* To lend help;
Assistance, as-sist'ans, *n.* Help; aid.
Assistant, as-sist'ant, *n* One who assists.
Assize, as-sīz', *n.* A statute regulating weights, measures, or prices; in *pl.* the periodical courts held in the counties of England and Wales. [able
Associable, as-sō'shi-a-bl, *a.* Companion-
Associate, as-sō'shi-āt, *vt.* (associating, associated). To join in company with; to combine.—*vi.* To keep company with.—*n* A companion; friend.
Association, as-sō'si-ā''shon, *n.* Act of associating; union; confederacy.
Assoil, as-soil', *vt.* To release: to absolve.
Assonance, as'sō-nans, *n.* Resemblance of sounds. [To suit; to agree.
Assort, as-sort', *vt.* To sort; to arrange.—*vi.*
Assortment, as-sort'ment, *n.* Act of assorting; quantity of things assorted; variety.
Assuage, as-swāj', *vt.* (assuaging, assuaged). To allay; to calm.—*vi.* To abate or subside.
Assuagement, as-swāj'ment, *n.* Mitigation
Assuasive, as-swā'siv, *a.* Mitigating.
Assume, as-sūm', *vt.* (assuming, assumed) To take for granted; to usurp.—*vi.* To claim more than is due; to be arrogant.
Assuming, as-sūm'ing, *a.* Arrogant.
Assumption, as-sum'shon, *n.* Act of assuming; the thing assumed; the taking up of any person into heaven.
Assurance, a-shör'ans, *n.* Act of assuring; secure confidence; impudence; positive declaration; insurance.
Assure, a-shör', *vt.* (assuring, assured). To make sure; to confirm; to insure.
Assuredly, a-shör'ed-li, *adv.* Certainly.
Assuredness, a-shör'ed-nes, *n.* State of being assured. [insures
Assurer, a-shör'ėr, *n.* One who assures or

Assyrian, as-sir'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Assyria or its inhabitants.—*n.* A native of Assyria; the language of the Assyrians.
Astatic, a-stat'ik, *a.* Being without polarity, as a magnetic needle.
Aster, as'tėr, *n.* A genus of composite plants, with flowers somewhat like stars.
Asterisk, as'tė-risk, *n.* The figure of a star, thus *, used in printing.
Astern, a-stėrn', *adv.* In or at the hinder [part of a ship.
Asteroid, as'tėr-oid, *n.* A small planet.
Asthma, as'ma or as'thma, *n.* A disorder of respiration, characterized by difficulty of breathing, cough, and expectoration.
Asthmatic, as-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to asthma; affected by asthma.
Astigmatism, a-stig'mat-izm, *n.* A malformation of the eye, in which rays of light do not properly converge to one point.
Astir, a-stėr', *adv.* or *pred.a.* On stir; active.
Astonish, as-ton'ish, *vt.* To surprise; to astound.
Astonishing, as-ton'ish-ing, *a.* Marvellous.
Astonishment, as-ton'ish-ment, *n.* Amazement. [to strike dumb with amazement.
Astound, as-tound', *vt.* To astonish; to stun;
Astounding, as-tound'ing, *a.* Adapted to astonish; most astonishing.
Astraddle, a-strad'l, *adv.* or *pred.a.* Astride.
Astragal, as'tra-gal, *n.* A moulding surrounding the top or bottom of a column.
Astrakhan, as'tra-kan, *n.* A rough kind of cloth with a curled pile.
Astral, as'tral, *a.* Belonging to the stars.
Astray, a-strā', *adv.* or *pred.a.* Straying.
Astrict, as-trikt', *vt.* To contract; to limit.
Astriction, as-trik'shon, *n.* Contraction.
Astride, a-strīd', *adv.* or *pred.a.* With the legs apart or across a thing.
Astringency, as-trinj'en-si, *n.* Power of contracting, or of giving firmness.
Astringent, as-trinj'ent, *a.* Contracting tissues of the body; strengthening.—*n.* A medicine which contracts and strengthens.
Astrolabe, as'trō-lāb, *n.* An old instrument for taking the altitude at sea.
Astrologer, as-trol'o-jėr, *n.* One versed in astrology. [to astrology.
Astrological, as-trō-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining
Astrology, as-trol'o-ji, *n.* The pretended art of foretelling future events from the stars.
Astronomer, as-tron'ō-mėr, *n.* One versed in astronomy. [ing to astronomy.
Astronomical, as-trō-nom'ik-al, *a.* Pertain-
Astronomy, as-tron'o-mi, *n.* The science of the heavenly bodies. [manner.
Astrut, a-strut', *adv.* or *pred.a.* In a strutting
Astute, as-tūt', *a.* Shrewd; crafty.
Astutely, as-tūt'li, *adv.* Shrewdly.
Astuteness, as-tūt'nes, *n.* Shrewdness.
Asunder, a-sun'dėr, *adv.* or *pred.a.* Apart; into parts; in a divided state.
Asylum, a-sī'lum, *n.* A place of refuge; an institution for the care or relief of the unfortunate. [with conjunctions in speech.
Asyndeton, a-sin'de-ton, *n.* The dispensing
At, at, *prep.* Denoting presence or nearness; in a state of; employed in, on, or with; with direction towards.
Atavism, at'a-vizm, *n.* The resemblance of offspring to a remote ancestor.
Atelier, ă-tl-yā, *n.* A workshop; a studio.
Athanasian, ath-a-nā'si-an, *a.* Pertaining to Athanasius or to his creed.
Atheism, ā'thē-izm, *n.* The disbelief in the existence of a God.
Atheist, ā'thē-ist, *n.* One who disbelieves the existence of a God.
Atheistic, Atheistical, ā-thē-ist'ik, ā-thē-ist'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to atheism.
Athenæum, ath-e-nē'um, *n.* An establishment connected with literature, science, or art.
Athenian, a-thēn'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Athens.—*n.* A native of Athens.
Athirst, a-thėrst', *pred.a.* Thirsty.
Athlete, ath-lēt', *n.* One skilled in exercises of agility or strength.
Athletic, ath-let'ik, *a.* Pertaining to an athlete; strong; robust; vigorous.
Athleticism, ath-let'i-sizm, *n.* The practice of athletics. [cises.
Athletics, ath-let'iks, *n.pl.* Athletic exer-
Athwart, a-thwąrt', *prep.* Across; from side to side.—*adv.* Crossly; wrong.
Atlantean, at-lan-tē'an, *a.* Resembling Atlas; gigantic.
Atlantic, at-lan'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean between Europe, Africa, and America. *n.* This ocean.
Atlas, at'las, *n.* A collection of maps.
Atmosphere, at'mos-fėr, *n.* The whole mass of air surrounding the earth; air; pervading influence. [to the atmosphere.
Atmospheric, at-mos-fe'rik, *a.* Pertaining
Atoll, a-tol', *n.* A ring-shaped coral island.
Atom, at'om, *n.* A minute particle of matter; anything extremely small.
Atomic, a-tom'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of atoms.
Atomism, at'om-izm, *n.* Atomic philosophy; the doctrine that atoms of themselves formed the universe.
Atone, a-tōn', *vi.* (atoning, atoned). To make satisfaction.—*vt.* To expiate. [satisfaction.
Atonement, a-tōn'ment, *n.* Reconciliation;
Atrabilious, at-ra-bil'i-us, *a.* Melancholic or hypochondriacal. Also *Atrabiliar, Atrabilarious.* [the ground, as an anchor.
Atrip, a-trip', *adv.* or *pred.a.* Just raised from
Atrocious, a-trō'shus, *a.* Extremely cruel or wicked; flagitious. [cious manner.
Atrociously, a-trō'shus-li, *adv.* In an atro-
Atrocity, a-tros'i-ti, *n.* Horrible wickedness.
Atrophy, at'rō-fi, *n.* A wasting away; emaciation. [arrest; to win.—*vi.* To adhere.
Attach, at-tach', *vt.* To affix; to connect; to
Attaché, at-ta-shā', *n.* One attached to the suite of an ambassador.
Attachment, at-tach'ment, *n.* State of being attached; fidelity; tender regard.
Attack, at-tak', *vt.* To assault; to assail. *n.* An assault; seizure by a disease.
Attain, at-tān', *vi.* To come or arrive.—*vt.* To reach; to gain; to obtain.
Attainable, at-tān'a-bl, *a.* That may be attained.
Attainder, at-tān'dėr, *n.* Extinction of civil rights, in consequence of a capital crime.
Attainment, at-tān'ment, *n.* Act of attaining; acquirement; accomplishment.
Attaint, at-tānt', *vt.* To affect with attainder.
Attar, at'tär, *n.* An essential oil made from roses, forming a valuable perfume.
Attemper, at-tem'pėr, *vt.* To temper; to modify; to accommodate.
Attempt, at-temt', *vt.* To try to do; to make an effort upon.—*n.* An essay; enterprise.
Attend, at-tend', *vt.* To wait on; to accompany or be present at.—*vi.* To pay regard; to hearken; to wait.
Attendance, at-tend'ans, *n.* Act of attending; service; retinue.
Attendant, at-tend'ant, *a.* Accompanying, as subordinate.—*n.* One who waits on, is present, or accompanies.
Attention, at-ten'shon, *n.* Act of attending; heed; courtesy.
Attentive, at-tent'iv, *a.* Heedful.
Attentively, at-tent'iv-li, *adv.* With attention. [being attentive; heedfulness.
Attentiveness, at-tent'iv-nes, *n.* State of
Attenuate, at-ten'ū-āt, *vt.* (attenuating, attenuated). To make slender or thin (as liquids).—*vi.* To diminish.

Attenuation, at-ten'ū-ā"shon, *n.* Act of attenuating; thinness; slenderness.
Attest, at-test', *vt.* To bear witness to; to certify; to call to witness.
Attestation, at-test-ā'shon, *n.* Testimony.
Attic, at'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Attica or to Athens; pure; elegant in style or language. *n.* The dialect of Attica or Athens; the uppermost story of a building; garret.
Attire, at-tīr', *vt.* (attiring, attired). To dress; to array.—*n.* Dress.
Attitude, at'ti-tūd, *n.* Posture.
Attitudinize, at-ti-tūd'in-īz, *vi.* To assume affected attitudes or airs.
Attorney, at-tėr'ni, *n.* One who acts in place of another; one who practises in law-courts.
Attorneyship, at-tėr'ni-ship, *n.* The office of an attorney.
Attract, at-trakt', *vt.* To draw to; to entice.
Attractable, at-trakt'a-bl, *a.* That may be attracted. [ing; allurement; charm.
Attraction, at-trak'shon, *n.* Act of attract-
Attractive, at-trakt'iv, *a.* Having the power of attracting; enticing. [tractive manner.
Attractively, at-trakt'iv-li, *adv* In an at-
Attributable, at-trib'ūt-a-bl, *a.* That may be attributed.
Attribute, at-trib'ūt, *vt.* (attributing, attributed). To ascribe; to impute.—*n.* at'tribūt. Inherent property; characteristic; an adjectival word or clause.
Attribution, at-tri-bū'shon, *n.* Act of attributing, or the quality ascribed.
Attributive, at-trib'ūt-iv, *a.* That attributes. *n.* That which is attributed.
Attrition, at-tri'shon, *n.* Act of wearing, or state of being worn, by rubbing.
Attune, at-tūn', *vt.* (attuning, attuned). To put in tune; to adjust to another sound.
Auburn, a'bėrn, *a.* Reddish-brown.
Auction, a'k'shon, *n.* A public sale in which the article falls to the highest bidder.
Auctioneer, a'k-shon-ēr', *n.* The person who sells at auction.
Audacious, a-dā'shus, *a.* Daring; impudent.
Audacity, a-das'i-ti, *n.* Daring; reprehensible boldness; impudence.
Audible, a'di-bl, *a.* That may be heard.
Audibly, a'di-bli, *adv.* In an audible manner.
Audience, a'di-ens, *n.* Act of hearing: an assembly of hearers; admittance to a hearing; ceremonial interview.
Audit, a'dit, *n.* An official examination of accounts.—*vt.* To examine and adjust, as accounts. [adjusts accounts.
Auditor, a'dit-ėr, *n.* One who examines and
Auditorship, a'dit-ėr-ship, *n.* The office of auditor.
Auditory, a'di-tō-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing.—*n.* An audience; an auditorium.
Augean, a-jē'an, *a.* Pertaining to Augeas, King of Elis, in Greece, whose stable for 3000 oxen, uncleaned for thirty years, was cleaned by Hercules in one day. [holes.
Auger, a'ger, *n.* An instrument for boring
Aught, ąt, *n.* Anything; any part; a whit.
Augment, ąg-ment', *vt.* To make larger; to add to.—*vi.* To grow larger.
Augment, ąg'ment, *n.* Increase; a prefix to a word. [augmentation.
Augmentable, ąg-ment'a-bl, *a.* Capable of
Augmentation, ąg-ment-ā'shon, *n.* Act of augmenting; increase; addition.
Augmentative, ąg-ment'at-iv, *a.* Having the quality of augmenting.—*n.* A word formed to express greatness.
Augur, a'gėr, *n.* One who foretold the future by observing the flight of birds; a soothsayer. *vi.* To predict; to bode.—*vt.* To predict or foretell. [or augury.
Augural, a'gū-ral, *a.* Pertaining to an augur
Augurer, a'gėr-ėr, *n.* One who augurs.
Augury, a'gū-ri, *n.* Omen; prediction.
August, ą-gust', *a.* Grand; majestic; awful.
August, a'gust, *n.* The eighth month of the year. [Augustus, or to his reign; classic.
Augustan, ą-gust'an, *a.* Pertaining to
Augustness, ą-gust'nes, *n.* Quality of being august; dignity of mien.
Auk, ąk, *n.* A swimming bird found in the British seas, with very short wings.
Aulic, a'lik, *a.* Pertaining to a royal court.
Aunt, ant, *n.* The sister of one's father or mother.
Aureate, a-rē'at, *a.* Golden. [insect.
Aurelia, a-rē'li-a, *n.* The chrysalis of an
Aureola, Aureole, a-rē'o-la, a'rē-ōl, *n.* An illumination represented as surrounding a holy person, as Christ; a halo.
Auricle, a'ri-kl, *n.* The external ear; either of the two ear-like cavities over the two ventricles of the heart.
Auricula, a-rik'ū-la, *n.* Species of primrose.
Auricular, a-rik'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to the ear; confidential.
Auriferous, a-rif'ėr-us, *a.* Yielding gold.
Aurist, a'rist, *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear. [once abundant in Europe.
Aurochs, a'roks, *n.* A species of wild ox.
Aurora, a-rō'ra, *n.* The dawn; the goddess of the dawn.
Aurora Borealis, a-rō'ra bō-rē-ā'lis, *n.* The northern lights or streamers.—**Aurora Australis**, a similar phenomenon in the S. hemisphere.
Auscultation, as-kul-tā'shon, *n.* A method of discovering diseases of the lungs, &c., by listening for the sounds arising there.
Auscultator, as'kul-tāt-ėr, *n.* One who uses auscultation. [tection; influence.
Auspice, a'spis, *n.* Augury from birds; pro-
Auspicious, a-spi'shus, *a.* Fortunate; propitious. [ously; favourably.
Auspiciously, a-spi'shus-li, *adv.* Prosper-
Austere, a-stēr', *a.* Rigid; sour; stern; severe.
Austerely, a-stēr'li, *adv.* In an austere manner. [or life; rigour.
Austerity, a-ste'ri-ti, *n.* Severity of manners
Austral, as'tral, *a.* Southern.
Authentic, a-then'tik, *a.* Genuine; authoritative. [authentic manner.
Authentically, a-then'tik-al-li, *adv.* In an
Authenticate, a-then'ti-kāt, *vt.* To render or prove authentic.
Authentication, a-then'ti-kā"shon, *n.* Act of authenticating; confirmation.
Authenticity, a-then-tis'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being authentic; genuineness.
Author, a'thėr, *n.* One who creates; an originator; the writer of a book, &c.
Authoress, a'thėr-es, *n.* A female author.
Authoritative, a-tho'ri-tā-tiv, *a.* Having due authority; peremptory.
Authoritatively, a-tho'ri-tā-tiv-li, *adv.* In an authoritative manner.
Authority, a-tho'ri-ti, *n.* Legal power or right; influence conferred by character or station; person in power; testimony; credibility; precedent.
Authorize, a'thor-īz, *vt.* (authorizing, authorized). To give authority to; to make legal; to sanction. [of being an author.
Authorship, a'thėr-ship, *n.* Quality or state
Autobiographer, a'tō-bī-og"ra-fėr, *n.* One who writes his own life.
Autobiographical, a-tō-bī'ō-graf"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or containing autobiography.
Autobiography, a'tō-bī-og"ra-fi, *n.* Memoirs of a person written by himself.
Autocar, a'to-kär, *n.* A motor-car.
Autocracy, a-tok'ra-si, *n.* Absolute government by one man. [or sovereign.
Autocrat, a'tō-krat, *n.* An absolute prince

Auto-de-fe, ou'tō-de-fā", *n.*; pl. **Autos-de-fe**. The burning of heretics by authority of the Inquisition. **Auto-da-fe**, ou'tō-dä-fā", is the Portuguese form.
Autograph, ą'tō-graf, *n.* A person's own handwriting; signature.
Automatic, **Automatical**, ą-tō-mat'ik, ą-tō-mat'ik-al, *a.* Self-acting; moving spontaneously.
Automaton, ą-tom'a-ton, *n.*; pl. **-ta**. A self-moving machine, or one which moves by invisible machinery.
Autonomy, ą-ton'o-mi, *n.* The power or right of self-government.
Autopsy, ą'top-si, *n.* Personal observation; post-mortem examination.
Autumn, ą'tum, *n.* The third season of the year, between summer and winter.
Autumnal, ą-tum'nal, *a.* Belonging or peculiar to autumn.
Auxiliary, ąg-zil'i-a-ri, *a.* Aiding.—*n.* One who aids; a verb which helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs; *pl.* foreign troops employed in war.
Avail, a-vāl', *vt.* To profit; to promote.—*vi.* To be of use; to answer the purpose.—*n.* Advantage; use. [attainable.
Available, a-vāl'a-bl, *a.* That may be used;
Avalanche, av'a-lansh, *n.* A large body of snow or ice sliding down a mountain.
Avarice, av'a-ris, *n.* Covetousness.
Avaricious, av-a-ri'shus, *a.* Covetous; greedy of gain; niggardly.
Avariciously, av-a-ri'shus-li, *adv.* In an avaricious manner.
Avast, a-väst', *exclam.* Hold! stop! (Nautical.)
Avatar, av-a-tär', *n.* A descent of a Hindu deity; a remarkable appearance of any kind.
Avaunt, a-vąnt', *exclam.* Hence! begone!
Ave, ā've, *n.* Hail; an abbreviation of the Ave-Maria, or Hail-Mary.
Avenge, a-venj', *vt.* (avenging, avenged) To vindicate; to take satisfaction for
Avenger, a-venj'ėr, *n.* One who avenges.
Avenue, av'e-nū, *n.* An approach to; an alley of trees leading to a house, &c.
Aver, a-vėr', *vt.* (averring, averred). To declare positively; to assert.
Average, av'ėr-āj, *n.* Medium; mean proportion.—*a.* Medial; containing a mean proportion.—*vt.* To find the mean of.—*vi.* To form a mean. [declaration.
Averment, a-vėr'ment, *n.* Affirmation;
Averruncator, av-e-rung'kāt-ėr, *n.* Shears for pruning trees. [able.
Averse, a-vėrs', *a.* Disinclined; not favour-
Averseness, a-vėrs'nes, *n.* Aversion.
Aversion, a-vėr'shon, *n.* Dislike; antipathy.
Avert, a-vėrt', *vt.* To turn aside or away from; to keep off or prevent.
Aviary, ā'vi-a-ri, *n.* A place for keeping birds.
Avidity, a-vid'i-ti, *n.* Eager desire; greediness; strong appetite. [pation.
Avocation, av-ō-kā'shon, *n.* Business; occu-
Avoid, a-void', *vt.* To shun; to evade; to make void. [avoided.
Avoidable, a-void'a-bl, *a.* That may be
Avoidance, a-void'ans, *n.* Act of avoiding; the state of being vacant.
Avoirdupois, av'ėr-dū-poiz", *n* or *a.* A system of weight, in which a pound contains sixteen ounces.
Avouch, a-vouch', *vt* To affirm; to avow.
Avow, a-vou', *vt.* To declare with confidence; to confess frankly. [avowed.
Avowable, a-vou'a-bl, *a.* That may be
Avowal, a-vou'al, *n.* An open declaration; frank acknowledgment.
Avowedly, a-vou'ed-li, *adv.* In an open manner; with frank acknowledgment.
Await, a-wāt', *vt.* To wait for; to expect; to be in store for.
Awake, a-wāk', *vt.* (awaking, pret. awoke, awaked, pp. awaked). To rouse from sleep or from a state of inaction.—*vi.* To cease from sleep; to rouse one's self.—*a.* Not sleeping; vigilant.
Awaken, a-wāk'n, *vt.* and *i.* To awake.
Awakening, a-wāk'n-ing, *n.* Act of awaking.
Award, a-wąrd', *vt.* To adjudge.—*vi.* To make an award.—*n.* A judgment; decision of arbitrators.
Aware, a-wār', *a.* Informed; conscious.
Away, a-wā', *adv.* Absent; at a distance; in motion from; by degrees; in continuance.—*exclam.* Begone!
Awe, ą, *n.* Fear; fear mingled with reverence.—*vt.* (awing, awed). To strike with fear and reverence.
Aweary, a-wē'ri, *pred.a.* Weary; tired.
Aweigh, a-wā', *adv.* or *pred.a.* Atrip.
Awful, ą'fųl, *a.* Filling with awe; terrible.
Awfully, ą'fųl-li, *adv.* In an awful manner.
Awfulness, ą'fųl-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being awful.
Awhile, a-whīl', *adv.* For some time.
Awkward, ąk'wėrd, *a.* Inexpert; inelegant.
Awkwardly, ąk'wėrd-li, *adv.* In a bungling manner; inelegantly.
Awl, ąl, *n.* A pointed iron instrument for piercing small holes in leather.
Awn, ąn, *n.* The beard of corn or grass.
Awned, ąnd, *a.* Furnished with an awn.
Awning, ąn'ing, *n.* A cover of canvas, &c., to shelter from the sun or wind.
Awry, a-rī', *pred.a.* or *adv.* Twisted toward one side; distorted; asquint. [chopping.
Axe, aks, *n.* An instrument for hewing and
Axial, aks'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to an axis.
Axilla, aks-il'la, *n.* The arm-pit.
Axiom, aks'i-om, *n.* A self-evident truth; an established principle.
Axiomatic, aks'i-ō-mat''ik, *a.* Pertaining to an axiom.
Axiomatically, aks'i-ō-mat''ik-al-li, *adv.* By the use of axioms.
Axis, aks'is, *n.*; pl. **Axes**, aks'ēz. The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, on which it revolves.
Axle, **Axle-tree**, aks'l, aks'l-trē, *n.* The pole on which a wheel turns.
Ay, **Aye**, ī, *adv.* Yea; yes.—*n.* An affirmative vote. [woman.
Ayah, ä'yä, *n.* A native Indian waiting
Aye, ā, *adv.* Always; ever; continually.
Azalea, a-zā'lē-a, *n.* The generic name of certain showy plants of the heath family.
Azimuth, az'i-muth, *n.* An arc of the horizon between the meridian of a place and a vertical circle.
Azoic, a-zō'ik, *a.* Destitute of organic life
Azote, az'ōt, *n.* Nitrogen.
Azure, ā'zhūr, *a.* Sky-coloured.—*n.* The fine blue colour of the sky; the sky.
Azym, az'im, *n.* Unleavened bread.

B

Baa, bä, *n.* The cry of a sheep.—*vi.* To cry or bleat as sheep.
Babble, bab'bl, *vi.* (babbling, babbled). To talk idly; to prate.—*vt.* To utter idly.—*n.* Idle talk; murmur, as of a stream.
Babblement, bab'bl-ment, *n.* Babble.
Babbler, bab'bl-ėr, *n.* One who babbles
Babe, bāb, *n.* An infant; a young child.
Babel, bā'bel, *n.* Confusion; disorder.
Baboon, ba-bön', *n.* A large kind of monkey.
Baby, bā'bi, *n.* A babe; a young child.—*a* Pertaining to a baby.
Baby-farmer, bā'bi-fär-mėr, *n.* One who makes a trade of rearing infants.

Babylonian, Babylonish, ba-bi-lōn'i-an, ba-bi-lōn'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Babylon.
Baccarat, Baccara, bak-ka-rä', *n.* A game of cards played by any number and a banker.
Bacchanal, bak'ka-nal, *n.* A votary of Bacchus; a revel.—*a.* Characterized by intemperate drinking. [honour of Bacchus.
Bacchanalia, bak-a-nā'li-a, *n.pl.* Feasts in
Bacchanalian, bak-ka-nā'li-an, *a.* Bacchanal.—*n.* A reveller; a votary of Bacchus.
Bachelor, bach'el-ėr, *n.* An unmarried man; one who has taken the university degree below that of Master or Doctor.
Bachelorhood, Bachelorship, bach'el-ėr-hud, bach'el-ėr-ship, *n.* The state of being a bachelor.
Bacillus, ba-sil'lus, *n.*; pl. **-illi**. A microscopic organism which causes disease.
Back, bak, *n.* The hinder part of the body in man and the upper part in beasts; the hinder part.—*vt.* To support; to cause to recede; to endorse.—*vi.* To move back.—*adv.* To the rear; to a former state; in return. [secretly.
Backbite, bak'bīt, *vt.* To speak evil of
Backbiter, bak'bīt-ėr, *n.* One who backbites.
Backbone, bak'bōn, *n.* The spine; strength.
Back-door, bak'dōr, *n.* A door in the back part of a building.
Backer, bak'ėr, *n.* One who backs or supports another in a contest.
Backgammon, bak-gam'mon, *n.* A game played by two persons on a board, with men and dice.
Background, bak'ground, *n.* The part of a picture represented as farthest away; a situation little noticed.
Backhand, Backhanded, bak'hand, bak'hand-ed, *a.* With the hand turned backward; indirect. [relapse.
Backslide, bak-slīd', *vi.* To apostatize; to
Backslider, bak-slīd'ėr, *n.* An apostate.
Backward, Backwards, bak'wėrd, bak'wėrdz, *adv.* With the back forwards; towards past times; back; from better to worse.
Backward, bak'wėrd, *a.* Lagging behind; reluctant; late; dull.
Backwardly, bak'wėrd-li, *adv.* In a backward manner; unwillingly.
Backwardness, bak'wėrd-nes, *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance; dilatoriness.
Backwoods, bak'wudz, *n.pl.* Outlying forest districts. [dried.
Bacon, bā'kn, *n.* Swine's flesh cured and
Bacteriology, bak-tē'ri-ol''o-ji, *n.* The doctrine or study of bacteria.
Bacterium, bak-tē'ri-um, *n.*; pl. **-ia**. A disease germ. [injurious; incompetent.
Bad, bad, *a.* Not good; wicked; immoral;
Badge, baj, *n.* A mark or cognizance worn.
Badger, baj'ėr, *n.* A burrowing quadruped, nocturnal in habits.—*vt.* To worry; to pester.
Badinage, bä'di-näzh, *n.* Raillery; banter.
Badly, bad'li, *adv.* In a bad manner.
Badminton, bad'min-ton, *n.* A game like lawn-tennis played with shuttlecocks.
Baffle, baf'fl, *vt.* (baffling, baffled). To elude; to frustrate; to defeat.
Bag, bag, *n.* A sack; what is contained in a bag; a certain quantity of a commodity.—*vt.* (bagging, bagged). To put into a bag; to distend.—*vi.* To swell like a full bag.
Bagatelle, bag-a-tel', *n.* A trifle; a game somewhat like billiards.
Baggage, bag'āj, *n.* The necessaries of an army; luggage; lumber.
Bagging, bag'ing, *p.n.* The cloth for bags.
Bagnio, ban'yō, *n.* A bath; brothel; prison.
Bagpipe, bag'pīp, *n.* A musical wind-instrument.
Bail, bāl, *vt.* To liberate from custody on security for reappearance; to free (a boat) from water; to bale.—*n.* Security given for release; the person who gives such security
Bailable, bāl'a-bl, *a.* That may be bailed.
Bailie, Baillie, bā'li, *n.* A magistrate in Scotland corresponding to an alderman.
Bailiff, bā'lif, *n.* A subordinate civil officer; a steward. [of a bailiff's jurisdiction.
Bailiwick, bā'li-wik, *n.* The extent or limit
Bait, bāt, *n.* A substance used to allure fish, &c.; an enticement.—*vt.* To furnish with a lure; to give food and drink to a beast when travelling; to harass; to annoy.—*vi.* To take refreshment on a journey.
Baize, bāz, *n.* A coarse woollen stuff with a long nap.
Bake, bāk, *vt.* (baking, baked). To heat, dry, and harden by fire or the sun's rays; to cook in an oven.—*vi.* To do the work of making bread; to be baked. [to bake bread, &c.
Baker, bāk'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is
Bakery, bāk'ė-ri, *n.* A place for baking.
Baking, bāk'ing, *p.n.* The action of the verb *to bake*; the quantity baked at once.
Bakshish, bak'shēsh, *n.* A gratuity or money.
Balance, bal'ans, *n.* A pair of scales; equilibrium; surplus; difference of two sums; the sum due on an account.—*vt.* (balancing, balanced). To bring to an equilibrium; to weigh, as reasons; to settle, as an account.—*vi.* To be in equilibrium; to be equal when added up; to hesitate.
Balance-sheet, bal'ans-shēt, *n.* A statement of assets and liabilities.
Balcony, bal'ko-ni, *n.* A platform projecting from a window. [bare; paltry.
Bald, bald, *a.* Wanting hair; unadorned;
Baldachin, bal'da-kin, *n.* A canopy held over the pope; a canopy over an altar or throne.
Balderdash, bal'dėr-dash, *n.* Senseless prate; jargon.
Baldly, bald'li, *adv.* Nakedly; meanly.
Baldness, bald'nes, *n.* State of being bald; inelegance of style; want of ornament.
Baldrick, Baldric, bald'rik, *n.* A broad belt worn diagonally across the body.
Bale, bāl, *n.* A bundle or package of goods. *vt.* (baling, baled). To make up in a bale; to free from water; to bail. [merce.
Baleen, ba-lēn', *n.* The whalebone of com-
Baleful, bāl'ful, *a.* Calamitous; deadly.
Balk, bak, *n.* A ridge of land left unploughed; a great beam; a barrier; a disappointment.—*vt.* To baffle; to disappoint.
Ball, bal, *n.* A round body; a globe; a bullet; an entertainment of dancing.—*vi.* To form, as snow, into balls, as on horses' hoofs.
Ballad, bal'lad, *n.* A short narrative poem, a popular song.
Ballade, ba-lād', *n.* A poem of three stanzas of eight lines and an envoy of four lines.
Ballast, bal'last, *n.* Heavy matter carried in a ship to keep it steady; that which confers steadiness.—*vt.* To load with ballast; to make or keep steady.
Ball-cock, bal'kok, *n.* A kind of self-acting stop-cock, used in cisterns.
Ballet, bal'la, *n.* A theatrical dance.
Ballista, bal-lis'ta, *n.* A military engine used by the ancients for throwing stones.
Ballistic, bal-lis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to projectiles.
Balloon, bal-lōn', *n.* A spherical hollow body; a large bag filled with a gas which makes it rise and float in the air.
Ballot, bal'lot, *n.* A ball, paper, &c., used for voting in private; the system of voting by such means.—*vi.* To vote by ballot.
Balm, bäm, *n.* Balsam; that which heals or soothes; the name of several aromatic plants. *vt.* To anoint with balm; to soothe.
Balmy, bäm'i, *a.* Aromatic; soothing.

Balsam, bal'sam, *n.* An oily, aromatic substance got from trees; a soothing ointment.
Balsamic, bal- or bal-sam'ik, *a.* Balmy; mitigating.
Baluster, bal'us-tėr, *n.* A small column or pillar, used for balustrades.
Balustrade, bal-us-trād', *n.* A row of balusters joined by a rail. [the reed kind.
Bamboo, bam-bō', *n.* A tropical plant of
Bamboozle, bam-bō'zl, *vt.* (bamboozling, bamboozled). To hoax; to humbug; to perplex.
Ban, ban, *n.* A public proclamation; curse; excommunication; *pl.* proclamation of marriage.—*vt.* (banning, banned). To curse.
Banal, ban'al, or ba-nal', *a.* Hackneyed; vulgar.
Banality, ba-nal'i-ti, *n.* State of being banal.
Banana, ba-nä'na, *n.* A plant allied to the plantain, with soft luscious fruit.
Band, band, *n.* That which binds; a bond; a fillet; a company; a body of musicians.—*vt.* To bind together; to unite in a troop or confederacy.—*vi.* To unite in a band.
Bandage, band'āj, *n.* A band; a cloth for a wound, &c.—*vt.* (bandaging, bandaged). To bind with a bandage.
Bandbox, band'boks, *n.* A slight box for caps, bonnets, &c.
Banded, band'ed, *p.a.* United in a band.
Banderole, ban'de-rōl, *n.* A little flag.
Bandit, ban'dit, *n.*; pl. **-itti, -its**. An outlaw; a robber; a highwayman.
Bandog, ban'dog, *n.* A large fierce dog, usually kept chained.
Bandoleer, Bandolier, ban-do-lēr', *n.* A shoulder-belt for carrying cartridges.
Bandrol, band'rōl, *n.* Same as *Banderole*.
Bandy, ban'di, *n.* A bent club for striking a ball; a play at ball with such a club.—*vt.* (bandying, bandied). To strike to and fro; to exchange (compliments, &c.).
Bandy-legged, ban'di-legd, *a.* Having crooked legs.
Bane, bān, *n.* That which causes hurt or death; ruin; poison; mischief.
Baneful, bān'fụl, *a.* Pernicious; poisonous.
Bang, bang, *vt.* To thump; to treat with violence.—*n.* A heavy blow.
Bangle, bang'gl, *n.* An ornamental ring worn upon the arms and ankles.
Banian, ban'yan, *n.* *See* BANYAN.
Banish, ban'ish, *vt.* To drive away; to exile.
Banishment, ban'ish-ment, *n.* Act of banishing; exile.
Banister, ban'is-tėr, *n.* A baluster.
Banjo, ban'jō, *n.* A six-stringed musical instrument.
Bank, bangk, *n.* Ground rising from the side of a river, lake, &c.; any heap piled up; a bench of rowers; place where money is deposited; a banking company.—*vt.* To fortify with a bank; to deposit in a bank.
Banker, bangk'ėr, *n.* One who deals in money. [banker.
Banking, bangk'ing, *p.n.* The business of a
Bank-note, bangk'nōt, *n.* A promissory note issued by a banking company.
Bankrupt, bangk'rupt, *n.* One who cannot pay his debts.—*a.* Unable to pay debts.
Bankruptcy, bangk'rupt-si, *n.* State of being a bankrupt; failure in trade.
Bank-stock, bangk'stok, *n.* A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.
Banner, ban'nėr, *n.* A flag bearing a device or national emblem; a standard.
Banneret, ban'nėr-et, *n.* An old rank between that of knight and baron.
Banns, banz, *n.pl.* The proclamation in church necessary for a regular marriage.
Banquet, bang'kwet, *n.* A feast; a sumptuous entertainment.—*vt.* To treat with a feast. *vi.* To feast.
Banshee, ban'shē, *n.* An Irish fairy believed to attach herself to a house or family.
Bantam, ban'tam, *n.* A small breed of domestic fowl with feathered shanks.
Banter, ban'tėr, *vt.* To attack with jocularity; to rally.—*n.* Raillery; pleasantry.
Bantling, bant'ling, *n.* An infant.
Banyan, ban'yan, *n.* An Indian tree of the fig genus.
Baptism, bap'tizm, *n.* An immersing in or sprinkling with water, as a religious ceremony.
Baptismal, bap-tiz'mal, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.
Baptist, bap'tist, *n.* One of those Protestants who believe in baptism by immersion.
Baptistery, bap'tis-te-ri, *n.* A place where baptisms take place.
Baptize, bap-tīz', *vt.* (baptizing, baptized). To administer baptism to; to christen.
Bar, bär, *n.* A bolt; obstacle; a long piece of wood or metal; inclosure in an inn or court, a tribunal; body of barristers; obstruction at the mouth of a river; a counter where liquors are served.—*vt.* (barring, barred). To secure; to hinder; to prohibit; to except.
Barb, bärb, *n.* The points which stand backward in an arrow, hook, &c.; a Barbary horse. *vt.* To furnish with barbs or points.
Barbacan, Barbican, bär'ba-kan, bär'bi-kan, *n.* An outer-work defending a castle, &c.
Barbarian, bär-bā'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to savages; uncivilized.—*n.* A savage.
Barbarism, bär'bär-izm, *n.* Barbarity; an impropriety of speech.
Barbarity, bär-ba'ri-ti, *n.* The state or qualities of a barbarian; ferociousness.
Barbarize, bär'bär-īz, *vt.* (barbarizing, barbarized). To make barbarous.
Barbarous, bär'bär-us, *a.* In a state of barbarism; cruel; inhuman.
Barbarously, bär'bär-us-li, *adv.* In a savage, cruel, or inhuman manner.
Barbecue, bär'be-kū, *n.* A hog, &c., roasted whole; a feast in the open air.—*vt.* To dress and roast whole. [points.
Barbed, bärbd, *a.* Jagged with hooks or
Barbel, bär'bel, *n.* A fish having on its upper jaw four beard-like appendages.
Barber, bär'bėr, *n.* One who shaves beards and dresses hair. [ing red berries.
Barberry, bär'be-ri, *n.* A thorny shrub bear-
Barbette, bär-bet', *n.* A platform from which cannon may be fired over the parapet instead of through an embrasure.
Barcarolle, bär'ka-rōl, *n.* A melody sung by Venetian gondoliers.
Bard, bärd, *n.* A Celtic minstrel; a poet.
Bardic, bärd'ik, *a.* Pertaining to bards.
Bare, bär, *a.* Uncovered; empty; scanty; worn.—*vt.* (baring, bared). To make naked.
Barebacked, bär'bakt, *a.* Unsaddled.
Barefaced, bär'fāst, *a.* Shameless; glaring.
Barefoot, bär'fụt, *a.* or *adv.* With the feet bare.
Barely, bär'li, *adv.* Nakedly; scarcely.
Bargain, bär'gin, *n.* A contract; a gainful transaction; a thing bought or sold.—*vi.* To make a bargain.—*vt.* To sell.
Bargainer, bär'gin-ėr, *n.* One who makes a bargain.
Barge, bärj, *n.* A boat of pleasure or state; a flat-bottomed boat of burden.
Bargee, bärj-ē', *n.* One of a barge's crew.
Bargeman, bärj'man, *n.* The man who manages a barge.
Barilla, ba-ril'la, *n.* An impure soda obtained by burning several species of plants.
Bar-iron, bär'ī-ėrn, *n.* Iron in bars.
Bark, bärk, *n.* The outer rind of a tree; a barque; the noise made by a dog, wolf, &c. *vt.* To strip bark off; to treat with bark; to make the cry of dogs, &c.

Barley, bär'lĭ, *n.* A species of grain used especially for making malt.
Barley-corn, bär'li-korn, *n.* A grain of barley; the third part of an inch.
Barley-sugar, bär-li-shug'ẽr, *n.* Sugar boiled till it is brittle and candied.
Barm, bärm, *n.* Yeast.
Barmaid, bär'mād, *n.* A woman who tends a bar where liquors are sold.
Barmy, bärm'i, *a.* Containing barm.
Barn, bärn, *n.* A building for grain, hay, &c.
Barnacle, bär'na-kl, *n.* A shell-fish, often found on ships' bottoms; a species of goose.
Barnacles, bär'na-klz, *n.pl.* An instrument put on a horse's nose; a pair of spectacles.
Barograph, ba'rō-graf, *n.* An instrument for recording changes in the atmosphere.
Barometer, ba-rom'et-ẽr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the weight of the atmosphere.
Barometric, ba-rō-met'rik, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the barometer.
Barometrically, ba-rō-met'rik-al-li, *adv.* By means of a barometer.
Baron, ba'ron, *n.* A peer of the lowest rank; a title of certain judges, &c.
Baronage, ba'ron-āj, *n.* The whole body of barons; the dignity or estate of a baron.
Baroness, ba'ron-es, *n.* A baron's wife.
Baronet, ba'ron-et, *n.* One of the hereditary rank next below a baron.
Baronetage, ba'ron-et-āj, *n.* The collective body of baronets.
Baronetcy, ba'ron-et-si, *n.* The condition or rank of a baronet.
Baronial, ba-rō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to a baron. [or fee of a baron.
Barony, ba'ron-i, *n.* The lordship, honour,
Barouche, ba-rösh', *n.* A four-wheeled carriage with a collapsible top.
Barque, bärk, *n.* A sailing vessel; a three-masted ship, the mizzen-mast without yards.
Barrack, ba'rak, *n.* A building for soldiers, especially in garrison (generally in *pl.*).
Barrator, ba'rat-ẽr, *n.* One who excites law suits. [barrator; fraud by a shipmaster.
Barratry, ba'ra-tri, *n.* The practice of a
Barrel, ba'rel, *n.* A round wooden cask; the quantity which a barrel holds; a hollow cylinder.—*vt.* (barrelling, barrelled). To pack in a barrel.
Barrelled, ba'reld, *a.* Having a barrel or barrels. [suggestive.
Barren, ba'ren, *a.* Sterile; unfruitful; un-
Barrenness, ba'ren-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being barren.
Barricade, ba-ri-kād', *n.* A temporary fortification to obstruct an enemy; a barrier.—*vt.* To obstruct; to bar.
Barrier, ba'ri-ẽr, *n.* Fence; obstruction.
Barrister, ba'ris-tẽr, *n.* A counsellor at law; a lawyer whose profession is to speak in court on behalf of clients.
Barrow, ba'rō, *n.* A small hand or wheel carriage; a sepulchral mound.
Barter, bär'tẽr, *vi.* To traffic by exchange. *vt.* To exchange in commerce.—*n.* Traffic by exchange.
Bartizan, bär'ti-zan, *n.* A small overhanging turret with apertures to shoot through.
Baryta, **Barytes**, ba-rī'ta, ba-rī'tēz, *n.* The heaviest of the alkaline earths.
Barytone, ba'ri-tōn, *a.* Having a voice ranging between tenor and bass.—*n.* A male voice between tenor and bass.
Basalt, ba-zalt', *n.* A dark volcanic rock, often found in columnar form.
Basaltic, ba-zalt'ik, *a.* Pertaining to basalt.
Bascule, bas'kūl, *n.* An arrangement in bridges by which one part balances another.
Base, bās, *a.* Low in value or station, worthless; despicable.—*n.* Foundation; lower side; support; chief ingredient of a compound; the gravest part in music.—*vt.* (basing, based). To place on a basis; to found.
Base-ball, bās'bal, *n.* An American game played with bat and ball by two sides.
Base-born, bās'born, *a.* Illegitimate.
Baseless, bās'les, *a.* Without base; groundless. [of operations.
Base-line, bās'lin, *n.* A line taken as a base
Basely, bās'li, *adv.* In a base manner.
Basement, bās'ment, *n.* The ground floor of a building. [vileness.
Baseness, bās'nes, *n.* Lowness; meanness;
Bash, bash, *vt.* To beat violently.
Bashaw, ba-shä', *n.* A pasha; a proud, overbearing person. [fidence.
Bashful, bash'fụl, *a.* Modest; wanting con-
Bashfully, bash'fụl-li, *adv.* In a shy manner.
Bashfulness, bash'fụl-nes, *n.* Quality of being bashful; extreme modesty.
Basic, bās'ik, *a.* Relating to a base.
Basil, baz'il, *n.* An aromatic pot-herb.
Basilica, ba-sil'i-ka, *n.* An ancient Roman public hall; a church in imitation thereof.
Basilisk, baz'il-isk, *n.* A fabulous serpent, lizard, or cockatrice; a genus of crested lizards; an old kind of cannon.
Basin, bā'sn, *n.* A broad circular dish; a reservoir; a dock; tract of country drained by a river. [groundwork.
Basis, bās'is, *n.*; pl. **-ses**. A base; foundation;
Bask, bask, *vi.* To lie in warmth, or in the sun; to enjoy ease and prosperity.—*vt.* To warm by exposure to heat.
Basket, bas'ket, *n.* A domestic vessel made of twigs, &c.; the contents of a basket.—*vt.* To put in a basket.
Bas-relief, bas'rē-lēf, or bä', *n.* Low relief; sculpture in which the figures do not stand out prominently.
Bass, bās, *n.* The American linden; a mat made of bast; a fish allied to the perch.
Bass, bās, *n.* The lowest part in musical harmony; the lowest male voice.
Basset, bas'set, *n.* The outcrop of a stratum.
Bassinet, bas'si-net, *n.* A wicker cradle.
Bassoon, bas-sön', *n.* A musical wind-instrument which serves for a bass.
Bass-relief, bäs'rē-lēf, *n.* Bas-relief.
Bast, bast, *n.* The inner bark of the lime tree.
Bastard, bas'tẽrd, *n.* An illegitimate child. *a.* Illegitimate; not genuine.
Bastardize, bas'tẽrd-iz, *vt.* (bastardizing, bastardized). To prove to be a bastard.
Bastardy, bas'tẽrd-i, *n.* The state of being a bastard.
Baste, bāst, *vt.* (basting, basted). To beat with a stick; to drip fat or butter on meat while roasting; to sew with temporary stitches.
Bastinado, bas-ti-nā'dō, *n.* A beating with a cudgel.—*vt.* To beat with a cudgel.
Bastion, bas'ti-on, *n.* A large mass of earth or masonry standing out from a rampart.
Bat, bat, *n.* A flying mammal, like a mouse; a heavy stick; a club used to strike the ball in cricket, &c.—*vi.* (batting, batted). To play with a bat.
Batch, bach, *n.* Quantity of bread baked at one time; a quantity.
Bate, bāt, *vt.* (bating, bated). To abate.
Bath, bäth, *n.* Place to bathe in; immersion in water, &c.; a Jewish measure.
Bath-brick, bäth'brik, *n.* A brick of siliceous earth for cleaning knives, &c.
Bath-chair, bäth'chãr, *n.* A wheeled chair for invalids.
Bathe, bāTH, *vt.* (bathing, bathed). To immerse in water, &c.—*vi.* To take a bath.
Bathometer, ba-thom'et-ẽr, *n.* An apparatus for taking soundings.
Bathos, bā'thos, *n.* A ludicrous sinking in writing or speech; anti-climax. [cambric.
Batist, **Batiste**, ba-tēst', *n.* A kind of

Baton, ba'ton, *n.* A staff; a truncheon; a badge of office.
Battalion, bat-ta'li-on, *n.* A body of infantry, consisting of from 300 to 1000 men.
Batten, bat'n, *n.* A piece of wood from 1 to 7 inches broad, and from ½ to 2½ thick; a plank.—*vt.* To fasten with battens; to fatten.
Batter, bat'ter, *vt.* To beat with violence; to wear by hard usage.—*n.* A mixture beaten together with some liquid.
Battering-ram, bat'ter-ing-ram, *n.* An ancient engine for battering down walls.
Battery, bat'te-ri, *n.* A number of cannon prepared for field operations; a parapet covering guns; an apparatus for originating an electric current; a violent assault.
Battle, bat'l, *n.* Encounter of two armies; a combat.—*vi.* (battling, battled). To contend in fight. [used as a weapon of war.
Battle-axe, bat'l-aks, *n.* An axe anciently
Battledore, Battledoor, bat'l-dōr, *n.* An instrument to strike a ball or shuttlecock.
Battlement, bat'l-ment, *n.* A parapet with openings to discharge missiles through.
Battue, bat'tu, *n.* The shooting of game that is driven towards the sportsmen.
Bauble, ba'bl, *n.* A trifling piece of finery, a gewgaw. [pimp.
Bawd, bad, *n.* A procurer or procuress; a
Bawdy, ba'di, *a.* Obscene; unchaste
Bawl, bal, *vi.* To shout; to clamour.
Bay, bā, *a.* Reddish-brown.—*n.* An arm of the sea; the laurel tree; a laurel-crown, fame (generally in *pl.*); a deep-toned bark of a dog. *vi.* To bark.—*vt.* To bark at; to follow with barking. **At bay**, so pressed by enemies as to be compelled to face them.
Bayadeer, Bayadere, bā-ya-dēr', *n.* In the East Indies, a professional dancing girl.
Bayonet, ba'on-et, *n.* A dagger-like weapon fixed to a musket.—*vt.* (bayoneting, bayoneted). To stab with a bayonet.
Bay-rum, bā'rum, *n.* A spirituous liquor containing the oil of the bayberry of Jamaica.
Bay-window, bā'win-dō, *n.* A projecting window which forms a recess within
Bazaar, ba-zär', *n.* A place of sale; a sale of articles for a charitable purpose. [resin.
Bdellium, del'li-um, *n.* An aromatic gum-
Be, bē, *vi. substantive* (being, been; pres. am, art, is, are; pret. was, wast or wert, were) To exist; to become; to remain.
Beach, bēch, *n.* The shore of the sea.—*vt.* To run (a vessel) on a beach. [stranded.
Beached, bēcht, *p.a.* Having a beach;
Beacon, bē'kn, *n.* A light to direct seamen; a signal of danger —*vt.* To afford light, as a beacon; to light up.
Bead, bēd, *n.* A little ball strung on a thread; any small globular body; a small moulding
Beadle, bē'dl, *n.* A messenger or crier of a court; a petty officer in a parish, church, university, &c. [be prayed for.
Bead-roll, bēd'rōl. *n.* A list of persons to
Beadsman, bēdz'man, *n.* One who prays for others; a privileged beggar.
Beagle, bē'gl, *n.* A small hunting dog.
Beak, bēk, *n.* The bill of a bird; anything like a bird's beak.
Beaked, bēkt, *a.* Having a beak.
Beaker, bēk'er, *n.* A large drinking-cup.
Beam, bēm, *n.* A main timber in a building; part of a balance which sustains the scales; pole of a carriage; a ray of light.—*vt.* To send forth, as beams; to emit.—*vi.* To shine.
Beaming, bēm'ing, *a.* Emitting beams or rays; radiant; expressing joy in the face.
Beamy, bēm'i, *a.* Emitting beams or rays; radiant; shining. [pulse.
Bean, bēn, *n.* A name of several kinds of
Bear, bār, *vt.* (bearing, pret. bore, pp. borne). To carry; to suffer; to produce; to have; to permit; to behave (one's self).—*vi.* To suffer; to be patient; to produce; to take effect; to be situated as to the point of the compass; to refer (with *upon*).
Bear, bār, *n.* A large carnivorous plantigrade quadruped; one of two constellations, the Greater and Lesser; an uncouth person; one who tries to bring down the price of stock.
Bearable, bār'a-bl, *a.* That can be borne.
Beard, bērd, *n.* The hair on the chin, &c.; the awn of corn.—*vt.* To defy to the face.
Bearded, bērd'ed, *a.* Having a beard.
Beardless, bērd'les, *a.* Without a beard.
Bearer, bār'er, *n.* One who bears; one who carries a letter, &c.; a support.
Bear-garden, bār'gär-dn, *n.* A place where bears were kept; a place of disorder.
Bearing, bār'ing, *n.* A carrying; deportment; mien; relation; tendency.
Bearing-rein, bār'ing-rān, *n.* The rein by which a horse's head is held up.
Bearish, bār'ish, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear. [brutal man.
Beast, bēst, *n.* Any foor-footed animal; a
Beastly, bēst'li, *a.* Brutal; filthy; bestial.
Beat, bēt, *vt.* (beating, pret. beat, pp. beat, beaten). To strike repeatedly; to overcome; to crush; to harass.—*vi.* To throb, as a pulse; to sail against the wind.—*n.* A stroke; a pulsation; a course frequently trodden.
Beater, bēt'er, *n.* One who beats; that which beats; one who rouses game from coverts.
Beatific, bē-a-tif'ik, *a.* Blessing or making happy.
Beatification, bē-at'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act of beatifying; a kind of canonization.
Beatify, bē-at'i-fī, *vt.* (beatifying, beatified). To make happy; to declare a person blessed.
Beating, bēt'ing, *n.* Act of striking; chastisement by blows; a conquering; defeat.
Beatitude, bē-at'i-tūd. *n.* Blessedness; bliss: one of the declarations of blessedness to particular virtues made by Christ.
Beau, bō, *n.*; pl. **-aux** or **-aus**, bōz. A man fond of fine dress; a gallant; a lover.
Beau-ideal, bō-i-dē'al, *n.* An imagined standard of perfection.
Beauteous, bū'tē-us, *a.* Beautiful; fair.
Beautiful, bū'ti-fyl, *a.* Full of beauty; lovely.—*n.* That which possesses beauty.
Beautifully, bū'ti-fyl-li, *adv.* In a beautiful manner.
Beautify, bū'ti-fī, *vt.* (beautifying, beautified). To make beautiful; to adorn.—*vi.* To become beautiful.
Beauty, bū'ti, *n.* Loveliness; elegance; grace; a beautiful woman.
Beauty-spot, bū'ti-spot, *n* A patch placed on the face to heighten beauty.
Beaver, bē'vėr, *n.* A rodent quadruped; beaver-fur, or a hat made of it; the face-guard of a helmet; a visor —*a.* Made of beaver, or of its fur.
Beavered, bē'vėrd. *a.* Having a visor.
Bebeeru, bē-bē'rō, *n.* A tree of British Guiana, called also *green-heart.*
Becalm, bē-käm', *vt.* To make calm. [that.
Because, bē-kaz'. By cause: on this account
Beccafico, bek-a-fē'kō, *n.* A bird resembling the nightingale; the garden-warbler.
Bechamel, besh'a-mel, *n.* A fine white sauce thickened with cream.
Beck, bek, *n.* A sign with the hand or head. *vi.* To make a sign or nod —*vt.* To notify by a sign or nod.
Beckon, bek'n, *vi.* To make a sign by nodding, &c.—*vt.* To make a sign to.
Beclond, bē-klound', *vt.* To cloud; obscure.
Become, bē-kum', *vi.* (becoming, pp. become, pret. became). To come to be; to change to. *vt.* To suit; to add grace to; to be worthy of.
Becoming, bē-kum'ing, *a.* Fit; graceful

Becomingly, bē-kum'ing-li, *adv.* In a becoming or proper manner.
Bed, bed, *n.* Something to sleep or rest on; the channel of a river; place where anything is deposited; a layer; a stratum.—*vt.* (bedding, bedded). To lay in a bed; to sow; to stratify. *vi.* To go to bed. [smear.
Bedaub, bē-dąb', *vt.* To daub over; to be-
Bedchamber, bed'chām-bėr, *n.* An apartment for a bed.
Bedding, bed'ing, *n.* The materials of a bed.
Bedeck, bē-dek', *vt.* To deck; to adorn.
Bedesman, bēdz'man, *n.* A beadsman.
Bedew, bē-dū, *vt.* To moisten, as with dew.
Bedight, bē-dīt', *vt.* To array; to dress.
Bedim, bē-dim', *vt.* To make dim.
Bedizen, bē-dī'zn, *vt.* To adorn gaudily.
Bedlam, bed'lam, *n.* A madhouse; a place of uproar.—*a.* Belonging to a madhouse.
Bedouin, bed'ō-in, *n.* A nomadic Arab living in tents in Arabia, Syria, Egypt, &c.
Bedraggle, bē-drag'l, *vt.* To soil by drawing along on mud.
Bedrid, Bedridden, bed'rid, bed'rid-n, *a.* Confined to bed by age or infirmity.
Bedroom, bed'röm, *n.* A sleeping apartment.
Bedrop, bē-drop', *vt.* (bedropping, bedropped). To sprinkle, as with drops. [ing a bed.
Bedstead, bed'sted, *n.* A frame for support-
Bee, bē, *n.* The insect that makes honey.
Beech, bēch, *n.* A large smooth-barked tree yielding a hard timber and nuts.
Beechen, bēch'en, *a.* Consisting of the wood or bark of the beech.
Beef, bēf, *n.* The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow *a.* Consisting of such flesh.
Beef-eater, bēf'ēt-ėr, *n.* A yeoman of the royal guard of England.
Beef-tea, bēf'tē, *n.* A soup made from beef.
Beef-wood, bēf'wųd, *n.* The wood of some Australian trees. [two places.
Bee-line, bē'lin, *n.* The direct line between
Beer, bēr, *n.* A fermented alcoholic liquor made from barley and hops.
Bees'-wax, bēz'waks, *n.* The wax collected by bees, of which their cells are made.
Bees'-wing, bēz'wing, *n.* A film in port-wines showing age and quality.
Beet, bēt, *n.* A vegetable with thick, fleshy roots, yielding sugar.
Beetle, bē'tl, *n.* A coleopterous insect; a heavy wooden mallet.—*vi.* (beetling, beetled). To jut; to hang over.
Beetle-browed, bē'tl-broud, *a.* Having prominent brows.
Beetling, bē'tl-ing, *a.* Jutting; overhanging.
Beeves, bēvz, *n.pl.* of beef. Cattle; black cattle. [happen.
Befall, bē-fąl', *vt.* To happen to.—*vi.* To
Befit, bē-fit', *vt.* To suit; to become.
Befitting, bē-fit'ing, *a.* Suitable.
Befog, bē-fog', *vt.* (befogging, befogged). To involve in fog; to confuse.
Befool, bē-fōl', *vt.* To fool; to delude.
Before, bē-fōr', *prep.* In front of; in presence of; earlier than; in preference to.—*adv.* In time preceding; further; onward; in front.
Beforehand, bē-fōr'hand, *a.* In good pecuniary circumstances.—*adv.* In advance.
Befoul, bē-foul', *vt.* To make foul.
Befriend, bē-frend', *vt.* To act as a friend to.
Beg, beg, *vt.* (begging, begged). To ask in charity; to ask earnestly; to take for granted. *vi.* To ask or live upon alms.
Beget, bē-get', *vt.* (begetting, pp. begot, begotten, pret. begot). To procreate; to produce.
Begetter, bē-get'ėr, *n.* One who begets.
Beggar, beg'gėr, *n.* One who begs.—*vt.* To impoverish. [extreme poverty.
Beggarliness, beg'gėr-li-nes, *n.* Meanness;
Beggarly, beg'gėr-li, *a.* Like a beggar; poor. *adv.* Meanly; despicably.
Beggary, beg-gé'ri, *n.* Extreme indigence.
Begin, bē-gin', *vi.* (pp. begun, pret. began). To take rise; to do the first act; to commence. *vt.* To enter on; to originate. [novice.
Beginner, bē-gin'ėr, *n.* One who begins; a
Beginning, bē-gin'ing, *n.* The first cause, act, or state; origin; commencement.
Begird, bē-gėrd', *vt.* To gird round about; to bind. [away!
Begone, bē-gon', *interj.* Get you gone! go
Begonia, bē-gō'ni-a, *n.* A showy tropical plant much cultivated in hothouses.
Begrudge, bē-gruj', *vt.* To envy the possession of.
Beguile, bē-gīl', *vt.* (beguiling, beguiled). To practise guile on; to dupe; to while away.
Beguilement, bē-gīl'ment, *n.* Act of beguiling. [which beguiles.
Beguiler, bē-gīl'ėr, *n.* One who or that
Begum, bē'gum, *n.* An Indian lady of rank.
Behalf, bē-haf', *n.* Interest; support.
Behave, bē-hāv', *vt.* (behaving, behaved). To conduct (one's self).—*vi.* To act; to conduct one's self.
Behavior, bē-hāv'i-ėr, *n.* Conduct; deportment.
Behead, bē-hed', *vt.* To cut off the head of.
Behemoth, bē-hē'moth, *n.* Supposed to be an elephant or hippopotamus.
Behest, bē-hest', *n.* Command; precept.
Behind, bē-hīnd', *prep.* In the rear of; remaining after; inferior to.—*adv.* In the rear; backwards; remaining.
Behindhand, bē-hīnd'hand, *adv.* or *pred.a.* Backwards; in arrears.
Behold, bē-hōld', *vt.* (beholding, beheld). To look upon; to regard with attention.—*vi.* To look; to fix the mind.
Beholden, bē-hōld'n, *a.* Obliged; indebted.
Behoof, bē-hōf', *n.* Behalf; profit.
Behove, bē-hōv', *vt.* (behoving, behoved). To be meet or necessary for (used impersonally).
Being, bē'ing, *n.* Existence; a creature.
Belabor, bē-lā'bėr, *vt.* To beat soundly; to thump.
Belated, bē-lāt'ed, *p.a.* Made late; benighted.
Belay, bē-lā', *vt. Nautical*, to fasten by winding round something.
Belch, belch, *vt.* To eject, as wind from the stomach; to cast forth violently.—*vi.* To eject wind from the stomach; to issue out, as by eructation.—*n.* Eructation.
Beldam, bel'dam, *n.* An old woman; a hag.
Beleaguer, bē-lē'gėr, *vt.* To surround with an army; to blockade; to besiege.
Belemnite, bel'em-nīt, *n.* A dart-shaped fossil common in the chalk formation.
Belfry, bel'fri, *n.* A bell-tower; place where a bell is hung.
Belial, bē'li-al, *n.* An evil spirit; Satan.
Belie, bē-lī', *vt.* (belying, belied). To represent falsely; to be in contradiction to; to fail to equal. [sion; creed; opinion.
Belief, bē-lēf', *n.* Assent of the mind; persua-
Believe, bē-lēv', *vt.* (believing, believed). To give belief to; to credit; to expect with confidence.—*vi.* To have a firm persuasion.
Believer, bē-lēv'ėr, *n.* One who believes.
Belittle, bē-lit'l, *vt.* To make smaller; to speak disparagingly of.
Bell, bel, *n.* A metallic vessel used for giving sounds by being struck; anything in form of a bell.—*vi.* To flower.—*vt.* To put a bell on.
Belladonna, bel-la-don'na, *n.* A European plant yielding a powerful medicine.
Belle, bel, *n.* A lady of great beauty.
Belles-lettres, bel-let'ėr, *n.pl.* Polite literature, including poetry, rhetoric, history, &c.
Bell-founder, bel'found-ėr, *n.* A man who casts bells.
Bellicose, bel'li-kōs, *a.* Warlike; pugnacious.
Bellied, bel'lid, *a.* Swelled in the middle.

Belligerent, bel-lij'ér-ent, *a.* Waging war. *n.* A nation or state waging war.
Bell-metal, bel'me-tal, *n.* A mixture of copper and tin, used for bells.
Bellow, bel'ō, *vi.* To make a hollow loud noise, as a bull; to roar.—*n.* A roar.
Bellows, bel'ōz, *n.sing.* and *pl.* An instrument for blowing fires, supplying wind to organ-pipes, &c.
Bell-ringer, bel'ring-ér, *n.* One whose business is to ring a church or other bell.
Bell-wether, bel'weтн-ér, *n.* A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.
Belly, bel'li, *n.* That part of the body which contains the bowels.—*vt.* and *i.* (bellying, bellied). To swell, bulge.
Belly-band, bel'li-band, *n.* A band that goes round the belly of a horse.
Belong, bē-long', *vi.* To be the property; to appertain; to be connected; to have original residence. [tains to one: generally in *pl.*
Belonging, bē-long'ing, *n.* That which per-
Beloved, bē-luvd', bē-luv'ed, *a.* Greatly loved.
Below, bē-lō', *prep.* Under in place; beneath; unworthy of.—*adv.* In a lower place; beneath; on earth; in hell. [circle.
Belt, belt, *n.* A girdle; a band.—*vt.* To en-
Beltane, bel'tān, *n.* An ancient festival on 1st May (Scotland) or 21st June (Ireland).
Belted, belt'ed, *a.* Having a belt.
Belvedere, bel've-dēr, *n.* An open erection on the top of a house; a summer-house.
Bemire, bē-mīr', *vt.* (bemiring, bemired). To drag in or cover with mire.
Bemoan, bē-mōn', *vt.* To lament; bewail.
Bemused, bē-mūzd', *a.* Muddled; stupefied.
Ben, ben, *n.* A mountain peak.
Bench, bensh, *n.* A long seat; seat of justice; body of judges.—*vt.* To furnish with benches.
Bencher, bensh'ér, *n.* A senior barrister in an inn of court.
Bend, bend, *vt.* (pp. and pret. bent and bended). To curve; to direct to a certain point; to subdue.—*vi.* To become crooked; to lean or turn; to yield.—*n.* A curve.
Beneath, bē-nēth', *prep.* Under; lower in place, rank, dignity, &c.; unworthy of.—*adv.* In a lower place; below.
Benediction, ben-ē-dik'shon, *n.* Act of blessing; invocation of happiness.
Benefaction, ben-ē-fak'shon, *n.* The doing of a benefit; a benefit conferred.
Benefactor, ben-ē-fak'tér, *n.* He who confers a benefit. [who confers a benefit.
Benefactress, ben-ē-fak'tres, *n.* A female
Benefice, ben'ē-fis, *n.* An ecclesiastical living.
Beneficed, ben'ē-fist, *p.a.* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment. [ness.
Beneficence, bē-nef'i-sens, *n.* Active good-
Beneficent, bē-nef'i-sent, *a.* Kind; bountiful. [beneficent manner.
Beneficently, bē-nef'i-sent-li, *adv.* In a
Beneficial, ben-ē-fi'shal, *a.* Conferring benefit.
Beneficially, ben-ē-fi'shal-li, *adv.* Helpfully.
Beneficiary, ben-ē-fi'shi-a-ri, *n.* A person who is benefited or assisted.
Benefit, ben'ē-fit, *n.* An act of kindness; a favour; advantage.—*vt.* To do a service to. *vi.* To gain advantage.
Benevolence, bē-nev'ō-lens, *n.* Kindness; active love of mankind, [able.
Benevolent, bē-nev'ō-lent, *a.* Kind; charit-
Benevolently, bē-nev'ō-lent-li, *adv.* In a kind manner; with good-will.
Bengalee, **Bengali**, ben-gal-ē', *n.* The language of Bengal; a native of Bengal.
Benight, bē-nīt', *vt.* To involve in night; to overwhelm in moral darkness or ignorance.
Benign, bē-nīn', *a.* Gracious; kind; mild.
Benignant, bē-nig'nant, *a.* Gracious; favourable. [benignant manner.
Benignantly, bē-nig'nant-li, *adv.* In a
Benignity, bē-nig'ni-ti, *n.* Kindness; graciousness; beneficence.
Benignly, bē-nīn'li, *adv.* Graciously. [tion.
Benison, ben'i-zn, *n.* A blessing, benedic-
Bent, bent, pret. and pp. of *bend.*—*n.* Bias of mind; inclination; a wiry grass; a wild piece of land.
Benumb, bē-num', *vt.* To deprive of sensation; to make torpid; to stupefy.
Benzene, ben'zēn, *n.* A liquid used to remove grease spots, &c.
Benzoin, **Benzoine**, ben-zō'in or ben'zoin, *n.* A fragrant resinous juice.
Benzole, **Benzoline**, ben'zōl, ben'zō-lin. Same as *Benzene.* [extravagantly.
Bepraise, bē-prāz', *vt.* To praise greatly or
Bequeath, bē-kwēTH', *vt.* To leave by will; to hand down.
Bequest, bē-kwest', *n.* A legacy.
Bere, bēr, *n.* A species of barley.
Bereave, bē-rēv', *vt.* (bereaving, pp. and pret. bereaved and bereft). To deprive of.
Bereavement, bē-rēv'ment, *n.* Act of bereaving; state of being bereft.
Beretta. *See* BIRETTA.
Bergamot, bèrg'a-mot, *n.* A species of pear; perfume from the fruit of the lime; a coarse tapestry.
Berlin, bèr'lin or bèr-lin', *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle; a wool for fancy work.
Berry, be'ri, *n.* A pulpy fruit containing many seeds.
Berserker, bèr'sér-kèr, *n.* A furious Scandinavian warrior of heathen times.
Berth, bèrth, *n.* A station in which a ship lies; a place for sleeping in a ship, &c.—*vt.* To allot a berth to.
Beryl, be'ril, *n.* A hard greenish mineral.
Beseech, bē-sēch', *vt.* (beseeching, besought). To entreat; to solicit.
Beseechingly, bē-sēch'ing-li, *adv.* In a beseeching manner.
Beseem, bē-sēm', *vt.* To become; to be fit.
Beseeming, bē-sēm'ing, *a.* Becoming.
Beset, bē-set', *vt.* (besetting, beset). To surround; to press on all sides. [ing.
Besetting, bē-set'ing, *a.* Habitually assail-
Beshrew, bē-shrū', *vt.* To wish a curse to.
Beside, **Besides**, bē-sīd', bē-sīdz', *prep.* By the side of; near; over and above; distinct from.—*adv.* Moreover; in addition.
Besiege, bē-sēj', *vt.* (besieging, besieged). To lay siege to; to beset.
Besieger, bē-sēj'ér, *n.* One who besieges.
Besmear, bē-smēr', *vt.* To smear; to soil.
Besom, bē'zum, *n.* A brush of twigs; a broom. [make sottish.
Besot, bē-sot', *vt.* (besotting, besotted). To
Besotted, bē-sot'ed, *p.a.* Made sottish stupid. [spangles.
Bespangle, bē-spang'gl, *vt.* To adorn with
Bespatter, bē-spat'tér, *vt.* To spatter over.
Bespeak, bē-spēk', *vt.* (pp. bespoke, bespoken, pret. bespoke). To speak for beforehand; to indicate.
Bespread, bē-spred', *vt.* To spread over.
Besprinkle, bē-spring'kl, *vt.* To sprinkle over.
Bessemer-steel, bes'e-mėr-stēl, *n.* Steel made directly from molten cast-iron by driving through it air to carry off impurities.
Best, best, *a.superl.* Most good; having good qualities in the highest degree; exceeding all. *n.* The utmost; highest endeavour.—*adv.* In the highest degree; beyond all others.
Bestead, bē-sted', *pp.* or *a.* Placed, circumstanced: with *ill*, &c.
Bestial, bes'ti-al, *a.* Belonging to a beast: brutish; vile.

Bestiality, bes-ti-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being bestial; brutal conduct.
Bestially, bes'ti-al-li, *adv.* Brutally
Bestiary, bes'ti-a-ri, *n.* A book of the middle ages treating fancifully of beasts.
Bestir, bē-stėr', *vt.* To stir up; to put into brisk action. (Usually with *refl.* pron.)
Bestow, bē-stō', *vt.* To lay up; to give to confer; to dispose of; to apply
Bestowal, bē-stō'al, *n.* Act of bestowing. disposal. [a giver; a disposer
Bestower, bē-stō'ėr, *n* One who bestows;
Bestraddle, bē-strad'dl, *vt* To bestride.
Bestrew, bē-strō', *vt* To scatter over
Bestride, bē-strīd', *vt.* (pp bestrid, bestridden, pret. bestrid, bestrode). To stride over, to place a leg on each side of
Bestud, bē-stud', *vt* To set with studs, to adorn with bosses.
Bet, bet, *n.* A wager; that which is pledged in a contest.—*vt.* (betting, betted). To wager
Betake, bē-tāk', *vt.* To apply (one's self); to have recourse to.
Bethink, bē-thingk', *vt* To call to mind, to recollect
Betide, bē-tīd', *vt.* (pp. betid, pret. betid, betided). To happen to, to befall.—*vi.* To happen.
Betimes, bē-tīmz', *adv.* Seasonably; early
Betoken, bē tō'kn, *vt.* To portend; to signify. [to entrap.
Betray, bē-trā', *vt.* To disclose treacherously;
Betrayal, bē-trā'al, *n.* Act of betraying.
Betrayer, bē-trā'ėr, *n.* One who betrays.
Betroth, bē-trōTH', *vt.* To affiance; to pledge to marriage.
Betrothal, Betrothment, bē-trōTH'al, bē-trōTH'ment, *n.* Mutual contract of marriage.
Better, bet'tėr. *a.comp.* More good; improved.—*adv.* More excellently; in a higher degree.—*vt.* To make better; to advance.—*n.* A superior (generally in *pl.*).
Bettor, bet'ėr, *n.* One who bets.
Between, bē-twēn', *prep.* In the middle; from one to another of; belonging to two.
Betwixt, bē-twikst', *prep.* Between.
Bevel, be'vel, *n.* An instrument for taking angles; an angle not a right angle —*a.* Slant; oblique.—*vt* (bevelling, bevelled). To cut to a bevel angle.
Beverage, bev'ėr-āj, *n.* Drink, liquor.
Bevy, be'vi, *n.* A flock of birds, a company of females. [utter deep grief.
Bewail, bē-wāl', *vt* To lament.—*vi.* To
Beware, bē-wār', *vi.* To take care (with *of*).
Bewilder, bē-wil'dėr, *vt* To confuse; to perplex. [of being bewildered.
Bewilderment, bē-wil'dėr-ment, *n.* State
Bewitch, bē-wich', *vt.* To enchant; to fascinate; to overpower by charms.
Bewitchery, bē-wich'ėr-i, *n.* Fascination.
Bewitching, bē-wich'ing, *p.a.* Fascinating, captivating.
Bewitchingly, bē-wich'ing-li, *adv* In a fascinating manner [tion.
Bewitchment, bē-wich'ment, *n.* Fascina-
Bewray, bē-rā', *vt.* To betray
Bey, bā, *n.* A Turkish governor.
Beyond, bē-yond', *prep* On the further side of; farther onward than, out of the reach of, above —*adv* At a distance.
Bezel, bez'el, *n.* The part of a ring which holds the stone
Bezique, be-zēk', *n.* A game at cards.
Bhang, bang, *n.* A narcotic drug prepared from an Indian hemp. [angles.
Biangular, bī-ang'gū-lėr, *a* Having two
Bias, bī'as, *n*, pl -ses. Weight on one side; a leaning of the mind; bent.—*vt.* To incline to one side; to prejudice
Biased, Blassed, bī'ast, *p.a* Prejudiced.
Bib, bib, *n.* A cloth worn by children over the breast.
Bibber, bib'ėr, *n.* A drinker, a tippler.
Bible, bī'bl, *n.* The Holy Scriptures.
Biblical, bib'lik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Bible. [with the Bible.
Biblically, bib'lik-al-li, *adv.* In accordance
Biblicist, bib'li-sist, *n.* One skilled in biblical knowledge. [taining to bibliography
Bibliographical, bib'li-ō-graf''ik-al, *a* Per
Bibliography, bib-li-og'ra-fi, *n* An account of books.
Bibliology, bib-li-ol'o-ji, *n* Biblical literature; bibliography
Bibliomania, bib'li-ō-mā''ni a, *n* A rage for possessing rare books. [bookbinding
Bibliopegy, bib-li-op'e-ji. *n* The art of
Bibliophile, bib'li-ō-fīl, *n* A lover of books
Bibliopolist, bib-li-op'ol-ist, *n* A book seller. [intoxicants.
Bibulous, bib'ū-lus, *a.* Spongy, addicted to
Bicarbonate, bī-kär'bon-āt, *n.* A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base
Bicentenary, bī-sen'te-na-ri, *n.* Two hundred years. [of the thigh.
Biceps, bī'seps, *n.* A muscle of the arm and
Bicker, bik'ėr, *vi.* To skirmish; to quarrel.
Bicycle, bī'si-kl, *n.* A two-wheeled vehicle propelled by the rider [bicycle.
Bicyclist, bī'sik-list, *n.* One who rides a
Bid, bid, *vt.* (bidding, pp. bid, bidden, pret. bid, bade). To ask; to order; to offer.—*n.* An offer, as at an auction.
Biddable, bid'a-bl, *a.* Obedient; docile.
Bidding, bid'ing, *n.* Invitation; order; offer.
Bide, bīd, *vi.* (biding, bode). To dwell; to remain.—*vt.* To endure; to abide.
Bidental, bī-dent'al, *a.* Having two teeth.
Bidet, bi-det' or bē-dā, *n.* A baggage horse.
Biennial, bī-en'ni-al, *a.* Continuing for two years; taking place once in two years.—*n* A plant which lives two years.
Biennially, bī-en'ni-al-li, *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.
Bier, bēr, *n.* A carriage or frame for conveying a corpse to the grave.
Bifid, bī'fid, *a.* Cleft into two parts; forked.
Bifurcate, bī-fėr'kāt, *a.* Forked.
Big, big, *a.* Great; large; pregnant, arrogant.
Bigamist, big'am-ist. *n.* One who has two wives or husbands at once.
Bigamy, big'a-mi. *n.* The crime of having two wives or husbands at once.
Bigg, big, *n.* A variety of winter barley
Bight, bīt, *n.* A small bay; a loop. [size.
Bigness, big'nes, *n.* Quality of being big;
Bigot, big'ot, *n.* A person obstinately wedded to a particular creed.
Bigoted, big'ot-ed, *a.* Obstinately attached to some creed.
Bigotry, big'ot-ri, *n.* Blind zeal in favour of a creed, party, sect, or opinion.
Bijou, bē-zhō', *n.*; pl. **-joux**, -zhö. A trinket; a jewel. [masted vessel.
Bilander, bī'lan-dėr, *n.* A Dutch two-
Bilateral, bī-lat'ėr-al, *a.* Two-sided.
Bilberry, bil'be-ri, *n.* The whortleberry or blaeberry
Bilbo, bil'bō, *n.* A rapier; a sword.
Bilboes, bil'bōz, *n.pl.* A sort of stocks for offenders on board of ships.
Bile, bīl, *n.* A yellow bitter liquid secreted in the liver, spleen; anger
Bilge, bilj, *n.* The protuberant part of a cask; the breadth of a ship's bottom.—*vi.* (bilging, bilged). To leak in the bilge.
Bilge-water, bilj'wą-tėr, *n.* Water on the bilge or bottom of a ship.
Biliary, bil'i-a-ri, *a.* Belonging to the bile.
Bilingual, bī-lin'gwal, *a.* In two languages
Bilious, bil'i-us, *a.* Affected by bile.

Biliteral, bī-lit'ér-al, *a.* Consisting of two letters.
Bilk, bilk, *vt.* To defraud; to elude.
Bill, bil, *n.* The beak of a bird; anything resembling a bird's beak; an instrument for pruning, &c.; a military weapon; an account of money due; draught of a proposed new law; a placard.—*vi.* To join bills, as doves; to fondle.—*vt.* To announce by bill; to stick bills on.
Billet, bil'et, *n.* A small note in writing; a ticket directing soldiers where to lodge; a situation; a stick of wood.—*vt.* To quarter, as soldiers.—*vi.* To be quartered.
Billet-doux, bil-e-dö', *n.* A love-letter.
Billiards, bil'yerdz, *n.pl.* A game played on a table with balls and cues.
Billingsgate, bil'lingz-gāt, *n.* Foul language.
Billion, bil'yon, *n.* A million of millions.
Billow, bil'lō, *n.* A great wave of the sea.—*vi.* To roll in large waves.
Billowy, bil'lō-i, *a.* Swelling into large waves.
Bimanous, bī'man-us, *a.* Having two hands.
Bimensal, bī-men'sal, *a.* Occurring every two months.
Bimetallism, bī-met'al-izm, *n.* A system of currency which recognizes silver and gold as legal tender to any amount.
Bimetallist, bī-met'al-ist, *n.* One who favours bimetallism.
Bimonthly, bī-munth'li, *a.* Occurring every [two months.
Bin, bin, *n.* A receptacle for corn, &c.; a partition in a wine-cellar.
Binary, bī'na-ri, *a.* Twofold.
Bind, bīnd, *vt.* (binding, bound). To tie; to confine; to oblige; to cover (a book); to render costive; to make firm; to form a border round.—*vi.* To grow hard; to be obligatory.
Binder, bīnd'ér, *n.* One who binds books or sheaves; a bandage.
Binding, bīnd'ing, *p.n.* Act of binding; the cover and sewing, &c., of a book.
Bind-weed, bīnd'wēd, *n.* A plant with bending twining stems; convolvulus.
Bing, bing, *n.* A large heap.
Binnacle, bin'a-kl, *n.* A case in which a ship's compass is kept. [tubes.
Binocle, bī'no-kl, *n.* A telescope with two
Binocular, bī-nok'ū-lér, *a.* Adapted for both eyes.—*n.* A small telescope for using with both eyes at once.
Binomial, bī-nō'mi-al, *a.* or *n.* An algebraic expression consisting of two terms.
Biogenesis, bī-ō-jen'e-sis, *n.* The doctrine that living organisms can spring only from living parents.
Biographer, bī-og'ra-fér, *n.* A writer of biography.
Biographical, bī-ō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to biography.
Biography, bī-og'ra-fi, *n.* An account of one's life and character.
Biologist, bī-ol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in biology.
Biology, bī-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of life.
Bioplasm, bī'ō-plazm, *n.* The germinal matter in plants and animals.
Bipartite, bī-pärt'īt, *a.* Having two parts.
Biped, bī'ped, *n.* An animal with two feet.
Birch, bérch, *n.* A tree having small leaves, white bark, and a fragrant odour.
Birch, Birchen, bérch, bérch'en, *a.* Made of birch; consisting of birch.
Bird, bérd, *n.* One of the feathered race.
Bird-lime, bérd'līm, *n.* A viscous substance used to catch birds.
Bird's-eye, bérdz'ī, *a.* Seen as by a flying bird; wide and rapid.—*n.* A tobacco.
Bireme, bī'rēm, *n.* An ancient Greek or Roman vessel with two banks of oars.
Biretta, Beretta, bi-ret'ta, be-ret'ta, *n.* A square cap worn by ecclesiastics.
Birth, bérth, *n.* Act of bearing or coming into life; extraction.
Birthday, bérth'dā, *n.* The day on which a person is born, or its anniversary.
Birthplace, bérth'plās, *n.* Place where one is born. [a person is entitled by birth.
Birthright, bérth'rīt, *n.* Any right to which
Biscuit, bis'ket, *n.* Hard bread made into cakes; unglazed porcelain.
Bisect, bī-sekt', *vt.* To cut into two equal parts.
Bisection, bī-sek'shon, *n.* Act of bisecting; division into two equal parts.
Bishop, bish'up, *n.* Head of a diocese.
Bishopric, bish'up-rik, *n.* Office of a bishop; a diocese. [reddish-white metal.
Bismuth, bis'muth, *n.* A brittle yellowish or
Bison, bī'zon, *n.* A quadruped of the ox family; the American buffalo.
Bisque, bisk, *n.* Unglazed white porcelain; odds given at tennis, &c.
Bissextile, bis-seks'tīl, *n.* Leap-year.
Bistre, bis'tér, *n.* A dark-brown pigment.
Bisulcate, bī-sul'kāt, *a.* Cloven-footed.
Bit, bit, *n.* A morsel; fragment; the metal part of a bridle inserted in a horse's mouth; a boring tool.—*vt.* (bitting, bitted). To put the bit in the mouth.
Bitch, bich, *n.* A female dog; a name of reproach for a woman.
Bite, bīt, *vt.* (biting, pp. bit, bitten, pret. bit). To crush or sever with the teeth; to cause to smart; to wound by reproach, &c.; to corrode.—*n.* Act of biting; wound made by biting; a mouthful.
Biting, bīt'ing, *p.a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic.
Bitingly, bīt'ing-li, *adv.* In a biting or sarcastic manner.
Bitter, bit'ér, *a.* Sharp to the taste; severe, painful; calamitous; distressing.
Bitterish, bit'ér-ish, *a.* Somewhat bitter.
Bitterly, bit'ér-li, *adv.* In a bitter manner.
Bittern, bit'érn, *n.* A bird of the heron kind.
Bitterness, bit'ér-nes, *n.* Quality of being bitter; hatred; deep distress.
Bitters, bit'erz, *n.pl.* A liquor in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped.
Bitumen, bi-tū'men, *n.* A mineral, pitchy, inflammable substance.
Bituminous, bi-tū'min-us, *a.* Having the qualities of or containing bitumen.
Bivalve, bī'valv, *n.* A molluscous, bivalvular animal.
Bivalve, Bivalvular, bī'valv, bī-valv'ū-lér, *a.* Having two shells which open and shut, as the oyster.
Bivouac, bi'vō-ak, *n.* Encampment of soldiers for the night in the open air.—*vi.* (bivouacking, bivouacked). To encamp during the night without covering. [weeks.
Biweekly, bī-wēk'li, *a.* Occurring every two
Bizarre, bi-zär', *a.* Odd; fantastical.
Blab, blab, *vt.* (blabbing, blabbed). To tell indiscreetly.—*vi.* To talk indiscreetly.
Black, blak, *a.* Destitute of light; dark; gloomy; sullen; atrocious; wicked.—*n.* The darkest colour; a negro.—*vt.* To make black.
Blackamoor, blak'a-mör, *n.* A negro.
Black-ball, blak'bal, *n.* A composition for blacking shoes; a ball used as a negative in voting.—*vt.* To reject by private voting.
Blackberry, blak'be-ri, *n.* A plant of the bramble kind, and its fruit.
Blackbird, blak'bérd, *n.* A species of thrush.
Black-board, blak'börd, *n.* A board for writing on with chalk for instruction.
Black-cap, blak'kap, *n.* A British song-bird.
Blackcock, blak'kok, *n.* A species of grouse.
Blacken, blak'n, *vt.* To make black; to defame.—*vi.* To grow black or dark.
Black-friar, blak'frī-ér, *n.* A friar of the Dominican order.

Blackguard, blăk'gärd, *n.* A scoundrel.—*vt.* To revile in scurrilous language.
Blackguardism, blak'gärd-izm, *n.* The conduct or language of a blackguard.
Blackguardly, blak'gärd-li or bla'gärd-li, *a.* Rascally; villainous.
Blacking, blak'ing, *n.* A substance used for blacking shoes.
Black-iron, blak'ī-ėrn, *n.* Malleable iron.
Blackish, blak'ish, *a.* Somewhat black.
Black-lead, blak'led, *n.* A dark mineral substance used for pencils plumbago
Black-leg, blak'leg, *n.* A swindler
Black-letter, blak'let-tėr, *n.* The old English letter or character
Black-list, blak-list, *n.* A list of bankrupts.
Black-mail, blak'māl, *n.* Money paid for protection; extortion by intimidation.
Black-sheep, blak'shēp, *n* One whose conduct is discreditable. [works in iron
Blacksmith, blak'smith, *n* A smith who
Blackthorn, blak'thorn, *n.* The sloe
Bladder, blad'ėr, *n.* A thin sac in animals containing the urine, bile, &c., a blister; anything like the animal bladder
Blade, blād, *n.* The spire of grass, a leaf, cutting part of a sword, knife, &c.; flat part of an oar.
Blaeberry, blā'be-ri, *n.* The bilberry
Blain, blān, *n.* A tumour of the skin.
Blamable, blām'a-bl, *a.* Deserving of blame.
Blame, blām, *vt.* (blaming, blamed). To censure; to reprimand.—*n.* Censure; fault.
Blameless, blām'les, *a* Free from blame.
Blanch, blansh, *vt.* To make white.—*vi.* To grow white; to bleach.
Blanc-mange, blă-mängzh', *n.* A dish of arrow-root or maize-flour boiled with milk
Bland, bland, *a.* Mild; soothing; gentle.
Blandish, bland'ish, *vt.* To soothe, to caress, to flatter.
Blandishment, bland'ish-ment, *n.* Soft words; artful caresses; flattery.
Blank, blangk, *a.* White; pale, void, void of writing; without rhyme.—*n.* A white unwritten paper; a void space; the white mark which a shot is to hit.
Blanket, blang'ket, *n.* A woollen covering for a bed, horses, &c.
Blanketing, blang'ket-ing, *n.* Cloth for blankets. [with paleness or confusion.
Blankly, blangk'li, *adv.* In a blank manner;
Blank-verse, blangk'vėrs, *n.* Any kind of verse without rhyme.
Blare, blār, *vi.* (blaring, blared) To give forth a loud sound.—*vt.* To sound loudly; to proclaim noisily —*n.* Sound like that of a trumpet; roar.
Blarney, blär'ni, *n.* Excessively complimentary language; gammon.—*vt.* To flatter
Blasé, blā-zā, *a.* Satiated, used up.
Blaspheme, blas-fēm', *vt.* (blaspheming, blasphemed). To speak irreverently of, as of God; to speak evil of.—*vi.* To utter blasphemy.
Blasphemer, blas-fēm'ėr, *n.* One who blasphemes. [irreverent.
Blasphemous, blas'fēm-us, *a.* Impiously
Blasphemy, blas'fēm-i, *n.* Profane speaking; an indignity offered to God.
Blast, blast, *n.* A gust of wind; sound of a wind-instrument; violent explosion of gunpowder; pernicious influence, as of wind; blight.—*vt.* To blight; to strike with some sudden plague, &c.; to destroy; to blow up by gunpowder.—*vi.* To wither; to be blighted.
Blatant, blā'tant, *a.* Bellowing; noisy
Blaze, blāz, *n.* A flame; brilliance; a bursting out; a white spot.—*vi.* (blazing, blazed) To flame; to send forth a bright light.—*vt.* To noise abroad; to proclaim.
Blazon, blāz'on, *vt.* To display; to adorn; to explain in heraldic terms.—*n.* A coat of arms; description of coats of arms.
Blazoner, blāz'on-ėr, *n.* A herald.
Blazonry, blāz'on-ri, *n.* The art of explaining coats of arms in proper terms.
Bleach, blēch, *vt.* To make white or whiter. *vi.* To grow white. [ie to whiten cloth.
Bleacher, blēch'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation
Bleachery, blēch'ėr-i, *n.* A place for bleaching.
Bleak, blēk, *a.* Exposed; chill; dreary.
Blear, blēr, *a.* Sore; dimmed, as the eyes.—*vt.* To dim or impair.
Blear-eyed, blēr'īd, *a.* Having sore eyes, having the eyes dim with rheum.
Bleat, blēt, *vi.* To cry as a sheep —*n.* The cry of a sheep.
Bleed, blēd, *vi.* (bleeding, bled). To emit blood; to die by slaughter; to feel agony, as from bleeding; to drop, as blood.—*vt* To take blood from; to extort money from
Bleeding, blēd'ing, *n.* A discharge of blood; the operation of letting blood; the drawing of sap from a tree.
Blemish, blem'ish, *vt.* To mar; to tarnish.—*n.* A mark of imperfection; dishonour
Blench, blensh, *vi.* To shrink; to flinch.
Blend, blend, *vt.* To mix together —*vi.* To be mixed.—*n.* A mixture.
Blenheim, blen'em, *n.* A spaniel.
Blenny, blen'ni, *n.* A small sea fish.
Bless, bles, *vt.* (blessing, blessed or blest). To make happy; to wish happiness to; to consecrate. [and happy; happy in heaven.
Blessed, bles'ed, *a.* Happy; prosperous; holy
Blessedness, bles'ed-nes, *n.* Sanctity; joy.
Blessing, bles'ing, *n.* A prayer imploring happiness upon; piece of good fortune.
Blest, blest, *a.* Blessed; cheering.
Blight, blit, *n.* That which withers up; mildew.—*vt.* To wither up; to corrupt with mildew; to frustrate.
Blind, blīnd, *a.* Destitute of sight; wanting discernment; having no outlet.—*n.* A screen; something to mislead; a pretext. — *vt.* To make blind; to obstruct the view.
Blindfold, blīnd'fōld, *a.* Having the eyes covered.—*vt.* To cover the eyes of.
Blindly, blīnd'li, *adv.* Heedlessly
Blindness, blīnd'nes, *n.* Want of sight or discernment; ignorance.
Blind-worm, blīnd'wėrm, *n.* A small harmless reptile, the slow-worm.
Blink, blingk, *vi.* To wink; to twinkle.—*vt.* To shut the eyes upon; to avoid.—*n.* A twinkle; a glimpse or glance.
Blinker, bling'kėr, *n.* A flap to prevent a horse from seeing sideways.
Bliss, blis, *n.* Blessedness; perfect happiness.
Blissful, blis'fụl, *a.* Full of bliss.
Blister, blis'tėr, *n.* A thin bladder on the skin; a pustule; something to raise a blister. *vi.* To rise in blisters.—*vt.* To raise a blister or blisters on; to apply a blister to.
Blister-fly, blis'tėr-flī, *n.* The Spanish fly, used in raising a blister.
Blistery, blis'tėr-i. *a.* Full of blisters.
Blithe, blīᵀᴴ, *a.* Joyful; gay; mirthful.
Blithely, blīᵀᴴ'li, *adv.* In a blithe manner.
Blithesome, blīᵀᴴ'som, *a.* Gay; merry.
Blizzard, bliz'ėrd, *n.* A violent snow-storm, with high wind and intense cold.
Bloat, blōt, *vt.* To make turgid; to cure by salting and smoking.—*vi.* To grow turgid.
Bloated, blōt'ed, *p.a.* Inflated; overgrown.
Bloater, blōt'ėr, *n.* A smoke-dried herring.
Blob, blob, *n.* A small globe of liquid.
Block, blok, *n.* A heavy piece of wood or stone; a lump of solid matter; piece of wood in which a pulley is placed; a mass of buildings; an obstacle; a stupid person.—*vt.* To shut up; to obstruct; to form into blocks.

Blockade, blok-ād', *n.* A close siege by troops or ships.—*vt.* (blockading, blockaded) To besiege closely.
Blockhead, blok'hed, *n.* A stupid fellow.
Block-house, blok'hous, *n.* A building used for defence, chiefly of timber
Blockish, blok'ish, *a.* Stupid, dull.
Block-tin, blok'tin, *n.* Tin cast into blocks.
Blond, Blonde, blond, *a.* Of a fair complexion.—*n.* A person of fair complexion
Blood, blud, *n.* The fluid which circulates in animals; kindred; high birth; the juice of fruits.—*a.* Pertaining to blood; of a superior breed.—*vt.* To bleed; to stain with blood; to inure to blood.
Blood-heat, blud'hēt, *n.* The heat of the human blood, about 98° Fah.
Blood-horse, blud'hors, *n.* A horse of the purest breed. [remarkably acute smell
Blood-hound, blud'hound, *n* A hound of
Bloodily, blud'i-li, *adv.* Cruelly
Bloodiness, blud'i-nes, *n.* State of being bloody; disposition to shed blood.
Bloodless, blud'les, *a.* Without blood, without shedding blood.
Blood-money, blud'mu-ni, *n.* Money earned by the shedding of blood or murder
Bloodshed, blud'shed, *n.* The shedding of blood; slaughter.
Blood-shot, blud'shot, *a.* Inflamed.
Blood-stone, blud'stōn, *n.* A greenish stone with red spots.
Blood-sucker, blud'suk-ėr, *n.* Any animal that sucks blood, an extortioner
Bloodthirsty, blud'thėrs-ti, *a.* Eager to shed blood. [a vein.
Blood-vessel, blud'ves-sel, *n.* An artery or
Bloody, blud'i, *a.* Stained with blood; cruel, given to the shedding of blood.
Bloody-flux, blud'i-fluks, *n.* The dysentery
Bloom, blōm, *n.* A blossom; a flower; state of youth; native flush on the cheek, the powdery coating on plums, &c., a lump of puddled iron.—*vt.* To blossom; to flourish; to show the freshness of youth.
Bloomy, blōm'i, *a.* Full of bloom
Blossom, blos'om, *n.* The flower of a plant. *vi.* To bloom; to flower; to flourish.
Blot, blot, *vt.* (blotted, blotting). To spot, to stain; to cancel (with *out*); to dry —*n.* A spot or stain, an obliteration.
Blotch, bloch, *n.* Pustule upon the skin, an eruption; a confused patch of colour
Blotchy, bloch'i, *a.* Having blotches
Blotter, blot'ėr, *n.* One who blots a piece of blotting-paper, a waste-book.
Blotting-paper, blot'ing-pā-pėr, *n.* Unsized paper, serving to imbibe ink [ment.
Blouse, blouz, *n.* A light loose upper gar-
Blow, blō, *vi.* (blowing, pp. blown, pret. blew). To make a current of air to emit air or breath, to pant; to sound by being blown, to bloom, to flourish —*vt.* To impel by wind, to inflate; to sound by the breath, to infect with the eggs of flies.—*n.* A blast; a blossoming; bloom; a stroke; a calamitous event.
Blower, blō'ėr, *n* One who blows; a contrivance to increase the draught of a chimney
Blowpipe, blō'pīp, *n.* A tube by which a current of air is driven through a flame.
Blowze, blouz, *n.* A ruddy, fat-faced woman.
Blowzy, blouz'i, *a.* Fat and ruddy
Blubber, blub'bėr, *n.* The fat of whales and other large sea-animals; the sea-nettle.—*vi.* To weep in a noisy manner. [half-boot.
Blucher, blūch'ėr or blō'kėr, *n.* A strong
Bludgeon, blud'jon, *n.* A short club with one end loaded.
Blue, blū, *a.* The colour which the sky exhibits; one of the seven primary colours.—*a.* Of a blue colour; sky-coloured.—*vt.* (bluing, blued). To dye of a blue colour.
Bluebell, blū'bel, *n.* The wild hyacinth (in England), the harebell (in Scotland).
Blue-bottle, blū'bot-l, *n.* A fly with a large blue belly
Blue-jacket, blū'jak-et, *n.* A sailor.
Blue-pill, blū'pil, *n.* Mercurial pill.
Blue-stocking, blū'stok-ing, *n.* A learned and pedantic lady.
Blue-stone, blū'stōn, *n.* Sulphate of copper
Bluff, bluf, *a.* Steep; blustering; burly, hearty *n.* A steep projecting bank.—*vt.* and *i.* To impose on by a show of boldness or strength.
Bluish, blū'ish, *a.* Blue in a small degree.
Blunder, blun'dėr, *vi.* To err stupidly; to stumble.—*vt.* To confound.—*n.* A gross mistake; error. [gun with a large bore.
Blunderbuss, blun'dėr bus, *n.* A short
Blunt, blunt, *a.* Dull on the edge or point; not sharp; dull in understanding; unceremonious —*vt.* To make blunt or dull.
Bluntly, blunt'li, *adv.* In a blunt manner.
Bluntness, blunt'nes, *n.* Dulness of edge or point; rude sincerity or plainness.
Blur, blėr, *n* A stain, a blot.—*vt* (blurring, blurred). To stain; to obscure; to render indistinct
Blurt, blėrt, *vt.* To utter suddenly or unadvisedly.
Blush, blush, *vi.* To redden in the face, to bear a blooming red colour.—*n.* A red colour caused by shame, confusion, &c.; sudden appearance or glance.
Blushing, blush'ing, *a.* Reddening in the cheeks or face; rosecate
Bluster, blus'tėr, *vi.* To roar like wind, to swagger.—*n.* A violent gust of wind, swagger.
Blusterer, blus'tėr-ėr, *n.* A swaggerer.
Blustering, blus'tėr-ing, *a.* Noisy; windy
Boa, bō'a, *n.* A genus of large serpent without fangs and venom; a long piece of fur, &c., worn round the neck.
Boar, bōr, *n.* The male of swine.
Board, bōrd, *n.* A piece of timber broad and thin; a table, food, persons seated round a table; a council; the deck of a ship, a thick stiff paper.—*vt.* To cover with boards; to supply with food, to place as a boarder; to enter a ship by force.—*vi.* To live in a house at a certain rate.
Boarder, bōrd'ėr, *n.* One who receives food and lodging at a stated charge; one who boards a ship in action.
Boarding, bōrd'ing, *n.* Act of one who boards; boards collectively
Boarding-house, bōrd'ing-hous, *n* A house where board and lodging is furnished.
Boarding-school, bōrd'ing-skōl, *n.* A school where scholars board with the teacher.
Board-school, bōrd'skōl, *n.* A school under the management of a school-board.
Boarish, bōr'ish, *a.* Like a boar; swinish
Boast, bōst, *vi.* To brag; to talk ostentatiously *vt.* To brag of, to magnify —*n.* A vaunting; the cause of boasting.
Boaster, bōst'ėr, *n.* One who boasts
Boastful, bōst'ful, *a.* Given to boasting
Boastingly, bōst'ing-li, *adv* In an ostentatious manner; with boasting.
Boat, bōt, *n.* A small open vessel, usually impelled by oars; a small ship —*vt.* To transport in a boat.—*vi.* To go in a boat
Boatman, bōt'man, *n.* One who manages a boat.
Boatswain, bōt'swān, *n.* A ship's officer who has charge of boats, sails, &c.
Bob, bob, *n.* A pendant; something that plays loosely; a short jerking motion; a docked tail. *vt.* (bobbing, bobbed). To move with a short jerking motion.—*vi.* To play backward and forward, or loosely.
Bobbin, bob'in, *n.* A small pin of wood to wind the thread on in weaving lace, &c.

Bobbinet, bob-in-et', *n.* A machine-made cotton net.
Bode, bōd, *vt.* (boding, boded). To portend; to be the omen of.—*vi.* To presage.
Bodice, bod'is, *n.* Something worn round the waist; a corset.
Bodied, bo'did, *a.* Having a body.
Bodiless, bo'di-les, *a.* Having no body.
Bodily, bo'di-li, *a.* Relating to the body, actual.—*adv.* Corporeally; entirely.
Bodkin, bod'kin, *n.* An instrument for piercing holes; a kind of large needle.
Body, bo'di, *n.* The trunk of an animal; main part; matter; a person; a system; strength; reality; any solid figure.—*vt.* (bodying, bodied). To give a body to; to embody (with *forth*).
Body-guard, bo'di-gärd, *n.* The guard that protects or defends the person.
Boer, bör, *n.* A Dutch colonist of S. Africa.
Bog, bog, *n.* A quagmire; a morass.—*vt.* (bogging, bogged). To whelm, as in mud.
Bogey, **Bogy**, bō'gi, *n.* A goblin.
Boggle, bog'l, *vi.* (boggling, boggled). To stop; to hesitate; to waver.
Boggling, bog'l-ing, *a.* Hesitating; bungling.
Boggy, bog'i, *a.* Containing bogs.
Bogie, **Bogey**, bō'gi, *n.* A four-wheeled truck supporting the front of a locomotive.
Bogus, bō'gus, *a.* Counterfeit; sham.
Bohea, bō-hē', *n.* A special kind of black tea.
Bohemian, bō-hē'mi-an, *n.* A native of Bohemia; a gypsy; an artist who leads an unconventional life.
Boil, boil, *vi.* To bubble from the action of heat; to seethe; to be cooked by boiling; to be in a state of agitation.—*vt.* To heat to a boiling state; to prepare by boiling.—*n.* A sore swelling or tumour.
Boiler, boil'ér, *n.* One who boils; a vessel in which a thing is boiled, or steam generated.
Boisterous, bois'tér-us, *a.* Stormy; noisy.
Boisterously, bois'tér-us-li, *adv.* In a boisterous manner.
Bold, bōld, *a.* Daring; courageous; impudent; steep and abrupt.
Boldly, bōld'li, *adv.* In a bold manner.
Boldness, bōld'nes, *n.* Quality of being bold; intrepidity; assurance.
Bole, bōl, *n.* The body or stem of a tree; a kind of fine clay.
Bolero, bō-lār'ō, *n.* A Spanish dance.
Boll, bōl, *n.* A pod; an old Scotch dry measure of 6 bushels.—*vi.* To form into a pericarp.
Bolster, bōl'stér, *n.* A long pillow; a pad.—*vt.* To support with a bolster; to hold up; to maintain.
Bolt, bōlt, *n.* An arrow; a thunderbolt; a bar of a door; anything which fastens or secures.—*vi.* To leave suddenly.—*vt.* To fasten; to swallow hurriedly; to sift.
Bolter, bōlt'ér, *n.* A machine for separating bran from flour.
Bolt-upright, bōlt'up-rīt, *a.* Perfectly upright.
Bomb, bom, *n.* An iron shell filled with explosive material.
Bombard, bom-bärd', *vt.* To attack with shot and shell.—*n.* An old short cannon.
Bombardier, bom-bärd-ēr', *n.* A non-commissioned officer who serves artillery.
Bombardment, bom-bärd'ment, *n.* The act of bombarding.
Bombardon, bom-bär'don, *n.* A large grave-toned trumpet.
Bombast, bom'bast, *n.* High-sounding words.
Bombastic, bom-bast'ik, *a.* Inflated; turgid.
Bombastically, bom-bas'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a bombastic or inflated manner.
Bombazine, **Bombasine**, bom-ba-zēn', *n.* A twilled fabric, with the warp silk and the weft worsted.
Bona fide, bō'na fī'dē, *adv.* and *a.* With good faith.
Bon-bon, bong-bong, *n.* A sweetmeat.
Bond, bond, *n.* That which binds; obligation; state of being bonded; a writing by which a person binds himself; in *pl.* chains; imprisonment. *a.* In a servile state.—*vt.* To grant a bond in security for money; to store till duty is paid.
Bondage, bond'āj, *n.* Slavery; thraldom.
Bonded, bond'ed, *a.* Secured by bond; under a bond to pay duty; containing goods liable to duties.
Bonder, bon'dér, *n.* One who bonds; one who deposits goods in a bonded warehouse.
Bond-holder, bond'hōld-ér, *n.* A person who holds a bond for money lent
Bondman, **Bondsman**, bond'man, bondz'man, *n.* A man slave.
Bone, bōn, *n.* A hard substance, forming the framework of an animal; something made of bone.—*vt.* (boning, boned). To take out bones from.
Boned, bōnd, *a.* Having bones; deprived of bones.
Bonfire, bon'fīr, *n.* A large fire in the open air expressive of joy.
Bon-mot, bong-mō, *n.* A witticism.
Bonne, bon, *n.* A French nursemaid.
Bonnet, bon'net, *n.* A dress for the head.
Bonny, bon'ni, *a.* Beautiful; blithe.
Bonus, bō'nus, *n.* A premium; extra dividend to shareholders.
Bony, bōn'i, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of bones; full of bones; stout; strong.
Bonze, bonz, *n.* A Buddhist priest.
Booby, bö'bi, *n.* A dunce; a water-bird.
Book, bụk, *n.* A printed or written literary work; a volume; division of a literary work. *vt.* To enter in a book.
Booking-office, bụk'ing-of-is, *n.* An office where passengers receive tickets, &c.
Bookish, bụk'ish, *a.* Given to books or reading; fond of study.
Book-keeper, bụk'kēp-ér, *n.* One who keeps the accounts of a business house.
Booklet, bụk'let, *n.* A little book.
Book-maker, bụk'māk-ér, *n.* One who compiles books; one who bets systematically.
Bookseller, bụk'sel-ér, *n.* One who sells books.
Bookworm, bụk'wėrm, *n.* A worm that eats holes in books; a close student of books.
Boom, böm, *n.* A long pole to extend the bottom of a sail; a chain or bar across a river or mouth of a harbour; a hollow roar; briskness in commerce.—*vi.* To make a humming sound; to roar, as waves or cannon.
Boomerang, böm'e-rang, *n.* An Australian missile of hard wood; which can return to hit an object behind the thrower.
Boon, bön, *n.* Answer to a prayer; a favour, gift, or grant.—*a.* Merry; pleasant.
Boor, bör, *n.* A rustic; an ill-mannered or illiterate fellow
Boorish, bör'ish, *a.* Clownish; rustic.
Boose, **Booze**, böz, *vi.* To drink largely
Boosy, **Boozy**, bö'zi, *a.* A little intoxicated.
Boot, böt, *vt.* To benefit; to put on boots.—*n.* Profit; a covering for the foot and leg; *pl.* A male servant in a hotel.
Booted, böt'ed, *a.* Having boots on.
Booth, bōŦH, *n.* A temporary shed.
Boot-jack, böt'jak, *n.* An instrument for drawing off boots.
Bootless, böt'les, *a.* Unavailing; without boots.
Boot-tree, **Boot-last**, böt'trē, böt'last, *n.* An instrument for stretching a boot.
Booty, bö'ti, *n.* Spoil; plunder.
Boracic, bō-ras'ik, *a.* Relating to borax.
Borax, bō'raks, *n.* A salt found crude, or prepared from boracic acid and soda.
Border, bor'dér, *n.* The outer edge of anything; boundary; margin.—*vi.* To approach near; to touch at the confines; to be contiguous.—*vt.* To surround with a border.
Borderer, bor'dér-ér, *n.* One who dwells on a border.

Bore, bōr, *vt.* (boring, bored). To make a hole in; to pester.—*vi.* To pierce.—*n.* The hole made by boring; the diameter of a round hole; a person or thing that wearies, a sudden rise of the tide in certain estuaries.
Boreal, bō'rē-al, *a.* Northern.
Boreas, bō'rē-as, *n.* The north wind.
Borecole, bōr'kōl, *n.* A winter cabbage.
Borer, bōr'ėr, *n.* One who or that which bores.
Boric, bō'rik, *a.* Same as *Boracic.*
Born, born, *pp.* of *bear*, to bring forth.
Borne, bōrn, *pp.* of *bear*, to carry
Borough, bu'ro, *n.* A town with a municipal government.
Borrow, bo'rō, *vt.* To ask or receive as a loan; to appropriate.
Borrower, bo'rō-ėr, *n.* One who borrows.
Bort, bort, *n.* Fragments of diamonds.
Boscage, Boskage, bos'kāj, *n.* A mass of growing trees, groves, or thickets.
Bosh, bosh, *n.* Nonsense.
Bosky, bosk'i, *a.* Woody or bushy
Bosom, bō'zum, *n.* The breast; the seat of the affections.—*vt.* To conceal.—*a.* Much beloved; confidential. [tion, a master
Boss, bos, *n.* A knob; an ornamental projec-
Bossy, bos'i, *a.* Ornamented with bosses.
Botanic, Botanical, bō-tan'ik, bō-tan'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to botany.
Botanist, bot'an-ist, *n.* One skilled in botany
Botanize, bot'an-īz, *vi.* (botanizing, botanized). To study botany. [of plants.
Botany, bot'a-ni, *n.* The science which treats
Botch, boch, *n.* A swelling on the skin; a clumsy patch; bungled work.—*vt.* To mend or perform clumsily.
Botcher, boch'ėr, *n.* One who botches.
Botchy, boch'i, *a.* Marked with botches.
Both, bōth, *a.* and *pron.* The two, taken by themselves; the pair.—*conj.* As well; on the one side.
Bother, boTH'ėr, *vt.* To annoy.—*vi.* To trouble one's self.—*n.* A trouble, vexation.
Botheration, boTH-ėr-ā'shon, *n.* The act of bothering; state of being bothered.
Bothersome, boTH'ėr-sum, *a.* Causing trouble. [farm building for servants.
Bothie, Bothy, both'i, *n.* In Scotland, a
Bott, Bot, bot, *n.* A maggot found in the intestines of horses, &c.: generally in *pl.*
Bottle, bot'l, *n.* A narrow-mouthed vessel of glass, leather, &c., for liquor, the contents of a bottle.—*vt.* (bottling, bottled). To put into a bottle or bottles.
Bottle-holder, bot'l-hōld-ėr, *n.* A backer in a boxing match.
Bottle-nose, bot'l-nōz, *n.* A kind of whale.
Bottom, bot'tom, *n.* The lowest part; the ground under water, foundation; a valley; native strength; a ship; dregs.—*vt.* To found or build upon. [tom; fathomless.
Bottomless, bot'tom-les, *a.* Without a bot-
Bottomry, bot'tom-ri, *n.* The act of borrowing money on a ship.
Boudoir, bō-dwar', *n.* A lady's private room.
Bough, bou, *n.* A branch of a tree.
Bougie, bō-zhē, *n.* A wax-taper; a medical instrument.
Bouilli, bō-yē, *n.* Boiled or stewed meat.
Boulder, bōl'dėr, *n.* A large roundish stone.
Boulevard, böl-vär, *n.* A wide street planted with trees.
Bounce, bouns, *vi.* (bouncing, bounced). To spring or rush out suddenly; to thump, to boast or bully.—*n.* A strong sudden thump; a rebound; a boast.
Bouncer, bouns'ėr, *n.* A boaster; a liar
Bouncing, bouns'ing, *p.a.* Big; strong; boasting.
Bound, bound, *n.* A boundary; a leap.—*vt.* To limit; to restrain.—*vi.* To leap; to rebound.—*p.a.* Obliged; sure.—*a.* Ready; destined.
Boundary, bound'a-ri, *n.* A mark designating a limit; border.
Bounden, bound'en, *a.* Obligatory.
Boundless, bound'les, *a.* Unlimited.
Bounteous, boun'tē-us, *a.* Liberal; bountiful.
Bounteously, boun'tē-us-li, *adv.* Liberally; generously; largely. [generous.
Bountiful, boun'ti-ful, *a.* Munificent;
Bounty, boun'ti, *n.* Liberality; generosity; a gratuity; premium to encourage trade.
Bouquet, bō-kā', *n.* A bunch of flowers; a nosegay; an agreeable aromatic odour.
Bourgeois, bur-jō', *n.* A small printing type
Bourgeois, börzh-wä, *n.* A citizen; a man of middle rank.
Bourgeoisie, börzh-wą-zē, *n.* The middle classes, especially those dependent on trade.
Bourn, börn, *n.* A bound; a limit.
Bourse, börs, *n.* An exchange; a merchants' meeting-place for business.
Bout, bout, *n.* As much of an action as is performed at one time; turn; debauch.
Bovine, bō'vīn, *a.* Pertaining to oxen.
Bow, bou, *vt.* To bend; to bend the head or body in token of respect; to depress.—*vi.* To bend; to make a reverence; to yield.—*n.* A bending of the head or body, in token of respect; the rounding part of a ship's side forward.
Bow, bō, *n.* An instrument to shoot arrows; the rainbow; a curve; a fiddlestick; an ornamental knot.
Bowdlerize, bōd'lėr-īz, *vt.* To expurgate.
Bowed, bōd, *p.a.* Bent like a bow.
Bowel, bou'el, *n.* One of the intestines; *pl.* the intestines; the seat of pity; compassion.
Bower, bou'ėr, *n.* An anchor carried at the bow; a shady recess; an arbour.
Bowery, bou'ėr-i, *a.* Containing bowers, leafy.
Bowie-knife, bō'i-nīf, *n.* A knife from 10 to 15 inches long and about 2 inches broad.
Bowl, bōl, *n.* A large roundish cup; a ball, of wood, &c., used for rolling on a level plat of ground; *pl.* the game played with such bowls.—*vi.* To play with bowls; to deliver a ball at cricket; to move rapidly.—*vt* To roll as a bowl: to deliver (a ball), &c., at cricket.
Bow-legged, bō'legd, *a.* With crooked legs.
Bowler, bōl'ėr, *n.* One who bowls.
Bowline, bō'lin, *n.* A rope to make a sail stand towards the bow to catch the wind.
Bowling, bōl'ing, *n.* Act or art of playing with bowls; art or style of a bowler
Bowling-green, bōl'ing-grēn, *n* A level piece of ground for bowling
Bowman, bō'man, *n.* An archer.
Bowshot, bō'shot, *n.* The distance which an arrow flies when shot from a bow.
Bowsprit, bō'sprit, *n.* A large spar which projects over the bow of a ship.
Bow-window, bō'win-dō, *n.* A bay-window
Box, boks, *n.* A case of wood, metal, &c.; quantity that a case contains; a seat in a play-house, &c.; driver's seat on a coach; a sportsman's house; a blow on the ear; a tree or shrub, yielding a dense wood.—*vt.* To put in a box; to strike with the hand.—*vi.* To fight with the fists.
Boxen, boks'en, *a.* Made of boxwood.
Boxer, boks'ėr, *n.* One who boxes; a pugilist
Boxing, boks'ing, *n.* The act or art of fighting with the fists; pugilism.
Boxwood, boks'wud, *n.* The hard-grained wood of the box-tree; the plant itself.
Boy, boi, *n.* A male child; a lad.
Boycott, boi'kot, *vt.* To combine in refusing to have dealings with.
Boyhood, boi'hud, *n.* The state of a boy
Boyish, boi'ish, *a.* Like a boy; puerile.
Brace, brās, *n.* That which holds; a bandage; a couple.—*vt.* (bracing, braced). To tighten; to strain up; to strengthen.

Bracelet, brās'let, *n.* An ornament for the wrist.
Brachial, brā'ki-al, *a.* Belonging to the arm.
Bracing, brās'ing, *a.* Invigorating.
Bracken, brak'en, *n.* A kind of large fern.
Bracket, brak'et, *n.* A support for something fixed to a wall; a mark in printing to inclose words, &c.—*vt.* To place within or connect by brackets.
Bracketing, brak'et-ing, *n.* A series of brackets for the support of something.
Brackish, brak'ish, *a.* Salt; saltish.
Bract, brakt, *n.* An irregularly developed leaf at the base of a flower.
Brad, brad, *n.* A small nail with no head.
Brae, brā, *n.* A slope; an acclivity.
Brag, brag, *vi.* (bragging, bragged). To bluster; to talk big.—*n.* A boast.
Braggadocio, brag-a-dō'shi-ō, *n.* A boasting fellow; boastful words.
Braggart, brag'ärt, *a.* Boastful.—*n.* A boaster.
Brahman, Brahmin, brā'man, brā'min, *n.* A Hindu of the sacerdotal caste.
Brahmanism, Brahminism, brā'man-izm, brā'min-izm, *n.* The religion of the Brahmans.
Braid, brād, *vt.* To weave, knit, or wreathe; to intertwine.—*n.* A narrow woven band of silk, cotton, &c.; something braided.
Braided, brād'ed, *a.* Edged with braid.
Brail, brāl, *n.* A small rope attached to sails. *vt.* To haul in by means of brails (with *up*).
Brain, brān, *n.* The nervous matter within the skull; seat of sensation and of the intellect; the understanding.—*vt.* To dash out the brains of.
Brainless, brān'les, *a.* Silly; thoughtless.
Brain-sick, brān'sik, *a.* Disordered in the understanding; crazed.
Braise, Braize, brāz, *vt.* (braising, braised). To cook with herbs, &c., in a close pan.
Brake, brāk, *n.* A place overgrown with brushwood, &c.; a thicket; the bracken; an instrument to break flax; a harrow for breaking clods; a contrivance for retarding the motion of wheels; a large wagonette.
Braky, brāk'i, *a.* Full of brakes; thorny.
Bramble, bram'bl, *n.* A prickly shrub of the rose family: its berry.
Brambling, bram'bling, *n.* A British finch, like the chaffinch, but larger.
Bran, bran, *n.* The husks of ground corn.
Branch, bransh, *n.* The shoot of a tree or plant; the offshoot of anything, as of a river, family, &c.; a limb.—*vi.* To spread in branches. *vt.* To divide or form into branches.
Branchy, bransh'i, *a.* Full of branches.
Brand, brand, *n.* A burning piece of wood; a sword; a mark made with a hot iron; a note of infamy; a trade-mark; a kind or quality. *vt.* To mark with a hot iron; to stigmatize as infamous.
Brandish, brand'ish, *vt.* To shake, wave, or flourish.—*n.* A waving; a flourish.
Brandling, brand'ling, *n.* The parr of the salmon; a small red worm.
Brand-new, Bran-new, brand'nū, bran'nū, *a.* Quite new. [tilled from wine.
Brandy, bran'di, *n.* An ardent spirit dis-
Brangle, brang'gl, *n.* A squabble; a wrangle. *vi.* (brangling, brangled). To wrangle.
Brank, brangk, *n.* Buckwheat.
Branks, brangks, *n.* A bridle for scolds.
Brash, brash, *n.* A confused heap of fragments; small fragments of crushed ice.
Brasier, brā'zhėr, *n.* One who works in brass; a pan for holding coals.
Brass, bras, *n.* A yellow alloy of copper and zinc; a utensil, &c., made of brass; impudence.
Brassy, bras'i, *a.* Made of brass; like brass.
Brat, brat, *n.* A child, so called in contempt.
Brattice, brat'is, *n.* A partition in coal-mines for ventilation; a fence round machinery.
Bravado, bra-vä'dō, *n.* A boast or brag; would-be boldness.
Brave, brāv, *a.* Daring; bold; valiant; noble. *n.* A daring person; a savage warrior.—*vt.* (braving, braved). To challenge; to defy; to encounter with courage.
Bravely, brāv'li, *adv.* Courageously.
Bravery, brāv'ė-ri, *n.* Courage; heroism.
Bravo, brä'vō, *n.* A bandit; an assassin.—*interj.* Well done!
Brawl, brąl, *vi.* To quarrel noisily.—*n.* A noisy quarrel; uproar.
Brawler, brąl'ėr, *n.* A noisy fellow.
Brawling, brąl'ing, *p.a.* Quarrelsome.
Brawn, brąn, *n.* The flesh of a boar; the muscular part of the body; muscle.
Brawny, brąn'i, *a.* Muscular; fleshy.
Bray, brā, *vt.* To beat or grind small.—*vi.* To make a loud harsh sound, as an ass.—*n.* The cry of an ass.
Braze, brāz, *vt.* (brazing, brazed). To cover with brass; to solder with brass.
Brazen, brāz'n, *a.* Made of brass; impudent. *vt.* To behave with insolence (with *it*).
Brazen-faced, brāz'n-fāst, *a.* Impudent: bold to excess; shameless.
Brazier, brā'zi-ėr, *n.* *See* BRASIER.
Breach, brēch, *n.* The act of breaking, or state of being broken; infringement; quarrel. *vt.* To make a breach or opening in.
Bread, bred, *n.* Food made of flour or meal baked; food; sustenance. [bread is made.
Bread-corn, bred'korn, *n.* Corn of which
Breadfruit-tree, bred'frōt-trē, *n.* A tree of the Pacific Islands, producing a fruit which forms a substitute for bread.
Breadstuff, bred'stuf, *n.* Bread-corn; that from which bread is made.
Breadth, bredth, *n.* The measure across any plane surface; width; liberality.
Break, brāk, *vt.* (breaking, pret. broke, pp. broke, broken). To sever by fracture; to rend; to open; to tame; to make bankrupt; to discard; to interrupt; to dissolve any union; to tell with discretion.—*vi.* To come to pieces; to burst; to burst forth; to dawn; to become bankrupt; to decline in vigour; to change in tone.—*n.* An opening; breach; pause; the dawn; a brake for vehicles; a large wagonette.
Breakage, brāk'āj, *n.* A breaking; damage by breaking; allowance for things broken.
Break-down, brāk'doun, *n.* An accident; a downfall; a lively dance.
Breaker, brāk'ėr, *n.* One who or that which breaks; a rock; a wave broken by rocks.
Breakfast, brek'fast, *n.* The first meal in the day.—*vi.* To eat the first meal in the day. *vt.* To furnish with breakfast.
Break-neck, brāk'nek, *a.* Steep and dangerous; dangerously fast. [tion.
Break-up, brāk'up, *n.* Disruption; dissolu-
Breakwater, brāk'wą-tėr, *n.* A mole to break the force of the waves.
Bream, brēm, *n.* A fish.—*vt.* To clean a ship's bottom by means of fire.
Breast, brest, *n.* The fore part of the body, between the neck and the belly; the heart; the conscience; the affections.—*vt.* To bear the breast against; to meet in front.
Breast-bone, brest'bōn, *n.* The bone of the breast. [bons worn on the breast.
Breast-knot, brest'not, *n.* A knot of ri-
Breastplate, brest'plāt, *n.* Armour for the breast.
Breath, breth, *n.* The air drawn into and expelled from the lungs; life; a single respiration; pause; a gentle breeze.
Breathe, brēŦH, *vi.* (breathing, breathed). To draw into and eject air from the lungs; to live; to take breath; to rest.—*vt.* To inspire

and exhale; to infuse; to utter softly or in private; to suffer to take breath.
Breathing, brēTH'ing, *n.* Respiration; inspiration; breathing-place; an aspirate.
Breathless, breth'les, *a.* Being out of breath; spent with labour; dead.
Breccia, brech'i-a, *n.* A compound of fragments of rock united by a matrix or cement.
Bred, bred, *pp.* of *breed.*
Breech, brēch, *n.* The lower part of the body behind, the hinder part of a gun, &c.—*vt.* To put into breeches. [by men on the legs.
Breeches, brēch'ez, *n.pl.* A garment worn
Breed, brēd, *vt.* (breeding, bred). To bring up; to educate; to engender; to bring forth; to occasion; to rear, as live stock.—*vi.* To produce offspring; to be with young; to be produced.—*n.* Offspring, kind; a brood.
Breeder, brēd'ėr, *n.* One that breeds.
Breeding, brēd'ing, *n.* The raising of a breed or breeds; education; deportment.
Breeze, brēz, *n.* A light wind.
Breezy, brēz'i, *a.* Subject to breezes; airy
Brethren, breTH'ren, *n.pl.* of *brother.*
Breton, bret'on, *a.* Relating to Brittany —*n.* The native language of Brittany.
Brettice, bret'is, *n.* *See* BRATTICE.
Breve, brēv, *n.* A written mandate; a note of time equal to four minims.
Brevet, brev'et, *n.* A commission entitling an officer to rank above his actual rank or pay.—*a.* Taking rank by brevet.
Breviary, brē'vi-a-ri, *n.* A book containing the daily service of the R. Catholic Church.
Brevier, brē-vēr', *n.* A small printing type.
Brevity, bre'vi-ti, *n.* Shortness; conciseness.
Brew, brö, *vt.* To prepare, as ale or beer, from malt, &c.; to concoct; to plot.—*vi.* To make beer; to be forming.—*n.* The mixture formed by brewing.
Brewage, brö'āj, *n.* Drink brewed.
Brewer, brö'ėr, *n.* One who brews.
Brewery, brö'ė-ri, *n.* A house where brewing is carried on.
Brewing, brö'ing, *n.* The act of making beer; the quantity brewed at once
Briar. *See* BRIER.
Bribe, brīb, *n.* A gift to corrupt the conduct or judgment.—*vt.* (bribing, bribed). To gain over by bribes.
Briber, brīb'ėr, *n.* One who gives bribes.
Bribery, brīb'ė-ri, *n.* The act or practice of giving or taking bribes.
Bric-a-brac, brik-a-brak, *n.* Articles of interest or value from rarity, antiquity, &c.
Brick, brik, *n.* A rectangular mass of burned clay, used in building, &c., a loaf shaped like a brick.—*a.* Made of brick.—*vt.* To lay with bricks.
Brickbat, brik'bat, *n.* A piece of a brick.
Brick-field, brik'fēld, *n.* A field or yard where bricks are made.
Brick-kiln, brik'kiln, *n.* A kiln or furnace in which bricks are burned.
Bricklayer, brik'lā-ėr, *n.* One who builds with bricks.
Brickwork, brik'wėrk, *n.* Built work of bricks; place where bricks are made.
Bridal, brīd'al, *n.* A wedding-feast; a wedding.—*a.* Belonging to a bride or to a wedding.
Bride, brīd, *n.* A woman about to be or newly married.
Bride-cake, brīd'kāk, *n.* The cake made for a wedding. [be or newly married.
Bridegroom, brīd'grōm, *n.* A man about to
Bridemaid, Bride's-maid, brīd'mād, brīdz'mād, *n.* A woman who attends on a bride at her wedding.
Bridewell, brīd'wel, *n.* A house of hard labour for offenders.
Bridge, brij, *n.* A structure across a river, &c., to furnish a passage; the upper part of the nose.—*vt.* (bridging, bridged). To build a bridge over.
Bridle, brī'dl, *n.* The part of harness with which a horse is governed; a curb; a check.—*vt.* (bridling, bridled). To put a bridle on; to restrain.—*vi.* To hold up the head and draw in the chin.
Brief, brēf, *a.* Short; concise.—*n.* A short writing; a writ or precept; an abridgment of a client's case.
Briefless, brēf'les, *a.* Having no brief.
Briefly, brēf'li, *adv.* Concisely.
Brier, brī'ėr, *n.* A prickly shrub, species of the rose.
Briery, brī'ėr-i, *a.* Full of briers; rough.
Brig, brig, *n.* A vessel with two masts, square-rigged.
Brigade, bri-gād', *n.* A body of troops consisting of several battalions.
Brigadier, bri-ga-dēr', *n.* The officer who commands a brigade.
Brigand, bri'gand, *n.* A freebooter.
Brigandage, bri'gand-āj, *n.* The practice of brigands; highway robbery; plunder.
Brigantine, brig'an-tīn, *n.* A light swift vessel, two-masted and square-rigged.
Bright, brīt, *a.* Clear; shining; glittering; acute; witty; lively; cheerful.
Brighten, brīt'n, *vt.* To make bright or brighter.—*vi.* To become bright; to clear up.
Brightly, brīt'li, *adv.* With lustre; cheerfully.
Brill, bril, *n.* A fish allied to the turbot.
Brilliance, Brilliancy, bril'yans, bril'yan-si, *n.* State of being brilliant; splendour.
Brilliant, bril'yant, *a.* Shining; sparkling; splendid; of great talents.—*n.* A diamond of the finest cut; a small printing type.
Brilliantly, bril'yant-li, *adv.* Splendidly.
Brim, brim, *n.* The rim of anything; the upper edge of the mouth of a vessel.—*vi.* (brimming, brimmed). To be full to the brim.
Brimful, brim'fụl, *a.* Full to the brim.
Brimmer, brim'ėr, *n.* A bowl full to the top.
Brimstone, brim'stōn, *n.* Sulphur.
Brindled, brind'ld, *a.* Marked with brown streaks.
Brine, brīn, *n.* Salt water; the sea.
Bring, bring, *vt.* (bringing, brought). To lead or cause to come; to fetch; to produce; to attract; to prevail upon.
Bringer, bring'ėr, *n.* One who brings.
Brink, bringk, *n.* The edge of a steep place.
Briny, brīn'i, *a.* Pertaining to brine.
Briquette, bri-ket', *n.* A lump of fuel, in the form of a brick, made from coal-dust.
Brisk, brisk, *a.* Lively; bright; effervescing.
Brisket, brisk'et, *n.* The breast of an animal, or that part next to the ribs.
Briskly, brisk'li, *adv.* Actively; vigorously.
Bristle, bris'l, *n.* A stiff hair of swine; stiff hair of any kind.—*vt.* (bristling, bristled). To erect in bristles.—*vi.* To stand erect, as bristles; to show anger, &c.
Bristly, bris'li, *a.* Thick set with bristles.
Britannia-metal, bri-tan'i-a-met-al, *n.* An alloy of tin, with copper and antimony.
Britannic, bri-tan'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Britain. [its inhabitants.
British, brit'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Britain or
Briton, brit'on, *n.* A native of Britain.
Brittle, brit'l, *a.* Apt to break; not tough or tenacious.—*vt.* To cut up a deer.
Broach, brōch, *n.* A spit; a brooch.—*vt.* To pierce, as with a spit; to tap; to open up; to publish first. [spit.
Broacher, brōch'ėr, *n.* One who broaches; a
Broad, brąd, *a.* Having extent from side to side; unrestricted; indelicate.
Broaden, brąd'n, *vi.* To grow broad.—*vt.* To make broad.
Broadside, brąd'sīd, *n.* A discharge of all

the guns on one side of a ship; a sheet of paper printed on one side.

Broadsword, brȧd'sörd, *n.* A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge.

Brocade, brō-kād', *n.* A silk or satin stuff variegated with gold and silver.

Brocaded, brō-kād'ed, *a.* Worked like brocade; dressed in brocade.

Brocard, bro-kärd', *n.* A law maxim; a canon.

Broccoli, brok'o-li, *n.* A kind of cauliflower.

Brochure, brō-shör', *n.* A pamphlet.

Brock, brok, *n.* A badger.

Brocket, brok'et, *n.* A stag in its second year.

Brogue, brōg, *n.* A shoe of raw hide; the pronunciation of English peculiar to the Irish.

Broider, broid'ėr, *vt.* To embroider.

Broil, broil, *n.* A brawl; a noisy quarrel.—*vt.* To cook over a fire; to subject to strong heat.—*vi.* To be subjected to heat; to be greatly heated.

Broken, brōk'n, *a.* Subdued; bankrupt.

Broker, brō'kėr, *n.* An agent who buys and sells for others; a pawn-broker.

Brokerage, bro'kėr-āj, *n.* The business of a broker; the pay or commission of a broker.

Bromide, brō'mid, *n.* A compound of bromine with another element.

Bromine, brō-mīn or brō'min, *n.* A simple non-metallic element with a rank odour.

Bronchial, brong'ki-al, *a.* Belonging to the tubes branching from the windpipe through the lungs.

Bronchitis, brong-kī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

Bronze, bronz, *n.* An alloy of copper and tin; a colour to imitate bronze; a figure made of bronze.—*vt.* (bronzing, bronzed). To make appear on the surface like bronze.

Bronzed, bronzd, *p.a.* Made to resemble bronze.

Brooch, brōch, *n.* An ornamental pin or buckle used to fasten dress.

Brood, bröd, *vi.* To sit on eggs; to ponder anxiously (with *over* or *on*).—*n.* That which is bred; birds of one hatching; offspring.

Brook, bruk, *n.* A natural stream smaller than a river.—*vt.* To bear; to endure.

Brooklet, bruk'let, *n.* A small brook.

Broom, bröm, *n.* A shrub with yellow flowers and angular branches; a brush.

Broomy, bröm'i, *a.* Full of broom.

Broth, broth, *n.* Liquor in which flesh, or some other substance, has been boiled.

Brothel, broth'el, *n.* A house of ill-fame.

Brother, bruᴛʜ'ėr, *n.*; pl. **Brothers**, **Brethren**, bruᴛʜ'ėrz, breᴛʜ'ren. A male born of the same parents; an associate; a fellow-creature.

Brotherhood, bruᴛʜ'ėr-hụd, *n.* The state or quality of being a brother; an association.

Brotherly, bruᴛʜ'ėr-li, *a.* Like a brother.

Brougham, bröm or brö'am, *n.* A one-horse close carriage.

Brow, brou, *n.* The ridge over the eye; the forehead; the edge of a steep place.

Browbeat, brou'bēt, *vt.* To bear down with stern looks or arrogant speech.

Brown, broun, *a.* Of a dusky colour, inclining to red.—*n.* A colour resulting from the mixture of red, black, and yellow.—*vt.* To make brown.

Brownie, brou'ni, *n.* A domestic spirit of benevolent character.

Brownish, broun'ish, *a.* Somewhat brown.

Brown-study, broun'stu-di, *n.* Deep meditation; reverie.

Browse, brouz, *vt.* (browsing, browsed). To pasture or feed upon.—*vi.* To crop and eat food.

Bruin, brö'in, *n.* A familiar name of a bear.

Bruise, bröz, *vt.* (bruising, bruised). To crush; to make a contusion on.—*n.* A contusion; a hurt from a blow

Bruiser, bröz'ėr, *n.* A boxer; a prize-fighter.

Bruit, bröt, *n.* Report; rumour.—*vt.* To noise abroad.

Brumal, brö'mal, *a.* Belonging to winter.

Brunette, brö-net', *n.* A woman with a brownish or dark complexion.

Brunt, brunt, *n.* The heat of battle; onset; shock.

Brush, brush, *n.* An instrument to clean by rubbing or sweeping; a painter's large pencil; a skirmish; a thicket; the tail of a fox.—*vt.* To sweep, rub, or paint with a brush; to touch lightly in passing.—*vi.* To move nimbly or in haste; to skim.

Brushwood, brush'wụd, *n.* Small trees and shrubs growing together.

Brushy, brush'i, *a.* Rough; shaggy.

Brusque, brusk, *a.* Abrupt in manner; rude.

Brussels-sprouts, brus'elz-sprouts, *n.pl.* A variety of cabbage.

Brutal, bröt'al, *a.* Cruel; ferocious.

Brutality, bröt-al'i-fi, *n.* Quality of being brutal; savageness; cruelty.

Brutalize, bröt'al-īz, *vt.* (brutalizing, brutalized). To make brutal.—*vi.* To become brutal.

Brutally, bröt'al-li, *adv.* In a brutal manner.

Brute, bröt, *a.* Senseless; bestial; uncivilized.—*n.* A beast; a brutal person.

Brutish, bröt'ish, *a.* Brutal; grossly sensual.

Bubble, bub'bl, *n.* A small vesicle of fluid inflated with air; a vain project; a swindle.—*vi.* (bubbling, bubbled). To rise in bubbles.—*vt.* To cheat; to swindle.

Bubo, bū'bō, *n.*; pl. **-oes**. A swelling or abscess in a glandular part of the body.

Bubonic, bū-bon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to bubo.

Buccaneer, **Bucanier**, buk-a-nēr', *n.* A pirate.

Buccaneering, buk-a-nēr'ing, *n.* The employment of buccaneers.

Buck, buk, *n.* The male of deer, goats, &c.; a gay young fellow; a lye for steeping clothes in.—*vt.* To steep in lye.—*vi.* To leap, as a horse, so as to dismount the rider.

Bucket, buk'et, *n.* A vessel in which water is drawn or carried.

Buck-jumper, buk'jump-ėr, *n.* A horse that bucks so as to dismount its rider.

Buckle, buk'l, *n.* An instrument to fasten straps, &c.—*vt.* (buckling, buckled). To fasten with a buckle; to bend or warp.—*vi.* To apply with vigour (with *to*).

Buckler, buk'ler, *n.* A small round shield.—*vt.* To shield; to defend.

Buckram, buk'ram, *n.* A coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue.—*a.* Stiff; formal.

Buck-shot, buk'shot, *n.* A large kind of shot used for killing large game.

Buckthorn, buk'thorn, *n.* A shrub bearing a purging berry, also used in dyeing.

Buckwheat, buk'whēt, *n.* A plant bearing small seeds which are ground into meal.

Bucolic, bū-kol'ik, *a.* Pastoral.—*n.* A pastoral poem.

Bud, bud, *n.* The first shoot of a leaf, &c.; a germ.—*vi.* (budding, budded). To put forth buds or germs; to begin to grow.—*vt.* To graft by inserting a bud.

Buddhism, bud'izm, *n.* The religion founded in India by Buddha.

Buddhist, bud'ist, *n.* One who adheres to Buddhism.

Budding, bud'ing, *n.* A mode of grafting buds.

Budge, buj, *vt.* (budging, budged). To move; to stir.

Budget, buj'et, *n.* A little sack with its contents; a stock; the annual statement respecting the British finances.

Buff, buf, *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, elk, &c.; a dull light yellow.—*a.* Light yellow; made of buff.

Buffalo, buf'fa-lō, *n.* A species of ox, larger than the common ox; the American bison.

Buffer, buf'ėr, *n.* An apparatus for deadening concussion.

Buffet, buf'et, *n.* A cupboard for wine, glasses, &c.; a place for refreshments (pron. bu-fe).
Buffet, buf'et, *n.* A blow; a slap.—*vt.* To beat; to box; to contend against.
Buffo, buf'fō, *n.* A comic actor in an opera.
Buffoon, buf-fōn', *n.* One who makes sport by low jests and antic gestures; a droll.
Buffoonery, buf-fōn'ē-ri, *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon.
Buffy, buf'i, *a.* Of the colour of buff.
Bug, bug, *n.* A name for various insects, particularly one infesting houses and inflicting severe bites.
Bugbear, bug'bār, *n.* Something real or imaginary that causes terror.
Buggy, bug'i, *n.* A light one-horse carriage.
Bugle, bū'gl, *n.* A hunting-horn; a military instrument of music; a long glass bead, commonly black.
Bugler, bū'glėr, *n.* A soldier who conveys officers' commands by sounding a bugle.
Buhl, böl, *n.* Unburnished gold or brass used for inlaying; articles so ornamented.
Build, bild, *vt.* (building, built). To construct; to raise on a foundation; to establish. *vi.* To form a structure.—*n.* Construction; make; form.
Builder, bild'ėr, *n.* One who builds.
Building, bild'ing, *n.* The art of constructing edifices; an edifice. [tuberance.
Bulb, bulb, *n.* A round root; a round pro-
Bulbous, bulb'us, *a.* Pertaining to a bulb; swelling out.
Bulbul, bul'bul, *n.* The Persian nightingale.
Bulge, bulj, *n.* A swelling; bilge.—*vi.* (bulging, bulged). To swell out; to be protuberant.
Bulk, bulk, *n.* Magnitude; the majority; extent.
Bulky, bulk'i, *a.* Of great bulk.
Bull, bul, *n.* The male of cattle; a sign of the zodiac; one who raises the price of stock; a letter or edict of the pope; a ludicrous contradiction in language.
Bullace, bul'as, *n.* A British wild plum.
Bull-baiting, bul'bāt-ing, *n.* The practice of baiting or attacking bulls with dogs.
Bull-dog, bul'dog, *n.* A species of dog.
Bullet, bul'et, *n.* A small ball; a ball of lead, &c., used to load firearms.
Bulletin, bul'e-tin, *n.* An official report.
Bull-fight, bul'fīt, *n.* A combat between armed men and bulls in a closed arena.
Bullfinch, bul'finsh, *n.* A British song-bird.
Bull-frog, bul'frog, *n.* A large species of frog in N. America, with a loud bass voice.
Bullion, bul'yon, *n.* Uncoined gold or silver.
Bullock, bul'ok, *n.* An ox or castrated bull.
Bull's-eye, bulz'ī, *n.* A circular opening for light or air; the centre of a target.
Bull-trout, bul'trout, *n.* A large species of trout.
Bully, bul'i, *n.* An overbearing quarrelsome fellow.—*vt.* (bullying, bullied). To insult and overbear.—*vi.* To bluster or domineer.
Bulrush, bul'rush, *n.* A large, strong kind of rush.
Bulwark, bul'wėrk, *n.* A bastion; a fortification; a means of defence or safety.
Bumbailiff, bum-bā'lif, *n.* An under-bailiff
Bumble-bee, bum'bl-bē, *n.* A large bee.
Bum-boat, bum'bōt, *n.* A small boat for carrying provisions to a ship.
Bump, bump, *n.* A heavy blow, or the noise of it; a lump produced by a blow.—*vi.* To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise.—*vt.* To strike heavily against.
Bumper, bump'ėr, *n.* A cup or glass filled to the brim; something completely filled.
Bumpkin, bump'kin, *n.* An awkward rustic; a lout.
Bumptious, bump'shus, *a.* Self-assertive.
Bun, bun, *n.* A kind of cake or sweet bread.
Bunch, bunsh, *n.* A knob or lump; a cluster. *vi.* To swell out in a protuberance; to cluster.
Bunchy, bunsh'i, *a.* Like a bunch.
Bundle, bun'dl, *n.* A number of things bound together; a package.—*vt.* (bundling, bundled). To tie in a bundle; to dispose of hurriedly.—*vi.* To depart hurriedly (with *off*).
Bung, bung, *n.* The stopper of a cask.—*vt.* To stop with a bung; to close up.
Bungalow, bung'ga-lō, *n.* In India, a house or residence, generally of a single floor.
Bungle, bung'gl, *vt.* (bungling, bungled). To perform in a clumsy manner.—*vt.* To make or mend clumsily; to manage awkwardly.—*n.* A clumsy performance.
Bungler, bung'gl-ėr, *n.* A clumsy workman.
Bungling, bung'gl-ing, *p.a.* Clumsy; awk-
Bunion. *See* BUNYON. [wardly done.
Bunk, bungk, *n.* A wooden box serving as a seat and bed; a sleeping berth.
Bunker, bung'kėr, *n.* A large bin or receptacle; a sandy hollow on a golf course.
Bunkum, **Buncombe**, bung'kum, *n.* Talking for talking's sake; mere words.
Bunting, bunt'ing, *n.* A bird allied to finches and sparrows; stuff of which flags are made; flags.
Bunyon, **Bunion**, bun'yon, *n.* An excrescence on some of the joints of the feet.
Buoy, boi, *n.* A floating mark to point out shoals, &c.; something to keep a person or thing up in the water.—*vt.* To keep afloat; to bear up.—*vi.* To float.
Buoyancy, boi'an-si, *n.* The quality of being buoyant; vivacity; cheerfulness.
Buoyant, boi'ant, *a.* Floating; light; elastic.
Bur, bėr, *n.* The rough prickly head of the burdock, chestnut, &c. *See* BURR.
Burden, **Burthen**, bėr'dn, bėr'THn, *n.* That which is borne; load; freight; that which is oppressive; chorus of a song; that which is often repeated.—*vt.* To load; to oppress.
Burdensome, bėr'dn-sum, *a.* Heavy; oppressive. [prickly head.
Burdock, bėr'dok, *n.* A plant with a rough
Bureau, bū-rō', *n.*; pl. **-eaux**, -rōz, or **-eaus**. A writing table with drawers; an office or court; a government office.
Bureaucracy, bū-rō'kra-si, *n.* Centralized administration of a country, through regularly graded officials; such officials collectively.
Burgage, bėrg'āj, *n.* A species of tenure of lands or tenements in boroughs.
Burgeon, bėr'jon, *n.* A bud, shoot, sprout.
Burgess, bėr'jes, *n.* An inhabitant, freeman, or parliamentary representative of a borough.
Burgh, bu'rė, *n.* The Scots term for borough.
Burglar, bėrg'lėr, *n.* One who robs a house by night.
Burglarious, bėrg-lā'ri-us, *a.* Pertaining to burglary.
Burglary, bėrg'la-ri, *n.* Act of nocturnal house-breaking.
Burgomaster, bėr'gō-mas-tėr, *n.* The chief magistrate of a Dutch and German town.
Burgundy, bėr'gun-di, *n.* A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy in France.
Burial, be'ri-al, *n.* Act of burying; interment.
Burin, bū'rin, *n.* A tool for engraving.
Burlesque, bėr-lesk', *a.* Tending to excite laughter.—*n.* A composition tending to excite laughter; caricature.—*vt.* (burlesquing, burlesqued). To turn into ridicule; to make ludicrous.
Burly, bėr'li, *a.* Great in size; boisterous
Burmese, bur'mēz, *a.* Pertaining to Burma. *n.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Burma; their language.
Burn, bėrn, *vt.* (burning, burnt or burned). To consume with fire; to scorch; to inflame; to harden by fire.—*vi.* To be on fire; to be

inflamed with desire; to rage fiercely.—*n.* A hurt caused by fire; a rivulet.

Burner, bėrn'ėr, *n.* One who burns; that which gives out light or flame.

Burning, bėrn'ing, *p.a.* Fiery; vehement.

Burning-glass, bern'ing-glas, *n.* A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a focus, producing an intense heat.

Burnish, bėr'nish, *vt.* To polish.—*vi.* To grow bright or glossy.—*n.* Gloss; lustre.

Burnt-offering, bėrnt'of-fėr-ing, *n.* A sacrifice burnt on an altar.

Burr, bėr, *n.* A guttural sounding of the letter *r*; a rough or projecting ridge; bur.

Burrow, bur'ō, *n.* A hole in the earth made by rabbits, &c.—*vi.* To excavate a hole underground; to hide.

Bursar, bėrs'ėr, *n.* A treasurer of a college or monastery; a student to whom a bursary is paid. [Scottish school or university.

Bursary, bėrs'a-ri, *n.* A scholarship in a

Burst, bėrst, *vi.* (bursting, burst). To fly or break open; to rush forth; to come with violence.—*vt.* To break by force; to open suddenly.—*n.* A violent disruption; a rup-

Burthen, bėr'THN. *See* BURDEN. [ture.

Bury, be'ri, *vt.* (burying, buried). To put into a grave; to overwhelm; to hide.

Bus, bus, *n.*; pl. **Buses**. An omnibus.

Busby, buz'bi, *n.* A military head-dress.

Bush, bush, *n.* A shrub with branches; a thicket; the backwoods of Australia; a lining of hard metal in the nave of a wheel, &c.—*vi.* To grow bushy.

Bushel, bush'el, *n.* A dry measure containing eight gallons or four pecks.

Bushman, bush'man, *n.* A settler in the bush or forest districts of a new country.

Bush-ranger, bush'rān-jėr, *n.* In Australia, one who lives in the 'bush' by robbery.

Bushy, bush'i, *a.* Full of bushes; like a bush.

Busily, bi'zi-li, *adv.* In a busy manner.

Business, biz'nes, *n.* Occupation; concern; trade.—*a.* Pertaining to traffic, trade, &c.

Busk, busk, *n.* A piece of steel or whalebone worn in corsets.—*vt.* To equip; dress.

Buskin, bus'kin, *n.* A kind of half boot; the high shoe worn by ancient tragedians.

Buskined, bus'kind, *a.* Wearing buskins.

Buss, bus, *n.* A kiss.—*vt.* To kiss.

Bust, bust, *n.* The chest and thorax; a sculptured figure of the head and shoulders.

Bustard, bus'tėrd, *n.* A large heavy bird of the order of runners.

Bustle, bus'l, *vi.* (bustling, bustled). To hurry and be busy.—*n.* Hurry; tumult; a pad worn by ladies at the back below the waist.

Busy, bi'zi, *a.* Occupied; actively engaged; officious.—*vt.* (busying, busied). To make or keep busy. [meddling person.

Busy-body, bi'zi-bo-di, *n.* An officious

But, but, *conj. prep. adv.* Except; unless; only; however; nevertheless.

Butcher, buch'ėr, *n.* One who kills animals for market; one who sells meat; one who delights in bloody deeds.—*vt.* To kill animals for food; to slaughter cruelly. [massacre.

Butchery, buch'ėr-i, *n.* A slaughter-house;

Butler, but'lėr, *n.* A male servant who has the care of wines, &c.

Butt, but, *n.* The end of a thing; a mark to be shot at; the person at whom ridicule, &c., is directed; a cask holding 126 gallons of wine.—*vt.* To thrust the head forward.—*vt.* To strike with the head or horns.

Butter, but'tėr, *n.* An oily substance obtained from cream by churning; any substance resembling butter.—*vt.* To spread with butter; to flatter grossly. [cup-shaped flower.

Butter-cup, but'tėr-kup, *n.* A wild yellow

Butterfly, but'tėr-fl, *n.* The name of a group of winged insects.

Butterine, but'ėr-in, *n.* Margarine.

Buttermilk, but'ėr-milk, *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is separated.

Buttery, but'tėr-i, *n.* An apartment where provisions are kept.—*a.* Like butter; smeared with butter. [the body behind; the rump.

Buttock, but'tok, *n.* The protuberant part of

Button, but'n, *n.* A knob to fasten the parts of dress; a knob or stud; *pl.* A page-boy.—*vt.* To fasten with buttons.

Button-hole, but'n-hōl, *n.* A hole for a button; a flower for putting in this.—*vt.* To detain in conversation against one's will.

Buttress, but'tres, *n.* A projecting support for a wall; a prop.—*vt.* To support by a buttress; to prop.

Buxom, buks'um, *a.* Gay; brisk; wanton.

Buy, bi, *vt.* (buying, bought). To acquire by payment; to purchase; to bribe.—*vi.* To negotiate or treat about a purchase.

Buyer, bi'ėr, *n.* One who buys.

Buzz, buz, *vi.* To hum, as bees; to whisper.—*vt.* To whisper.—*n.* The noise of bees; a confused humming noise. [blockhead.

Buzzard, buz'ėrd, *n.* A species of hawk; a

By, bi, *prep.* Used to denote the instrument, agent, or manner; at; near; beside; through or with; in; for; according to; at the rate of; not later than.—*adv.* Near; passing. In *composition*, secondary, side.

By-and-by, bi-and-bi. In the near future.

Bye, bi, *n.* A term in certain games. [pose.

By-end, bi'end, *n.* Private end; secret pur-

By-gone, bi'gon, *a.* Past; gone by.

By-gones, bi'gonz, *n.pl.* Past troubles, offences, &c. [&c.; an accessory law.

By-law, bi'la, *n.* A local law of a city, society,

By-path, bi'path, *n.* A private or side path.

By-play, bi'pla, *n.* Action carried on aside; and commonly in dumb-show.

Byre, bir, *n.* A cow-house.

By-stander, bi'stand-ėr, *n.* One who stands near; a spectator; a mere looker-on.

By-the-by (or **bye**). bi-THĖ-bi. By the way; in passing.

By-way, bi'wā, *n.* A private or obscure way.

By-word, bi'wėrd, *n.* A common saying; a proverb.

Byzantine, biz-an'tin or biz', *a.* Pertaining to Byzantium or Constantinople and the Greek Empire of which it was the capital.

C

Cab, kab, *n.* A covered one-horse carriage.

Cabal, ka-bal', *n.* An intrigue; persons united in some intrigue.—*vi.* (caballing, caballed). To combine in plotting.

Caballer, ka-bal'ėr, *n.* An intriguer.

Cabaret, kab'a-ret, ka-ba-rā', *n.* A tavern.

Cabbage, kab'āj, *n.* A culinary vegetable.—*vt.* (cabbaging, cabbaged). To purloin, especially pieces of cloth.

Cabbage-rose, kab'āj-rōz, *n.* A species of rose; called also *Provence rose.*

Cabbala, Cabala, kab'a-la, *n.* A mysterious tradition among Jewish rabbins.

Cabby, kab'i, *n.* A cabman.

Cabin, kab'in, *n.* A hut; an apartment in a ship.—*vt.* To confine, as in a cabin.

Cabinet, kab'in-et, *n.* A closet; a small room; a set of drawers for curiosities; the ministers of state.

Cabinet-council, kab'in-et-koun-sil, *n.* A council of state.

Cabinet-maker, kab'in-et-māk-ėr, *n.* One who makes articles of furniture.

Cable, kā'bl, *n.* The strong rope or chain to hold a ship at anchor; a large rope or chain; a submarine telegraph wire.—*vt.* (cabling,

cabled). To furnish with a cable; to send by ocean telegraph.

Cablegram, kā'bl-gram, *n.* A message sent by an oceanic telegraph cable.

Cabman, kab'man, *n.* The driver of a cab.

Cabriolet, kab'ri-ō-lā", *n.* A one-horse chaise.

Cacao, ka-kā'ō, *n.* The chocolate-tree.

Cachalot, kash'a-lot, *n.* The sperm-whale.

Cachinnation, kak-in-nā'shon, *n.* Loud or immoderate laughter.

Cackle, kak'l, *vi.* (cackling, cackled). To make the noise of a goose or hen; to chatter. *n.* The noise of a hen, &c.; idle talk.

Cacophony, ka-kof'ō-ni, *n.* Unpleasant vocal sound; a discord.

Cactus, kak'tus, *n.*; pl. **-tuses** or **-ti**. A spiny shrub of numerous species.

Cad, kad, *n.* A mean, vulgar fellow.

Cadaverous, ka-dav'ėr-us, *a.* Resembling a dead human body; pale; ghastly.

Caddie, kad'i, *n.* A golfer's attendant.

Caddy, kad'i, *n.* A small box for tea.

Cade, kād, *n.* A cask.—*a.* Domesticated.

Cadence, kā'dens, *n.* A fall of the voice at the end of a sentence; rhythm; the close of a musical passage or phrase.—*vt.* To regulate by musical measures.

Cadet, ka-det', *n.* A younger brother; a young man in a military school.

Cadge, kaj, *vt.* and *i.* (cadging, cadged). To carry about for sale; to go about begging.

Cadger, kaj'ėr, *n.* An itinerant hawker.

Cadmium, kad'mi-um, *n.* A whitish metal resembling tin.

Caduceus, ka-dū'sē-us, *n.* Mercury's rod.

Cæsura, sē-zū'ra, *n.* A pause in a verse.

Café, kaf-ā, *n.* A coffee-house; a restaurant.

Caffeine, ka-fē'in, *n.* A slightly bitter alkaloid found in coffee, tea, &c.

Cage, kāj, *n.* An inclosure of wire, &c., for birds and beasts.—*vt.* (caging, caged). To confine in a cage.

Cairn, kārn, *n.* A rounded heap of stones.

Cairngorm, kārn'gorm, *n.* A yellow or brown rock-crystal found in Scotland.

Caisson, kās'son, *n.* An ammunition chest; a structure to raise sunken vessels; a structure used in laying foundations in deep water.

Caitiff, kā'tif, *n.* A mean villain; a despicable knave. [to court; to deceive by flattery.

Cajole, ka-jōl', *vt.* (cajoling, cajoled). To coax;

Cajolery, ka-jōl'ė-ri, *n.* Flattery.

Cake, kāk, *n.* A composition of flour, butter, sugar, &c., baked; a mass of matter concreted. *vt.* (caking, caked). To form into a cake or mass.—*vi.* To form into a hard mass.

Calabash, kal'a-bash, *n.* A gourd shell dried.

Calamitous, ka-lam'it-us, *a.* Miserable; afflictive. [aster.

Calamity, ka-lam'i-ti, *n.* Misfortune; dis-

Calash, ka-lash', *n.* A light carriage with low wheels and a hood; a kind of head-dress for ladies. [of lime or chalk; containing lime.

Calcareous, kal-kā'rē-us, *a.* Of the nature

Calcination, kal-sin-ā'shon, *n.* Act or operation of calcining.

Calcine, kal-sin', *vt.* (calcining, calcined). To reduce to a powder by fire.—*vi.* To be converted by heat into a powder.

Calculable, kal'kū-la-bl, *a.* That may be calculated.

Calculate, kal'kū-lāt, *vt.* (calculating, calculated). To compute; to adjust; to make suitable.—*vi.* To make a computation.

Calculating, kal'kū-lāt-ing, *p.a.* Scheming.

Calculation, kal-kū-lā'shon, *n.* Estimate.

Calculator, kal'kū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who calculates.

Calculus, kal'kū-lus, *n.*; pl. **-li**. The stone in the bladder, kidneys, &c.; a method of calculation in mathematics.

Caldron, kal'dron, *n.* A large kettle or boiler.

Caledonian, kal-i-dō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland.—*n.* A Scotchman.

Calendar, ka'len-dėr, *n.* A register of the months and days of the year; an almanac.

Calender, ka'len-dėr, *n.* A machine for smoothing and glazing cloth.—*vt.* To press between rollers to make smooth, glossy, wavy, &c. [the first day of each month.

Calends, ka'lendz, *n.pl.* Among the Romans,

Calf, kaf, *n.*; pl. **Calves**, kavz. The young of the cow; a kind of leather; the fleshy part of the leg below the knee.

Calibre, ka'li-bėr, *n.* Diameter of the bore of a gun; extent of mental qualities; a sort or [kind.

Calico, ka'li-kō, *n.* Cotton cloth.

Califf, Caliph, ka'lif or kā'lif, *n.* A title given to the successors of Mohammed.

Calligraphy. *See* CALLIGRAPHY.

Callipers. *See* CALLIPERS.

Calisthenics. *See* CALISTHENICS.

Calk, kąk, *vt.* *See* CAULK.

Calkin, Calker, kąk'in, kąk'ėr, *n.* The part of a horse-shoe bent downwards and pointed.

Call, kąl, *vt.* To name; to style; to summon; to ask, or command to come; to appoint; to appeal to; to utter aloud; to awaken.—*vi.* To utter a loud sound; to make a short visit. *n.* A vocal utterance; summons; demand; divine vocation; a short visit.

Calligraphy, kal-lig'ra-fi, *n.* The art of beautiful writing; penmanship.

Calling, kąl'ing, *n.* Vocation; profession.

Callipers, kal'i-pėrz, *n.pl.* Compasses for measuring calibre.

Callisthenics, kal-is-then'iks, *n.* Exercise for health, strength, or grace of movement.

Callosity, ka-los'i-ti, *n.* Hardness of skin; horny hardness.

Callous, kal'us, *a.* Hardened; unfeeling; obdurate. [fledged.

Callow, kal'ō, *a.* Destitute of feathers; un

Calm, kām, *a.* Still; free from wind; peaceable; composed.—*n.* Absence of wind; tranquillity.—*vt.* To make calm; to still; to assuage.—*vi.* To become calm.

Calmly, kām'li, *adv.* In a calm manner.

Calmness, kām'nes, *n.* Quietness; composure.

Calomel, ka'lō-mel, *n.* A preparation of mercury, much used in medicine.

Caloric, ka-lo'rik, *n.* The principle or simple element of heat; heat.

Calorific, ka-lo-rif'ik, *a.* Causing heat.

Calotype, ka'lō-tīp, *n.* A process of photography.

Caltrop, kal'trop, *n.* An iron ball with iron points to wound horses' feet.

Calumet, kal'ū-met, *n.* The North American Indians' pipe of peace.

Calumniate, ka-lum'ni-āt, *vt.* (calumniating, calumniated). To defame maliciously; to slander.—*vi.* To utter calumnies.

Calumniation, ka-lum'ni-ā"shon, *n.* False and malicious accusation.

Calumniator, ka-lum'ni-āt-ėr, *n.* One who calumniates. [calumny.

Calumnious, ka-lum'ni-us, *a.* Partaking of

Calumniously, ka-lum'ni-us-li, *adv.* Slanderously. [defamation; backbiting.

Calumny, ka'lum-ni, *n.* False and malicious

Calvary, kal'va-ri, *n.* A place of skulls, particularly the place where Christ was crucified.

Calve, kāv, *vi.* (calving, calved). To give birth to a calf.

Calvinism, kal'vin-izm, *n.* The theological tenets of Calvin.

Calvinist, kal'vin-ist, *n.* One who embraces the doctrines of Calvin.

Calvinistic, kal-vin-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to Calvin, or to his tenets.

Calyx, kā'liks, *n.*; pl. **-yces** or **-yxes**. The outer covering of a flower; the flower-cup.

Cam, kam, *n.* A projection on a wheel to give alternating motion to another wheel, &c.

Cambist, kam'bist, *n.* One skilled in the science of exchange.

Cambrian, kam'bri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Wales.—*n.* A Welshman.

Cambric, kām'brik, *n.* A fine white linen.

Camel, kam'el, *n.* A large ruminant, hoofed quadruped used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens.

Camellia, ka-mel'i-a or ka-mēl'ya, *n.* A genus of beautiful shrubs of the tea family.

Camelopard, kam-el'ō-pārd, *n.* The giraffe.

Cameo, kam'ē-ō, *n.* A stone or shell of different coloured layers cut in relief.

Camera, kam'é-ra, *n.* An arched roof; a council chamber; an apparatus for taking photographs.

Camlet, kam'let, *n.* A stuff of various mixtures of wool, silk, hair, &c. [plant.

Camomile, kam'ō-mīl, *n.* A bitter medicinal

Camp, kamp, *n.* The ground on which an army pitch their tents; an encampment.—*vi.* To pitch a camp; to encamp.

Campaign, kam-pān', *n.* The time an army keeps the field every year, during a war; its operations.—*vi.* To serve in a campaign.

Campaigner, kam-pān'ér, *n.* An old soldier; a veteran.

Campanile, kam-pa-nē'lā or kam'pa-nīl, *n.*; pl. **-lī** or **-iles.** A bell-tower.

Campanology, kam-pa-nol'o-ji, *n.* The art or principles of ringing bells.

Camphor, kam'fér, *n.* A whitish, bitter, strong-smelling substance used in medicine.

Camphorate, kam'fér-āt, *vt.* (camphorating, camphorated). To impregnate with camphor.

Can, kan, *n.* A cup or vessel for liquors.

Can, kan, *vi.* (pret. could). To be able; to have sufficient moral or physical power.

Canal, ka-nal', *n.* A channel; an artificial water-course for boats; a duct of the body.

Canard, ka-nār or ka-nārd', *n.* An absurd story; a false rumour.

Canary, ka-nā'ri, *n.* Wine made in the Canary Isles; a finch from the Canary Isles.

Cancel, kan'sel, *vt.* (cancelling, cancelled). To obliterate; to revoke; to set aside.—*n.* Act of cancelling.

Cancer, kan'sér, *n.* One of the signs of the zodiac; a malignant growth in the body.

Cancerous, kan'sér-us, *a.* Having the qualities of a cancer.

Candelabrum, kan-de-lā'brum, *n.*; pl. **-ra.** A branched ornamental candlestick.

Candid, kan'did, *a.* Sincere; ingenuous.

Candidate, kan'di-dāt, *n.* One who proposes himself, or is proposed, for some office; one who aspires after preferment. [manner.

Candidly, kan'did-li, *adv.* In a candid

Candied, kan'did, *a.* Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it.

Candle, kan'dl, *n.* A cylindrical body of tallow, wax, &c., surrounding a wick, and used for giving light.

Candlemas, kan'dl-mas, *n.* A church festival on 2nd February, in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary.

Candlestick, kan'dl-stik, *n.* An instrument to hold a candle.

Candor, kan'dér, *n.* Frankness; sincerity.

Candy, kan'di, *vt.* (candying, candied). To conserve with sugar; to form into crystals.—*vi.* To take on the form of candied sugar.—*n.* Crystallized sugar; a sweetmeat.

Cane, kān, *n.* A reed; a walking-stick.—*vt.* (caning, caned). To beat with a cane.

Canine, ka-nīn', *a.* Pertaining to dogs.

Caning, kān'ing, *n.* A beating with a cane.

Canister, kan'is-tér, *n.* A small box for tea, coffee, &c.; a case containing shot which bursts on being discharged.

Canker, kang'kér, *n.* A malignant ulcer; a disease of trees; a disease in horses' feet; something that gnaws or corrodes.—*vt.* and *i.* To corrode or corrupt.

Cankerous, kang'kér-us, *a.* Corroding.

Canker-worm, kang'kér-wérm, *n.* A worm destructive to trees or plants.

Cannel-coal, Candle-coal, kan'el-kōl, kan'dl-kōl, *n.* A coal which burns readily and brightly, used in making gas.

Cannibal, kan'ni-bal, *n.* A savage who eats human flesh.—*a.* Relating to cannibalism.

Cannibalism, kan'ni-bal-izm, *n.* The eating human flesh by mankind.

Cannon, kan'un, *n.* A great gun; the striking of a ball on two other balls successively.—*vi.* To strike with rebounding collision; to make a cannon at billiards.

Cannonade, kan-un-ād', *n.* An attack with cannon.—*vt.* (cannonading, cannonaded). To attack with cannon; to batter with cannon-shot. [manages cannon.

Cannoneer, kan-un-nēr', *n.* A man who

Cannot, kan'not. The negative of *can.*

Canny, Cannie, kan'i, *a.* Cautious; wary.

Canoe, ka-nō', *n.* A boat made of the trunk of a tree, or of bark or skins; a light boat propelled by paddles.

Canon, kan'on, *n.* A rule of doctrine or discipline; a law in general; the genuine books of the Holy Scriptures; a member of the cathedral chapter; a catalogue of saints canonized; a formula; a large kind of printing type. [narrow mountain gorge.

Cañon, Canyon, kan'yun, *n.* A long and

Canoness, kan'on-es, *n.* A female canon.

Canonical, kan-on'ik-al, *a.* According to the canon; ecclesiastical.

Canonicals, kan-on'ik-alz, *n.pl.* The full dress of the clergy worn when they officiate.

Canonist, kan'on-ist, *n.* One versed in canon or ecclesiastical law.

Canonization, kan'on-iz-ā"shon, *n.* Act of canonizing; state of being canonized.

Canonize, kan'on-iz, *vt.* (canonizing, canonized). To enroll in the canon as a saint.

Canonry, Canonship, kan'on-ri, kan'on-ship, *n.* The office of a canon in a cathedral or collegiate church.

Canopy, kan'ō-pi, *n.* A covering over a throne, bed, or person's head, &c.—*vt.* (canopying, canopied). To cover with a canopy.

Cant, kant, *vi.* To speak in a whining tone; to sham piety.—*vt.* To tilt up; to bevel.—*n.* A whining hypocritical manner of speech; jargon; slang; inclination from a perpendicular or horizontal line; a toss or jerk.—*a.* Of the nature of cant or slang.

Cantankerous, kan-tang'kér-us, *a.* Ill-natured; cross; contentious.

Cantata, kan-tā'ta, *n.* A short musical composition in the form of an oratorio. [singer.

Cantatrice, kan-ta-trē'chā, *n.* A female

Canteen, kan-tēn', *n.* A vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor; a place in barracks where provisions, &c., are sold.

Canter, kan'tér, *n.* A moderate gallop.—*vi.* To move in a moderate gallop.

Cantharides, kan-tha'ri-dēz, *n.pl.* Spanish flies, used to raise a blister.

Canticle, kan'ti-kl, *n.* A song; a passage of Scripture for chanting; in *pl.* the Song of Solomon.

Cantilever, Cantaliver, kan'ti-lēv-ér, kan'ta-liv-ér, *n.* A bracket to carry mouldings, eaves, balconies, &c.; one of two long arms projecting toward each other from opposite banks or piers, used in bridge-making.

Cantle, kan'tl, *n.* A corner; a piece; the hind part of a saddle.

Canto, kan'tō, *n.* A division of a poem; the treble part of a musical composition.

Canton, kan'ton, *n.* A division of territory or its inhabitants.—*vt.* To divide into cantons; to allot separate quarters to different parts of an army. (In *milit. law*, pron. kan-tōn'.)
Cantonal, kan'ton-al, *a.* Pertaining to a canton.
Cantonment, kan-ton'ment, *n.* A part of a town occupied by troops; a military town.
Canvas, kan'vas, *n.* A coarse cloth; sail-cloth; sails of ships; cloth for painting on; a painting.
Canvass, kan'vas, *vt.* To scrutinize; to solicit the votes of.—*vi.* To solicit votes or interest; to use efforts to obtain.—*n.* Scrutiny; solicitation of votes. [votes, &c.
Canvasser, kan'vas-ėr, *n.* One who solicits
Canzonet, kan-zō-net', *n.* A little song.
Caoutchouc, kou'chŏk or kö'chŏk, *n.* India-rubber; a very elastic gum.
Cap, kap, *n.* A covering for the head; something used as a cover; a top piece.—*vt.* (capping, capped). To put a cap on; to complete; to crown; to excel. [being capable.
Capability, kā-pa-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of
Capable, kā'pa-bl, *a.* Having sufficient skill or power; competent; susceptible.
Capacious, ka-pā'shus, *a.* Wide; large; comprehensive. [to qualify.
Capacitate, ka-pas'i-tāt, *vt.* To make able;
Capacity, ka-pas'i-ti, *n.* Power of holding; extent of space; ability; state. [foot.
Cap-a-pie, kap-a-pē', *adv.* From head to
Caparison, ka-pa'ri-son, *n.* A covering laid over the saddle of a horse; clothing.—*vt.* To cover with a cloth; to dress richly.
Cape, kāp, *n.* The point of a neck of land extending into the sea; a loose cloak hung from the shoulders.
Caper, kā'pėr, *vi.* To prance; to spring.—*n.* A skip, spring, jump; the flower-bud of the caper-bush, much used for pickling.
Caperer, kā'pėr-ėr, *n.* One who capers.
Capillary, ka-pil'la-ri or kap'il-la-ri, *a.* Resembling a hair; having a bore of very small diameter.—*n.* A tube with a very small bore; a fine vessel or canal in an animal body.
Capital, kap'it-al, *a.* First in importance; metropolitan; affecting the head; punishable with death.—*n.* The uppermost part of a column; the chief city; the stock of a bank, tradesman, &c.; a large letter or type
Capitalist, kap'it-al-ist, *n.* A man who has a capital or wealth.
Capitalize, kap'it-al-īz, *vt* (capitalizing, capitalized). To convert into capital.
Capitally, kap'it-al-i, *adv.* In a capital manner; so as to involve life.
Capitation, kap-it-ā'shon, *n.* Numeration by heads or individuals.
Capitol, kap'it-ol, *n.* The temple of Jupiter in Rome; a citadel; a state-house.
Capitular, Capitulary, ka-pit'ū-lėr, ka-pit'ū-la-ri, *n.* An act passed in an ecclesiastical chapter; body of laws or statutes of a chapter; the member of a chapter.
Capitular, ka-pit'ū-lėr, *a.* Belonging to a chapter or capitulary.
Capitulate, ka-pit'ū-lāt, *vi.* (capitulating, capitulated). To surrender on conditions.
Capitulation, ka-pit'ū-lā'shon, *n.* Surrender on certain conditions.
Capon, kā'pon, *n.* A young castrated cock.
Caprice, ka-prēs', *n.* A freak; a sudden or unreasonable change of opinion or humour
Capricious, ka-pri'shus, *a.* Full of caprice.
Capriciously, ka-pri'shus-li, *adv* In a capricious manner; whimsically.
Capricorn, ka'pri-korn, *n.* The he-goat, one of the signs of the zodiac; the southern tropic.
Capsicum, kap'si-kum, *n.* The generic name of some tropical plants yielding chillies and cayenne pepper.
Capsizal, kap-sīz'al, *n.* The act of capsizing.
Capsize, kap-sīz', *vt.* (capsizing, capsized). To upset or overturn.
Capstan, kap'stan, *n.* An apparatus in ships to raise great weights, weigh anchors, &c.
Capsular, kap'sūl-ėr, *a.* Pertaining to a capsule; hollow like a capsule.
Capsule, kap'sūl, *n.* A dry, many-seeded seed-vessel; an envelope for drugs.
Captain, kap'tin, *n.* A head officer; the commander of a ship, troop of horse, or company of infantry; a leader.
Captaincy, kap'tin-si, *n.* The rank, post, or commission of a captain.
Caption, kap'shon, *n.* Seizure; arrest.
Captious, kap'shus, *a.* Ready to find fault; carping. [manner.
Captiously, kap'shus-li, *adv.* In a captious
Captivate, kap'ti-vāt, *vt.* (captivating, captivated). To take captive; to fascinate.
Captive, kap'tiv, *n.* One taken in war; one insnared by love, beauty, &c.—*a.* Made prisoner; kept in bondage.
Captivity, kap-tiv'i-ti, *n.* State or condition of being a captive; slavery.
Captor, kap'tėr, *n.* One who captures.
Capture, kap'tūr, *n.* Act of taking; the thing taken.—*vt.* (capturing, captured). To take by force or stratagem.
Capuchin, ka-pū-shēn', *n.* A Franciscan monk; a cloak with a hood.
Car, kär, *n.* A chariot; a vehicle in pageants; a railway or tramway carriage.
Carabine, Carbine, ka'ra-bīn, kär'bīn, *n.* A short gun used chiefly by cavalry.
Carabineer, Carbineer, ka'ra-bi-nēr'', kär-bin-ēr', *n.* One who carries a carabine; a sort of light horseman.
Caracole, ka'ra-kōl, *n.* A half-turn which a horseman makes.—*vi.* (caracoling, caracoled). To move in a caracole; to wheel.
Carafe, ka'raf, *n.* A glass water-bottle.
Caramel, ka'ra-mel, *n.* Burnt sugar, used to colour spirits.
Carat, ka'rat, *n.* A weight of four grains, for weighing diamonds, &c.; a word employed to denote the fineness of gold, pure gold being of twenty-four carats.
Caravan, ka'ra-van, *n.* A company of travellers associated together for safety; a large close carriage.
Caravansary, ka-ra-van'sa-ri, *n.* A house in the East, where caravans rest at night.
Caraway, ka'ra-wā, *n.* A biennial, aromatic plant whose seeds are used in baking, &c.
Carbide, kär'bid, *n.* A compound of carbon with a metal.
Carbine, kär'bīn, *n.* *See* CARABINE.
Carbolic, kär-bol'ik, *a.* An antiseptic and disinfecting acid obtained from coal-tar.
Carbon, kär'bon, *n.* Pure charcoal; an elementary substance, bright and brittle.
Carbonaceous, kär-bon-ā'shus, *a.* Pertaining to or containing carbon.
Carbonate, kär'bon-āt, *n.* A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.
Carbonic, kär-bon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it.
Carboniferous, kär-bon-if'ėr-us, *a.* Producing or containing carbon
Carbonize, kär'bon-īz, *vt.* (carbonizing, carbonized). To convert into carbon.
Carboy, kär'boi, *n.* A globular bottle protected by a wicker covering.
Carbuncle, kär'bung-kl, *n.* A fiery red precious stone; an inflammatory tumour.
Carburet, kär'bū-ret, *n.* Same as *Carbide*.
Carburetted, kär'bū-ret-ed, *a.* Combined with carbon.
Carcanet, kär'ka-net, *n.* A jewelled collar.
Carcass, kär'kas, *a.* A dead body; anything decayed; a framework; a kind of bomb.
Card, kärd, *n.* A piece of pasteboard with

figures, used in games; a piece of pasteboard containing a person's name, &c.; a printed invitation; a note; the dial of a compass; a large comb for wool or flax.—*vt.* To comb wool, flax, hemp, &c.

Cardamom, kär'da-mum, *n.* The aromatic capsule of various plants of the ginger family.

Cardboard, kärd'bord, *n.* A stiff kind of paper or pasteboard for making cards, &c.

Carder, kärd'er, *n.* One who cards wool.

Cardiac, kär'di-ak, *a.* Pertaining to the heart; stimulating.—*n.* A cordial. [coat.

Cardigan, kär'di-gan, *n.* A knitted waist-

Cardinal, kär'din-al, *a.* Chief; fundamental. *n.* A dignitary in the Roman Catholic Church next to the pope; a lady's short cloak.

Cardinalate, Cardinalship, kär'din-al-āt, kär'din-al-ship, *n.* The office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.

Care, kār, *n.* Solicitude; attention; object of watchful regard.—*vi.* (caring, cared). To be solicitous; to be inclined; to have regard.

Careen, ka-rēn', *vt.* To lay (a ship) on one side, for the purpose of repairing.—*vi.* To incline to one side.

Career, ka-rēr', *n.* A race; course of action. *vi.* To move or run rapidly.

Careful, kār'ful, *a.* Solicitous; cautious.

Carefully, kār'-ful-li, *adv.* In a careful manner. [ing careful.

Carefulness, kār'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of be-

Careless, kār'les, *a.* Heedless; incautious.

Carelessly, kār'les-li, *adv.* In a careless way. [being careless.

Carelessness, kār'les-nes, *n.* Quality of

Caress, ka-res', *vt.* To fondle; to embrace affectionately.—*n.* An act of endearment.

Caressingly, ka-res'ing-li, *adv.* In a caressing manner. [noting insertion.

Caret, kā'ret, *n.* In writing, this mark, ^, de-

Care-taker, kār'tā-kėr, *n.* A person put in charge of a house, farm, or the like.

Cargo, kär'gō, *n.* The freight of a ship.

Carlboo, Caribou, ka'ri-bö, *n.* An American variety of the reindeer.

Caricature, ka-ri-ka-tūr', *n.* A portrait or description so exaggerated as to excite ridicule.—*vt.* (caricaturing, caricatured). To represent by caricature.

Caries, kā'ri-ēz, *n.* Ulceration of a bone.

Carillon, ka'ril-lon, *n.* A chime of bells; a simple air adapted to a set of bells.

Carious, kā'ri-us, *a.* Ulcerated; decayed.

Cark, kärk, *n.* Anxiety.—*vi.* To be anxious.

Carl, Carle, kärl, *n.* A robust hardy man.

Carman, kär'man, *n.* A man who drives a car. [for flatulence, &c.

Carminative, kär'min-āt-iv, *n.* A medicine

Carmine, kär'min, *n.* A bright crimson colour. [massacre; butchery.

Carnage, kär'nāj, *n.* Great slaughter in war;

Carnal, kär'nal, *a.* Fleshly; sensual.

Carnality, kär-nal'i-ti, *n.* Sensuality.

Carnally, kär'nal-li, *adv.* In a carnal manner; according to the flesh.

Carnation, kär-nā'shon, *n.* Flesh-colour; a sweet-scented plant with pink flowers.

Carnelian, kär-nēl'i-an, *n.* A red or flesh-coloured stone, a variety of chalcedony.

Carnival, kär'ni-val, *n.* A festival during the week before Lent; a revel.

Carnivora, kär-niv'ō-ra, *n.pl.* Animals that feed on flesh. [flesh.

Carnivorous, kär-niv'ō-rus, *a.* Feeding on

Carob, ka'rob, *n.* A tree with sweet nutritious pods called locust-beans.

Carol, ka'rol, *n.* A song of joy or devotion; a warble.—*vi.* (carolling, carolled). To sing; to warble.—*vt.* To celebrate in song.

Carotid, ka-rot'id, *a.* Pertaining to the two great arteries in the neck conveying the blood to the head.

Carousal, ka-rouz'al, *n.* A noisy revel.

Carouse, ka-rouz', *vi.* (carousing, caroused). To drink freely with noisy jollity.—*n.* A drinking bout.

Carp, kärp, *vi.* To cavil; to find fault.—*n.* A voracious fish, found in rivers and ponds.

Carpenter, kär'pen-tėr, *n.* One who works in timber. [work of a carpenter.

Carpentry, kär'pen-tri, *n.* The trade, art, or

Carpet, kär'pet, *n.* A woven fabric for covering floors, &c.—*vt.* To cover with a carpet.

Carpet-bag, kär'pet-bag, *n.* A travelling bag made of the same material as carpets.

Carpet-bagger, kär'pet-bag-ėr, *n.* An outsider who takes part in political affairs.

Carpeting, kär'pet-ing, *n.* Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

Carping, kärp'ing, *a.* Cavilling.

Carriage, ka'rij, *n.* Act of carrying; that which carries; a vehicle; conveyance; price of carrying; behaviour; demeanour.

Carrier, ka'ri-ėr, *n.* One who carries for hire.

Carrion, ka'ri-on, *n.* Dead and putrefying flesh.—*a.* Relating to putrefying carcasses; feeding on carrion.

Carrot, ka'rot, *n.* A yellowish or reddish esculent root of a tapering form.

Carroty, ka'rot-i, *a.* Like a carrot in colour.

Carry, ka'ri, *vt.* (carrying, carried). To bear, convey, or transport; to gain; to capture; to import; to behave.—*vi.* To convey; to propel. *n.* Onward motion.

Cart, kärt, *n.* A carriage of burden with two wheels.—*vt.* To carry or place on a cart.

Cartage, kärt'āj, *n.* Act of carrying in a cart; the price paid for carting.

Carte, kärt, *n.* A card; a bill of fare.

Carte-blanche, kärt-blänsh, *n.* A blank paper; unconditional terms.

Cartel, kär'tel, *n.* A challenge; an agreement for the exchange of prisoners.

Carter, kärt'ėr, *n.* One who drives a cart.

Cartilage, kär'ti-lāj, *n.* Gristle; an elastic substance from which bone is formed.

Cartilaginous, kär-ti-laj'in-us, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a cartilage. [RAPHY.

Cartography, kär-tog'ra-fi. *See* CHARTOG-

Cartoon, kär-tön', *n.* A drawing for a fresco or tapestry; a pictorial sketch relating to a prevalent topic.

Cartouch, kär-töch', *n.* A cartridge or cartridge-box; a sculptured ornament.

Cartridge, kär'trij, *n.* A case containing the charge of a gun or any firearm.

Cartridge-paper, kär'trij-pā-pėr, *n.* Thick paper, of which cartridges were made.

Cartulary, kär'tū-la-ri, *n.* *See* CHARTULARY.

Carve, kärv, *vt.* (carving, carved). To cut; to engrave; to shape by cutting.—*vi.* To cut up meat; to sculpture.

Carver, kärv'ėr, *n.* One who carves; a large table-knife for carving.

Carving, kärv'ing, *n.* The act or art of cutting meat or sculpturing figures; sculpture.

Caryatid, ka'ri-at-id, *n.*; pl. **-ids** or **-ides**. A figure of a woman serving as a column.

Cascade, kas'kād, *n.* A waterfall.

Case, kās, *n.* That which contains; a box; a receptacle; covering; an event; condition; a suit in court; a form in the inflection of nouns, &c.—*vt.* (casing, cased). To cover with a case; to put in a case.

Case-harden, kās'härd-n, *vt.* To harden on the outside, as iron.

Casein, Caseine, kā'sē-in, *n.* That ingredient in milk which forms curd and cheese.

Casemate, kās'māt, *n.* A bomb-proof vault.

Casement, kāz'ment, *n.* A case for a window.

Caseous, kā'sē-us, *a.* Pertaining to cheese.

Casern, ka-zėrn', *n.* Small barracks.

Case-shot, kās'shot, *n.* Shot, old iron, &c., put in cases to be discharged from cannon.

Cash, kash, *n.* Money; ready money; coin.—*vt.* To turn into money.

Cashier, kash-ēr', *n.* One who has charge of money.—*vt.* To deprive of office; to dismiss; to break.

Cashmere, kash'mēr, *n.* A rich kind of [shawl; a fine woollen stuff.

Casing, kās'ing, *n.* Act of putting in a case; a covering.

Casino, ka-sē'nō, *n.* A public dancing, sing- [ing, or gaming saloon.

Cask, kask, *n.* A vessel for containing liquors.

Casket, kask'et, *n.* A small chest for jewels.

Casque, kask, *n.* A head-piece; a helmet.

Cassava, kas-sā'va or -sē'va, *n.* A tropical shrub yielding a nutritious starch formed into tapioca, &c.

Casserole, kas'e-rōl, *n.* A sauce-pan; a kind of stew.

Cassia, kash'i-a, *n.* A sweet spice; wild cinnamon; a plant which yields senna.

Cassimere, kas'si-mēr, *n.* A twilled woollen cloth. [by clergymen under the gown.

Cassock, kas'ok, *n.* A close garment worn

Cassonade, kas-on-ād', *n.* Unrefined sugar.

Cassowary, kas'sō-wa-ri, *n.* A running bird allied to the ostrich.

Cast, kast, *vt.* (casting, cast). To throw; to impel; to throw off; to let fall; to condemn; to compute; to model; to found; to scatter (seed); to bring forth immaturely.—*vi.* To revolve in the mind; to contrive (with *about*); to warp.—*n.* A throw; the thing thrown; manner of throwing; distance passed by a thing thrown; a squint; form; a tinge; manner; that which is formed from a mould; a company of actors.

Castanet, kas'ta-net, *n.* Small pieces of wood or ivory struck together in dancing.

Castaway, kast'a-wā, *n.* A person abandoned; a reprobate.

Caste, kast, *n.* A distinct hereditary order among the Hindus; a class of society

Castellated, kas'tel-lāt-ed, *a.* Adorned with turrets and battlements.

Caster, kast'ēr, *n.* A founder; one employed in shovelling; a castor.

Castigate, kas'ti-gāt, *vt.* (castigating, castigated). To chastise; to punish by stripes.

Castigation, kas-ti-gā'shon, *n.* Chastisement.

Castigator, kas'ti-gāt-ēr, *n.* One who corrects.

Casting, kast'ing, *n.* Act of casting; that which is cast in a mould.

Cast-iron, kast'ī-ėrn, *n.* Iron which has been cast into pigs or moulds.

Castle, kas'l, *n.* A fortified building; a large and imposing mansion; a piece in chess.

Castled, kas'ld, *a.* Furnished with castles; castellated.

Cast-off, kast'of, *a.* Laid aside; rejected.

Castor, kas'tėr, *n.* A small cruet; a small wheel on the leg of a table, &c.

Castor-oil, kas'tėr-oil, *n.* A medicinal oil obtained from a tropical plant.

Castrametation, kas'tra-me-tā''shon, *n.* The art or act of encamping.

Castrate, kas'trāt, *vt.* (castrating, castrated). To geld; to emasculate; to expurgate.

Castration, kas-trā'shon, *n.* Act of castrating.

Cast-steel, kast'stēl, *n.* Steel melted and cast into ingots and rolled into bars.

Casual, ka'zhū-al, *a.* Happening by chance; occasional; contingent.

Casually, ka'zhū-al-li, *adv.* In a casual manner; by chance.

Casualty, ka'zhū-al-ti, *n.* Accident, especially one resulting in death or injury.

Casuist, ka'zū-ist, *n.* One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

Casuistic, ka-zū-ist'ik, *a.* Relating to cases of conscience or conduct.

Casuistry, ka'zū-is-tri, *n.* The science of determining cases of conscience; sophistry.

Cat, kat, *n.* A domestic animal of the feline tribe; a strong tackle; a double tripod; an instrument for flogging.

Catachresis, kat-a-krē'sis, *n.* The wresting of a word from its true sense.

Cataclysm, kat'a-klizm, *n.* A deluge; a sudden overwhelming catastrophe.

Catacomb, ka'ta-kōm, *n.* A subterranean place for the burial of the dead.

Catafalque, kat'a-falk, *n.* A temporary structure representing a tomb.

Catalectic, kat-a-lek'tik, *a.* Incomplete.

Catalepsy, ka'ta-leps-i, *n.* A nervous affection suspending motion and sensation.

Cataleptic, ka-ta-lep'tik, *a.* Pertaining to catalepsy.

Catalogue, ka'ta-log, *n.* A list; a register. *vt.* (cataloguing, catalogued). To make a list [raft.

Catamaran, kat'a-ma-ran'', *n.* A kind of

Cataplasm, ka'ta-plazm, *n.* A poultice.

Catapult, kat'a-pult, *n.* An apparatus for throwing stones, &c.

Cataract, kat'a-rakt, *n.* A great waterfall; a disease of the eye.

Catarrh, ka-tär', *n.* A flow of mucus from the nose, &c.; a cold.

Catarrhal, ka-tär'al, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by catarrh.

Catastrophe, ka-tas'trō-fē, *n.* Calamity or disaster; final event.

Catch, kach, *vt.* (catching, caught). To lay hold on; to stop the falling of; to grasp; to entangle; to receive by contagion; to be seized with; to get.—*vi.* To lay hold; to be contagious.—*n.* Act of seizing; anything that takes hold; a sudden advantage taken; something desirable; a capture; a song.

Catching, kach'ing, *a.* Infectious; charming.

Catch-penny, kach'pen-ni, *n.* A thing of little value intended to gain money in market.

Catchup, Catsup, kach'up, kat'sup, *n.* A sauce made from mushrooms; ketchup.

Catch-word, kach'wėrd, *n.* A word under the last line of a page, repeated at the top of the next; the last word of a preceding speaker.

Cate, kāt, *n.* Rich food; a delicacy: generally in *pl.* [catechism or catechisms.

Catechetic, ka-tē-ket'ik, *a.* Relating to a

Catechetically, ka-tē-ket'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a catechetic manner.

Catechise, ka'tē-kīz, *vt.* (catechising, catechised). To instruct by question and answer; to question.

Catechism, ka'tē-kizm, *n.* A manual of instruction by questions and answers, especially in religion.

Catechist, ka'tē-kist, *n.* One who catechises.

Catechu, kat'ē-shū, *n.* An astringent vegetable extract.

Catechumen, ka-tē-kū'men, *n.* One in the first rudiments of Christianity.

Categorical, ka-tē-go'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a category; absolute; positive.

Categorically, ka-tē-go'ri-kal-li, *adv.* Absolutely; directly; positively.

Category, kat'ē-go-ri, *n.* One of the highest classes to which objects of thought can be referred; class; a general head.

Catena, ka-tē'na, *n.* A chain; series of extracts, arguments, &c.

Catenation, kat-ē-nā'shon, *n.* Connection; union of parts; concatenation.

Cater, kā'tėr, *vi.* To buy or procure provisions, food, entertainment, &c.

Caterer, kā'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who caters.

Cateress, kā'tėr-es, *n.* A woman who cáters.

Caterpillar, kat'ėr-pil-ėr, *n.* The hairy wormlike grub of butterflies and moths.

Caterwaul, kat'ėr-wąl, *vi.* To cry as cats.

Catgut, kat'gut, *n.* The intestines of a cat; intestines made into strings for musical instruments, &c.; a kind of linen or canvas.

Cathartic, ka-thär'tik, *a.* Purging.—*n.* A medicine that purges.
Cat-head, kat'hed, *n.* A projecting beam with tackle for lifting the anchor.
Cathedra, ka-thē'dra or kath'e-dra, *n.* The throne or seat of a bishop.
Cathedral, ka-thē'dral, *n.* The principal church in a diocese.
Catheter, kath'e-tėr, *n.* A tubular instrument, to be introduced into the bladder.
Cathode, kath'ōd, *n.* The negative pole of an electric current.
Catholic, ka'thol-ik, *a.* Universal; liberal; pertaining to the universal Church; pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church.—*n.* A member of the universal Christian Church; an adherent of the Roman Catholic Church.
Catholicism, ka-thol'i-sizm, *n.* Adherence to the Catholic Church; adherence to the Roman Catholic Church; the Roman Catholic religion.
Catholicity, ka-thol-is'i-ti, *n.* Universality; liberality.
Catholicon, ka-thol'i-kon, *n.* Panacea.
Catkin, kat'kin, *n.* The blossom of the willow, birch, &c., resembling a cat's tail.
Catmint, Catnip, kat'mint, kat'nip, *n.* A strong-scented labiate plant.
Catoptrics, kat-op'triks, *n.* The part of optics treating of vision by reflected light.
Cat's-eye, kats'i, *n.* A variety of chalcedony.
Cat's-paw, kats'pa, *n.* A light breeze; a dupe; a tool.
Cattle, kat'tl, *n.pl.* Domestic quadrupeds serving for tillage or food; bovine animals.
Caucus, ka'kus, *n.* A private committee to manage election matters.
Caudal, ka'dal, *a.* Pertaining to a tail.
Caudle, ka'dl, *n.* A warm drink for the sick.
Caul, kal, *n.* A net for the hair; a membrane investing some part of the intestines.
Cauliflower, ka'li-flou-ėr, *n.* A variety of cabbage.
Caulk, kak, *vt.* To drive oakum into the seams of (a ship) to prevent leaking.
Causal, ka'zal, *a.* Implying cause.
Causality, ka-zal'i-ti, *n.* The agency of a cause.
Causation, ka-zā'shon, *n.* The act or agency [by which an effect is produced.
Causative, ka'za-tiv, *a.* That expresses a cause or reason; that effects.
Cause, kaz, *n.* That which produces an effect; reason; origin; sake; purpose; a suit in court; that which a person or party espouses.—*vt.* (causing, caused). To effect; to bring about.
Causeless, kaz'les, *a.* Having no cause.
Causeway, Causey, kaz'wā, kaz'i, *n.* A raised road; a paved way.
Caustic, kas'tik, *a.* Burning; corroding; cutting.—*n.* A substance which burns the flesh.
Caustically, kas'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a caustic manner; severely.
Causticity, kas-tis'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being caustic; severity; cutting remarks.
Cautelous, ka'tel-us, *a.* Cautious; wary.
Cauterization, ka'tėr-iz-ā'shon, *n.* Act of cauterizing.
Cauterize, ka'tėr-iz, *vt.* To burn with caustics, or hot iron, as morbid flesh.
Cautery, ka'tė-ri, *n.* A burning or searing by a hot iron, or caustic substances.
Caution, ka'shon, *n.* Care; wariness; warning; pledge.—*vt.* To warn.
Cautionary, ka'shon-a-ri, *a.* Containing caution; given as a pledge.
Cautious, ka'shus, *a.* Using caution; wary; circumspect; prudent.
Cautiously, ka'shus-li, *adv.* With caution.
Cavalcade, ka'val-kād, *n.* A procession of persons on horseback.
Cavalier, ka-va-lēr', *n.* A horseman; a gay military man; a beau.—*a.* Gay; brave; haughty; supercilious.
Cavalierly, ka-va-lēr'li, *adv.* Haughtily.
Cavalry, ka'val-ri, *n.* A body of troops mounted. [den.
Cave, kāv, *n.* A hollow place in the earth; a
Caveat, kā'vē-at, *n.* A warning; a process to stop proceedings in a court.
Cavern, ka'vėrn, *n.* A large cave.
Cavernel, ka'vėrnd, *a.* Full of caverns; forming or inhabiting a cavern. [caverns.
Cavernous, ka'vėrn-us, *a.* Hollow; full of
Caviare, Caviar, ka-vi-är', *n.* The roe of the sturgeon salted and prepared for food.
Cavil, ka'vil, *vi.* (cavilling, cavilled). To carp; to find fault with insufficient reason.—*n.* A captious objection.
Caviller, ka'vil-ėr, *n.* One who cavils.
Cavity, ka'vi-ti, *n.* A hollow place.
Caw, ka, *vi.* To cry like a crow, rook, or raven.—*n.* The cry of the rook or crow.
Cayenne, ka-en', *n.* A pepper made from capsicum seeds.
Cease, sēs, *vi.* (ceasing, ceased). To leave off; to fail; to stop; to become extinct.—*vt.* To put a stop to.
Ceaseless, sēs'les, *a.* Incessant; perpetual.
Ceaselessly, sēs'les-li, *adv.* Incessantly.
Cedar, sē'dėr, *n.* A large coniferous tree.—*a.* Made of cedar; belonging to cedar.
Cede, sēd, *vt.* (ceding, ceded). To give up; to surrender.—*vi.* To yield; to lapse.
Cedilla, sē-dil'la, *n.* A mark under *c* (thus ç), to show that it is to be sounded like *s*.
Ceil, sēl, *vt.* To cover the inner roof of a building; to cover with a ceiling.
Ceiling, sēl'ing, *n.* The upper inside surface of a room.
Celandine, sel'an-din, *n.* A British poppy or ranunculus. [a public religious rite.
Celebrant, sel'ē-brant, *n.* One who performs
Celebrate, sel'ē-brāt, *vt.* (celebrating, celebrated). To honour by solemn rites; to praise; to commemorate.
Celebrated, sel'ē-brāt-ed, *a.* Famous.
Celebration, se-lē-brā'shon, *n.* The act of celebrating; ceremonious performance.
Celebrity, se-leb'ri-ti, *n.* Fame; eminence.
Celerity, sē-le'ri-ti, *n.* Speed; quickness.
Celery, se'le-ri, *n.* An umbelliferous plant cultivated for the table.
Celestial, sē-les'ti-al, *a.* Heavenly; pertaining to heaven.—*n.* An inhabitant of heaven.
Celiac, sē'li-ak, *a.* *See* CŒLIAC.
Celibacy, se'li-ba-si, *n.* The unmarried state; a single life.
Celibate, se'li-bāt, *n.* One who intentionally remains unmarried.—*a.* Unmarried.
Cell, sel, *n.* A small room; a cave; a small mass of protoplasm forming the structural unit in animal tissues.
Cellar, sel'lėr, *n.* An apartment underground used for storage.
Cellarage, sel'lėr-āj, *n.* Space for cellars; cellars; charge for cellar-room.
Cellarer, sel'lėr-ėr, *n.* The monk who has the care of the cellar; a butler.
Cellaret, sel-la-ret', *n.* A case of cabinet work, for holding bottles of liquors.
Cellular, sel'ū-lėr, *a.* Consisting of cells.
Celluloid, sel'ū-loid, *n.* An artificial substitute for ivory, bone, coral, &c.
Celt, selt, *n.* One of a race of Western Europe; a prehistoric cutting instrument.
Celtic, selt'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Celts.—*n.* Their language.
Cement, sē-ment', *n.* An adhesive substance which unites bodies; mortar; bond of union. *vt.* To unite closely.—*vi.* To unite and cohere.
Cementation, sē-ment-ā'shon, *n.* Act of cementing.
Cemetery, se'mē-te-ri, *n.* A burial-place.
Cenobite, sē'nō-bīt, *n.* One of a religious order living in common.

Cenotaph, sen'ō-taf, *n.* A monument to one who is buried elsewhere.
Censer, sens'ėr, *n.* A vase or pan in which incense is burned.
Censor, sen'sėr, *n.* One who examines manuscripts, &c., before they are published; one who censures. [censor.
Censorial, sen-sō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a
Censorious, sen-sō'ri-us, *a.* Addicted to censure. [censorious manner.
Censoriously, sen-sō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a
Censorship, sen'sėr-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a censor.
Censurable, sen'shūr-a-bl, *a.* Blamable.
Censurably, sen'shūr-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner worthy of blame.
Censure, sen'shūr, *n.* Severe judgment; reproof.—*vt.* (censuring, censured). To judge unfavourably of; to blame.
Census, sen'sus, *n.* An enumeration of the inhabitants of a country.
Cent, sent, *n.* A hundred; a copper coin in America, &c.; the hundredth part of a dollar. *Per cent*, a certain rate by the hundred.
Centage, sent'āj, *n.* Rate by the hundred.
Cental, sen'tal, *n.* A weight of 100 lbs.
Centaur, sen'tąr, *n.* A fabulous being, half man and half horse.
Centenarian, sen-ten-ā'ri-an, *n.* A person a hundred years old.
Centenary, sen'ten-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a hundred.—*n.* Period of a hundred years; commemoration of an event a hundred years earlier.
Centennial, sen-ten'ni-al, *a.* Consisting of a hundred years; happening every hundred years.
Centesimal, sen-tes'i-mal, *a.* The hundredth. *n.* The hundredth part.
Centigrade, sen'ti-grād, *a.* Divided into a hundred degrees.
Centimetre, sen'ti-mē-tr, *n.* The hundredth part of a metre, about two-fifths of an inch.
Centipede, sen'ti-pēd, *n.* An insect having a great number of feet.
Cento, sen'tō, *n.* A composition, literary or musical, formed by selections from different authors or composers.
Central, sen'tral, *a.* Placed in the centre; relating to the centre. [of centralizing.
Centralization, sen'tral-iz-ā'shon, *n.* Act
Centralize, sen'tral-iz, *vt.* (centralizing, centralized). To render central; to concentrate.
Centrally, sen'tral-li, *adv.* In a central manner.
Centre, sen'tėr, *n.* The middle point; a nucleus.—*vt.* (centring, centred). To fix on a centre; to collect to a point.—*vi.* To be collected to a point; to have as a centre.
Centre-board, sen'tėr-bōrd, *n.* A movable keel in yachts.
Centric, **Centrical**, sen'trik, sen'trik-al, *a.* Placed in the centre; central; middle.
Centrically, sen'trik-al-li, *adv.* Centrally.
Centrifugal, sen-trif'ū-gal, *a.* Tending to fly from a centre. [toward the centre.
Centripetal, sen-trip'ė-tal, *a.* Tending
Centuple, sen'tū-pl, *a.* Hundredfold.
Centurion, sen-tū'ri-on, *n.* Among the Romans the captain of a hundred men.
Century, sen'tū-ri, *n.* A hundred; the period of a hundred years. [head.
Cephalic, se-fal'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the
Ceramic, se-ram'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware.
Cerate, sē'rāt, *n.* A thick ointment, composed of wax and oil.
Cere, sēr, *n.* The wax-like skin that covers the base of the bill in some birds.—*vt.* (cering, cered). To wax or cover with wax.
Cereal, sē'rē-al, *a.* Pertaining to corn.—*n.* A grain plant.
Cerebral, se'rē-bral, *a.* Pertaining to the brain.
Cerebration, se-rē-brā'shon, *n.* Action of the brain, conscious or unconscious.
Cerecloth, **Cerement**, sēr'kloth, sēr'ment, *n.* Cloth dipped in melted wax, used in embalming; *pl.* grave-clothes.
Ceremonial, se-rē-mō'ni-al, *a.* Relating to ceremony.—*n.* Sacred rite; outward form.
Ceremonially, se-rē-mō'ni-al-li, *adv.* In a ceremonial or formal manner.
Ceremonious, se-rē-mō'ni-us, *a.* Formal.
Ceremoniously, se-rē-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a ceremonious manner.
Ceremony, se'rē-mō-ni, *n.* Outward rite; form; observance; formality.
Cerise, se-rēz', *n.* Cherry-colour.
Certain, sėr'tān, *a.* Sure; undeniable; decided; particular; some; one.
Certainly, sėr'tān-li, *adv.* Without doubt.
Certainty, sėr'tān-ti, *n.* A fixed or real state; truth; fact; regularity.
Certificate, sėr-tif'i-kāt, *n.* A written testimony; a credential.
Certifier, sėr'ti-fī-ėr, *n.* One who certifies.
Certify, sėr'ti-fī, *vt.* (certifying, certified). To give certain information; to testify to in writing.
Cerulean, sē-rū'lē-an, *a.* Sky-coloured.
Cerumen, sē-rū'mēn, *n.* The wax or yellow matter secreted by the ear.
Ceruse, sē'rūz, *n.* White-lead; a cosmetic prepared from white-lead.
Cervine, sėr'vīn, *a.* Pertaining to deer.
Cess, ses, *n.* A rate or tax.—*vt.* To rate, or impose a tax on.
Cessation, ses-ā'shon, *n.* Stoppage.
Cession, se'shon, *n.* Surrender; a yielding up.
Cesspool, ses'pōl, *n.* A receptacle for sewage.
Cestus, ses'tus, *n.* The girdle of Venus; a loaded boxing-glove.
Cesura, sē-zū'ra, *n.* *See* CÆSURA.
Cetaceous, sē-tā'shus, *a.* Pertaining to fishes of the whale kind.
Chafe, chāf, *vt.* (chafing, chafed). To make warm by rubbing; to fret by rubbing; to enrage.—*vi.* To be fretted by friction; to rage. *n.* A heat; a fretting.
Chafer, chāf'ėr, *n.* A beetle that eats roots, leaves, and young shoots.
Chaff, chaf, *n.* The husk of corn and grasses; banter.—*vt.* To banter.
Chaffer, chaf'ėr, *vi.* To bargain; to haggle.
Chafferer, chaf'fėr-ėr, *n.* One who chaffers.
Chaffinch, chaf'finsh, *n.* A British songbird.
Chaffy, chaf'i, *a.* Full of chaff; light.
Chagrin, sha-grēn', *n.* Ill-humour; vexation. *vt.* To vex; to mortify.
Chain, chān, *n.* A series of links; a line of things connected; that which binds; a line formed of links, 66 feet long; (*pl.*) bondage; slavery.—*vt.* To bind with a chain; to confine.
Chain-pump, chān'pump, *n.* A pump consisting of an endless chain equipped with buckets, &c. [connected by a chain.
Chain-shot, chān'shot, *n.* Two cannon-balls
Chair, chār, *n.* A movable seat; an official seat; professorship.—*vt.* To place or carry in a chair.
Chairman, chār'man, *n.* The presiding officer of an assembly; a president.
Chairmanship, chār'man-ship, *n.* The office of a chairman.
Chaise, shāz, *n.* A light horse carriage.
Chalcedony, kal-sed'ō-ni, *n.* A variety of quartz, having a whitish colour.
Chaldaic, **Chaldean**, **Chaldee**, kal-dā'ik, kal-dē'an, kal'dē, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea.—*n.* The language of the Chaldeans.
Chaldron, chal'dron, *n.* A measure of coals, consisting of 36 bushels.

Chalice, cha'lis, *n.* A drinking-cup.
Chalk, chąk, *n.* A white calcareous earth or carbonate of lime.—*vt.* To mark with chalk.
Chalky, chąk'i, *a.* Resembling chalk; consisting of or containing chalk.
Challenge, chal'lenj, *n.* A summons to fight; a calling in question; an exception taken.—*vt.* (challenging, challenged). To summon to a fight; to defy; to call in question; to object to.
Challengeable, chal'lenj-a-bl, *a.* That may be challenged. [lenges.
Challenger, chal'lenj-ėr, *n.* One who chal-
Chalybeate, ka-lib'ė-ąt, *a.* Impregnated with particles of iron.—*n.* A liquid into which iron or steel enters.
Chamber, chām'bėr, *n.* An apartment; an office; a hall of justice or legislation; a legislative body. [bers; shut up in a chamber.
Chambered, chām'bėrd, *a.* Having cham-
Chamberlain, chām'bėr-lān, *n.* One who has charge of the chambers of a monarch or noble; an officer of state; a city treasurer; a steward.
Chamber-maid, chām'bėr-mād, *n.* A female servant who has the care of chambers.
Chameleon, ka-mē'lė-on, *n.* A species of lizard, whose colour changes.
Chamfer, cham'fėr, *n.* A small furrow in wood, &c.; a bevel.—*vt.* To cut a chamfer in; to bevel.
Chamois, sham'i or sham'wą, *n.* A species of antelope; a soft leather.
Chamomile, ka'mō-mīl, *n.* *See* CAMOMILE.
Champ, champ, *vt.* To devour with violent action of the teeth; to bite the bit, as a horse. *vi.* To keep biting.
Champagne, sham-pān', *n.* A kind of brisk sparkling wine. [*n.* A flat open country.
Champaign, sham'pān, *a.* Open; level.
Champion, cham'pi-on, *n.* A combatant for another, or for a cause; a hero; one victorious in contest.—*vt.* To fight for.
Championship, cham'pi-on-ship, *n.* State of being a champion; support of a cause.
Chance, chans, *n.* That which happens; accident; possibility of an occurrence; opportunity. —*vi.* (chancing, chanced). To happen.—*a.* Happening by chance; casual.
Chancel, chan'sel, *n.* That part of a church where the altar is placed.
Chancellor, chan'sel-lėr, *n.* A high judicial officer who presides over a court of chancery, &c.; a presiding official.
Chancellorship, chan'sel-lėr-ship, *n.* The office of a chancellor.
Chancery, chan'se-ri, *n.* A court of public affairs; in England, a division of the High Court of Justice.
Chancre, shang'kėr, *n.* An ulcer which arises from the venereal virus.
Chandelier, shan-dė-lėr', *n.* A frame with branches for candles or lamps.
Chandler, chand'lėr, *n.* A maker and seller of candles; a retail dealer. [chandler.
Chandlery, chand'lė-ri, *n.* Goods sold by a
Change, chānj, *vt.* (changing, changed). To cause to turn from one state to another; to substitute; to give one kind of money for another.—*vi.* To be altered.—*n.* Variation; small money. [ation; fickle; wavering.
Changeable, chānj'a-bl, *a.* Subject to alter-
Changeably, chānj'a-bli, *adv.* Inconstantly.
Changeful, chānj'fųl, *a.* Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain.
Changeling, chānj'ling, *n.* A child substituted for another; a fool; one apt to change.
Changer, chānj'ėr, *n.* One who changes.
Channel, chan'nel, *n.* A water-course; a narrow sea; means of passing or transmitting. *vt.* (channelling, channelled). To form into a channel; to groove.
Channelled, chan'neld, *a.* Grooved longitudinally.
Chant, chant, *vt.* and *i.* To sing; to sing after the manner of a chant.—*n.* Song; a kind of sacred music; a part of church service.
Chanter, chant'ėr, *n.* A singer; a bagpipe tube with finger-holes.
Chanticleer, chan'ti-klēr, *n.* A cock.
Chantry, chant'ri, *n.* A chapel where priests sing or say mass for the souls of others.
Chaos, kā'os, *n.* Confused mass; disorder.
Chaotic, kā-ot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to chaos.
Chap, chap, *vt.* (chapping, chapped). To cause to crack.—*vi.* To open in slits.—*n.* A crack in the skin; the jaw; a young fellow.
Chap-book, chap'bųk, *n.* A small book such as were hawked by chapmen.
Chapel, chap'el, *n.* A place of worship; a church; a sanctuary.
Chaperon, sha'pe-rōn, *n.* A married lady who attends a young lady to public places.—*vt.* To act as chaperon to.
Chap-fallen, chap'fąln, *a.* Dejected.
Chapiter, chap'i-tėr, *n.* The head of a column.
Chaplain, chap'lān, *n.* A clergyman of the army, navy, court, &c. [chaplain.
Chaplaincy, chap'lān-si, *n.* The office of a
Chaplet, chap'let, *n.* A garland or wreath; a string of beads; a rosary.
Chapman, chap'man, *n.*; pl. **-men**. A dealer; a hawker or pedlar.
Chapter, chap'tėr, *n.* Division of a book; a society of clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church; an organized branch of some fraternity.
Char, chär, *vt.* (charring, charred). To reduce to carbon by burning; to burn slightly.—*n.* A charred body; a lake fish of the salmon kind.
Character, ka'rak-tėr, *n.* A mark engraved; a letter or figure; manner of writing; distinctive qualities of a person or thing; certificate of qualifications; a person in fiction or drama; a peculiar person.
Characteristic, ka'rak-tėr-is''tik, *a.* Constituting character; marking distinctive qualities.—*n.* That which constitutes character.
Characteristically, ka'rak-tėr-is''tik-al-li, *adv.* In a characteristic manner.
Characterize, ka'rak-ter-īz, *vt.* To give a character to; to designate.
Charade, sha-räd', *n.* A species of riddle upon the syllables of a word.
Charcoal, chär'kōl, *n.* Coal made by charring wood; the residue of animal, vegetable, and many mineral substances, when heated to redness in close vessels.
Chare, chär, *n.* A single job; a day's work — *vi.* (charing, chared). To work by the day to do small jobs.
Charge, chärj, *vt.* (charging, charged). To load; to put a price on; to intrust; to impute, as a debt or crime; to command; to confide; to attack.—*vi.* To make a charge or onset.—*n.* That which is laid on; that which loads a rifle, &c.; an assault or onset; order; instruction; person or thing committed to another's care; accusation; cost. [charged.
Chargeable, chärj'a-bl, *a.* That may be
Chargé d'affaires, shär-zhā dā-fār, *n.* One who transacts diplomatic business in place of an ambassador. [horse.
Charger, chärj'ėr, *n.* A large dish; a war-
Charily, chā'ri-li, *adv.* Carefully; frugally.
Chariot, cha'ri-ot, *n.* A stately carriage with four wheels.
Charioteer, cha'ri-ot-ēr'', *n.* The person who drives or conducts a chariot.
Charitable, cha'rit-a-bl, *a.* Liberal to the poor; pertaining to charity; indulgent.
Charitably, cha'rit-a-bli, *adv.* In a charitable manner; kindly; liberally.

Charity, cha'ri-ti, *n.* A disposition to relieve the wants of others; benevolence; alms; a charitable institution.
Charlatan, shär'la-tan, *n.* A quack.
Charm, chärm, *n.* A spell; fascination; a locket, &c.—*vt.* To enthral; to delight.
Charmer, chärm'ér, *n.* One who charms.
Charming, chärm'ing, *a.* Enchanting.
Charmingly, chärm'ing-li, *adv.* In a charming manner. [for bones of the dead.
Charnel-house, chär'nel-hous, *n.* A place
Chart, chärt, *n.* A map; delineation of coasts, &c.; tabulated facts.
Charter, chär'tér, *n.* A writing given as evidence of a grant, contract, &c.—*vt.* To establish by charter; to hire or to let (a ship).
Chartered, chär'térd, *a.* Granted by charter; privileged.
Chartist, chär'tist, *n.* One of a body of radical reformers in England about 1838.
Chartography, kär-tog'ra-fi, *n.* The art or practice of drawing up charts.
Chartulary, kär'tū-la-ri, *n.* A collection of charters; a register, as of a monastery.
Char-woman, chär'wum-un, *n.* A woman hired for odd work, or for single days.
Chary, chá'ri, *a.* Careful; wary; frugal.
Chase chās, *vt.* (chasing, chased). To pursue; to hunt; to enchase; to cut into the form of a screw.—*n.* Pursuit; hunt; that which is pursued; a printer's frame.
Chaser, chās'ér, *n.* One who chases; a gun at the bow or stern of a ship; an enchaser.
Chasm, kazm, *n.* A wide opening; an abyss.
Chaste, chāst, *a.* Free from impure desires; undefiled; pure in taste and style.
Chastely, chāst'li, *adv.* In a chaste manner; purely. [claim; to chastise; to correct.
Chasten, chās'n, *vt.* To afflict in order to re-
Chastise, chas-tīz', *vt.* (chastising, chastised). To correct by punishment.
Chastisement, chas'tiz-ment, *n.* Correction.
Chastity, chas'ti-ti, *n.* Purity of the body, mind, language, or style.
Chasuble, chas'ū-bl, *n.* A priest's uppermost vestment when celebrating the eucharist.
Chat, chat, *vi.* (chatting, chatted). To talk familiarly.—*n.* Familiar talk; a small songbird.
Chateau, shä'tō, *n.* A castle; a country seat.
Chatelaine, shat'ē-lān, *n.* A chain with keys, &c., worn at a lady's waist.
Chattel, chat'el, *n.* Any article of movable goods; in law, all goods except such as have the nature of freehold.
Chatter, chat'ér, *vi.* To make a noise by repeated clashing of the teeth; to jabber.—*n.* Sounds like those of a magpie or monkey; idle talk.
Chatter-box, chat'ér-boks, *n.* One that talks incessantly; applied chiefly to children.
Chatterer, chat'ér-ér, *n.* A prater; a bird that makes a chattering sound.
Chatty, chat'i, *a.* Talkative.
Chauvinism, shō'vin-izm, *n.* Absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm.
Cheap, chēp, *a.* Of a low price; common; not respected. [to depreciate.
Cheapen, chēp'n, *vt.* To beat down in price;
Cheaply, chēp'li, *adv.* At a small price.
Cheapness, chēp'nes, *n.* State or quality of being cheap; lowness in price.
Cheat, chēt, *vt.* To defraud; to deceive.—*n.* A deceitful act; a swindler.
Check, chek, *vt.* To stop; to curb; to chide; to compare with corresponding evidence.—*vi.* To stop; to clash or interfere.—*n.* An attack made on the king in chess; a stop; control; a counterfoil; a token; a cheque; cloth with a square pattern. [CHEQUER.
Checker, chek'ér, *n.* One who checks. *See*
Checkmate, chek'māt, *n.* A movement in chess which ends the game; defeat.—*vt.* To give checkmate to; to frustrate; to defeat.
Cheddar, ched'ér, *n.* A rich English cheese.
Cheek, chēk, *n.* The side of the face below the eyes on each side; impudence.
Cheep, chēp, *vi.* and *t.* To pule; to chirp.—*n.* A chirp.
Cheer, chēr, *n.* Expression of countenance; gaiety; viands; a shout of joy.—*vt.* To brighten the countenance of; to gladden; to applaud. *vi.* To grow cheerful. [ing.
Cheerful, chēr'ful, *a.* Gay; sprightly; willing.
Cheerfully, chēr'ful-li, *adv.* In a cheerful manner.
Cheerily, chēr'i-li, *adv.* With cheerfulness.
Cheering, chēr'ing, *a.* Encouraging.
Cheerless, chēr'les, *a.* Gloomy; dejected.
Cheery, chēr'i, *a.* Blithe; sprightly; promoting cheerfulness.
Cheese, chēz, *n.* Coagulated milk pressed into a firm mass, and used as food; anything in the form of cheese.
Cheesemonger, chēz'mung-gér, *n.* One who deals in or sells cheese.
Cheese-paring, chēz'pār-ing, *n.* The rind of cheese.—*a.* Meanly economical.
Cheese-press, chēz'pres, *n.* A press or engine for making cheese.
Cheesy, chēz'i, *a.* Resembling cheese.
Chef, shef, *n.* A head cook.
Chef-d'œuvre, shā-dē-vr, *n.*; pl. **Chefs-d'œuvre**, shā-dē-vr. A master-piece.
Chemical, kem'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to chemistry.
Chemically, kem'ik-al-li, *adv.* By chemical process or operation. [worn by females
Chemise, she-mēz', *n.* An under garment
Chemist, kem'ist, *n.* One versed in chemistry.
Chemistry, kem'ist-ri, *n.* The science which treats of the properties and nature of elementary substances.
Cheque, chek, *n.* An order for money.
Chequer, **Checker**, chek'ér, *n.* A square pattern; an exchequer or treasury.—*vt.* To mark with little squares; to variegate.
Chequered, **Checkered**, chek'érd, *p.a.* Marked with squares; crossed with good and bad fortune. [ness; to encourage.
Cherish, che'rish, *vt.* To treat with tender-
Cheroot, shē-rōt', *n.* A kind of cigar with both ends cut square off.
Cherry, che'ri, *n.* A tree and its fruit, of the plum family.—*a.* Like a cherry in colour.
Cherub, che'rub, *n.*; pl. **-ubs** and **-ubim**. An angel of the second order; a beautiful
Cherubic, che-rū'bik, *a.* Angelic. [child.
Chess, ches, *n.* A game played by two parties, with 16 pieces each on a board of 64 squares.
Chess-board, ches'bōrd, *n.* The checkered board used in the game of chess.
Chess-man, ches'man, *n.* A piece used in the game of chess.
Chest, chest, *n.* A large close box; the part of the body containing the heart, lungs, &c.—*vt.* To reposit in a chest.
Chestnut, ches'nut, *n.* A kind of tree; its fruit or nut.—*a.* Of the colour of a chestnut; reddish-brown. [knight.
Chevalier, she'va-lēr, *n.* A horseman; a
Chevron, shev'run, *n.* A heraldic figure representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top; similar mark on uniform.
Chew, chō, *vt.* To grind with the teeth; to masticate.
Chic, shēk, *n.* Easy elegance; smartness.
Chicane, **Chicanery**, shi-kān', shi-kān'é-ri, *n.* Trickery; artifice.—**Chicane**, *vi.* (chicaning, chicaned). To use chicane or artifices. [chicane.
Chicaner, shi-kān'ér, *n.* One who uses
Chick, **Chicken**, chik'en, *n.* The young of various birds; a child.

Chicken-hearted, chik'en-härt-ed, *a.* Timid; fearful; cowardly.
Chicken-pox, chik'en-poks, *n.* An eruptive disease, generally appearing in children.
Chickweed, chik'wēd, *n.* A weed of which chickens and birds are fond.
Chicory, chik'o-ri, *n.* A common English plant, often used to mix with coffee.
Chide, chīd, *vt.* and *i.* (chiding, pret. chid, pp. chid, chidden). To reprove; to scold.
Chief, chēf, *a.* Being at the head; first; leading.—*n.* A principal person; a leader.
Chiefly, chēf'li, *adv.* Mainly; especially.
Chieftain, chēf'tān, *n.* A chief; the head of a troop, army, or clan.
Chieftaincy, Chieftainship, chēf'tān-si, chēf'tān-ship, *n.* Rank or office of a chieftain.
Chiffonier, shif'fon-ēr, *n.* A small side-board.
Chilblain, chil'blān, *n.* A blain or sore produced on the hands or feet by cold.
Child, chīld, *n.*; pl. **Children**. An infant; one very young; a son or daughter; offspring.
Child-bearing, chīld'bār-ing, *n.* The act of bringing forth children.
Childbed, chīld'bed, *n.* The state of a woman in labour.
Childbirth, chīld'bėrth, *n.* The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labour.
Childe, chīld, *n.* A noble youth; a squire.
Childhood, chīld'hụd, *n.* State of a child.
Childish, chīld'ish, *a.* Like a child; trifling.
Childless, chīld'les, *a.* Destitute of children.
Childlike, chīld'lik, *a.* Like a child; innocent.
Chill, chil, *n.* A shivering with cold; a cold fit; that which checks or disheartens.—*a.* Cold; tending to cause shivering; dispiriting. *vt.* To make cold; to discourage.
Chilling, chil'ing, *a.* Causing to shiver; tending to repress enthusiasm.
Chilly, chil'i, *a.* Moderately chill.
Chime, chīm, *n.* A set of bells tuned to each other; their sound; harmony; the brim of a cask.—*vi.* (chiming, chimed). To sound in consonance; to agree.—*vt.* To cause to sound in harmony; to cause to sound.
Chimera, ki-mē'ra, *n.* A fire-breathing monster of fable; a vain or idle fancy.
Chimere, shi-mēr', *n.* A bishop's upper robe, to which the lawn sleeves are attached.
Chimerical, ki-me'rik-al, *a.* Wildly or vainly conceived.
Chimney, chim'nē, *n.* The funnel through which the smoke is conveyed; a flue; a glass funnel for a lamp, &c.
Chimney-piece, chim'nē-pēs, *n.* An ornamental structure round a fireplace.
Chimpanzee, chim-pan'zē or chim'pan-zē, *n.* A large W. African ape.
Chin, chin, *n.* The lower part of the face; the point of the under jaw.
China, chī'na, *n.* A species of fine porcelain.
Chinchilla, chin-chil'la, *n.* A genus of S. American rodent animals; their fur.
Chincough, chin'kof, *n.* Hooping-cough.
Chine, chīn, *n.* The backbone; a piece of the backbone of an animal, cut for cooking.
Chinese, chī-nēz', *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native of China; the language of China.
Chink, chingk, *n.* A narrow opening; a cleft; a sharp metallic sound; money.—*vi.* To crack; to make a sound as by the collision of coins. *vt.* To jingle, as coins.
Chinky, chingk'i, *a.* Full of fissures.
Chintz, chints, *n.* Cotton cloth printed with coloured designs.
Chip, chip, *n.* A fragment; a small piece.—*vt.* (chipping, chipped). To cut into chips; to cut off chips.—*vi.* To fly off in small pieces.
Chirm, chėrm, *vi.* To chatter, as birds.
Chirography, kī-rog'ra-fi, *n.* Handwriting; fortune-telling by examination of the hand.
Chiromancy, kī'rō-man-si, *n.* Palmistry.
Chiropodist, kir-op'od-ist, *n.* One who extracts corns, removes bunions, &c.
Chirp, chėrp, *vi.* To make the lively noise of small birds.—*n.* A short, shrill note of birds.
Chirper, chėrp'ėr, *n.* One that chirps.
Chirrup, chi'rup, *vi.* To chirp.
Chisel, chiz'el, *n.* A cutting tool, used in wood-work, masonry, sculpture, &c.—*vt.* (chiselling, chiselled). To cut, gouge, or engrave with a chisel. [clear-cut.
Chiselled, chiz'eld, *p.a.* Cut with a chisel; **Chit**, chit, *n.* A child; a shoot or sprout.
Chit-chat, chit'chat, *n.* Prattle.
Chivalric, Chivalrous, shi'val-rik, shi'val-rus, *a.* Pertaining to chivalry; gallant.
Chivalry, shi'val-ri, *n.* Knighthood; customs pertaining to the orders of knighthood; heroic defence of life and honour.
Chive, chīv, *n.* Same as *Cive*.
Chloral, klō'ral, *n.* An oily liquid produced from chlorine and alcohol; a narcotic.
Chloric, klō'rik, *a.* Pertaining to chlorine.
Chloride, klō'rīd, *n.* A compound of chlorine and some other substance.
Chlorine, klō'rin, *n.* A gaseous substance obtained from common salt, used in bleaching and disinfecting.
Chlorodyne, klō'rō-dīn, *n.* An anodyne, containing morphia, chloroform, and prussic acid.
Chloroform, klō'rō-form, *n.* A volatile thin liquid, used as an anæsthetic.
Chlorophyll, klō'rō-fil, *n.* The green colouring matter of plants.
Chocolate, cho'kō-lāt, *n.* A preparation from the kernels of the cacao-nut.—*a.* Dark, glossy brown.
Choice, chois, *n.* Act of choosing; option; the thing chosen; best part of anything; the object of choice.—*a.* Select; precious.
Choir, kwīr, *n.* A body of singers in a church; part of a church set apart for the singers.
Choke, chōk, *vt.* (choking, choked). To strangle by compressing the throat of; to block up; to stifle.—*vi.* To be suffocated; to be blocked up.
Choke-damp, chōk'damp, *n.* Carbonic acid gas; a suffocating vapour in coal-mines, &c.
Choky, chok'i, *a.* That tends to or has power to choke or suffocate.
Choler, ko'lėr, *n.* Anger; wrath.
Cholera, ko'lė-ra, *n.* A disease accompanied by purging and vomiting.
Choleric, ko'lė-rik, *a.* Irascible; peevish.
Choose, chōz, *vt.* (choosing, pret. chose, pp. chosen). To take by preference.—*vi.* To make choice; to prefer.
Chooser, chōz'ėr, *n.* One who chooses.
Chop, chop, *vt.* (chopping, chopped). To cut into small pieces; to barter or exchange.—*vi.* To change; to turn suddenly.—*n.* A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat; a crack or cleft; a turn or change; the jaw; the mouth.
Chop-fallen, chop'fal-en, *a.* Dejected.
Choppy, chop'i, *a.* Full of clefts; having short abrupt waves.
Chopsticks, chop'stiks, *n.* Two sticks of wood, ivory, &c., used by the Chinese in eating.
Choral, kō'ral, *a.* Belonging to a choir.
Chord, kord, *n.* String of a musical instrument; the simultaneous combination of different sounds; a straight line joining the ends of the arc of a circle or curve.
Chorister, ko'rist-ėr, *n.* A singer in a choir.
Chorus, kō'rus, *n.* A company of singers; a piece performed by a company in concert; verses of a song in which the company join the singer; any union of voices in general.
Chosen, chōz'n, *a.* Select; eminent.
Chough, chuf, *n.* A bird of the crow family.
Chouse, chous, *vt.* (chousing, choused). To cheat; to trick.—*n.* A trick; imposition.

Chrism, krizm, *n.* Consecrated oil.
CHRIST, krīst, *n.* THE ANOINTED; the Messiah; the Saviour.
Christen, kris'n, *vt.* To baptize; to name.
Christendom, kris'n-dum, *n.* The countries inhabited by Christians; the whole body of Christians.
Christening, kris'n-ing, *n.* Baptism.
Christian, kris'ti-an, *n.* A professed follower of Christ.—*a.* Pertaining to Christ or Christianity.
Christianity, kris-ti-an'i-ti, *n.* The religion of Christians.
Christianize, kris'ti-an-īz, *vt.* (christianizing, christianized). To convert to Christianity.
Christmas, kris'mas, *n.* The festival of Christ's nativity, observed annually on 25th December.—*a.* Belonging to Christmas time.
Chromatic, krō-mat'ik, *a.* Relating to colour; proceeding by semitones.
Chrome, Chromium, krōm, krō'mi-um, *n.* A steel-gray, hard metal, from which coloured preparations are made.
Chromic, krōm'ik, *a.* Pertaining to chrome.
Chronic, kron'ik, *a.* Continuing a long time; lingering; continuous.
Chronicle, kron'i-kl, *n.* An historical account of events in order of time.—*vt.* (chronicling, chronicled). To record.
Chronicler, kron'i-klėr, *n.* An historian.
Chronological, kron-ō-loj'ik-al, *a.* Relating to chronology; in order of time.
Chronologist, kro-nol'o-jist, *n.* One who studies or is versed in chronology.
Chronology, kro-nol'o-ji, *n.* Arrangement of events according to their dates.
Chronometer, kro-nom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument that measures time.
Chronometric, Chronometrical, kron-ō-met'rik, kron-ō-met'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or measured by a chronometer.
Chrysalis, kris'a-lis, *n.*; pl. **-ides** or **-lses**. The form of certain insects before they arrive at their winged state.
Chrysanthemum, kri-san'thē-mum, *n.* The name of numerous composite plants.
Chrysolite, kris'ō-līt, *n.* A gem of a yellowish or greenish colour.
Chrysoprase, kris'o-prāz, *n.* A yellowish-green mineral, a variety of chalcedony.
Chub, chub, *n.* A small river fish of the carp family.
Chubby, chub'i, *a.* Round or full-cheeked; plump; having a large fat face.
Chuck, chuk, *vi.* To make the noise of a hen. *vt.* To call, as a hen her chickens; to tap under the chin; to throw with quick motion; to pitch.—*n.* The call of a hen; a slight blow under the chin; a short throw.
Chuckle, chuk'l, *vi.* (chuckling, chuckled). To laugh in the throat; to feel inward triumph or exultation.—*n.* A short and suppressed laugh in the throat.
Chuff, chuf, *n.* A dull or surly fellow.
Chuffy, chuf'i, *a.* Surly; angry.
Chum, chum, *n.* A sharer of one's rooms; an intimate friend. [wood.
Chump, chump, *n.* A short, thick piece of
Chunk, chungk, *n.* A short thick piece.
Church, chėrch, *n.* A house consecrated to the worship of God among Christians; the collective body of Christians; a particular body of Christians; the body of clergy; ecclesiastical authority.—*vt.* To give or receive a service in church, as after childbirth.
Churching, chėrch'ing, *n.* The offering of thanks in church, as after childbirth.
Churchman, chėrch'man, *n.* An ecclesiastic; an adherent of the Church.
Church-rate, chėrch'rāt, *n.* A tax levied on parishes for maintaining the church, &c.
Churchwarden, chėrch-war'den, *n.* An official who manages the affairs of the church, and represents parish interests.
Churchyard, chėrch'yārd, *n.* The ground adjoining a church, in which the dead are buried. [labourer; a miser.
Churl, chėrl, *n.* A rude, ill-bred man; a rustic
Churlish, chėrl'ish, *a.* Surly; sullen.
Churn, chėrn, *n.* A vessel in which butter is made.—*vt.* To agitate cream for making butter; to shake with violence.
Chyle, kīl, *n.* A milky fluid separated from aliments in the intestines and entering the blood.
Chylifaction, kī-li-fak'shon, *n.* The process by which chyle is formed from food.
Chyme, kīm, *n.* The pulp of partially digested food before the chyle is extracted.
Cicatrix, Cicatrice, si-ka'triks, sik'a-tris. *n.* A scar; a mark of a wound or ulcer.
Cicatrize, si'ka-triz, *vt.* (cicatrizing, cicatrized). To induce the formation of a scar.—*vi.* To heal or be healed; to skin over.
Cicely, sis'e-li, *n.* An umbelliferous plant.
Cicerone, chi-che-rō'ne, sis-e-rō'ne, *n.* A guide. [from the juice of apples.
Cider, sī'dėr, *n.* A fermented drink prepared
Cigar, si-gär', *n.* A roll of tobacco for smoking.
Cigarette, sig-a-ret', *n.* A little cut tobacco rolled up in tissue paper, used for smoking.
Cilia, sil'i-a, *n.pl.* Minute hairs on plants or animals. [nature of eyelashes.
Ciliary, sil'i-a-ri, *a.* Belonging to or of the
Cimbric, sim'brik, *a.* Pertaining to the Cimbri, a N. German race.—*n.* Their language.
Cimmerian, sim-mē'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the fabulous Cimmerians, who dwelt in perpetual darkness; extremely dark.
Cinchona, sin-kō'na, *n.* A genus of S. American trees whose bark yields quinine; Peruvian bark.
Cincture, singk'tūr, *n.* A girdle.
Cinder, sin'dėr, *n.* A burned coal; an ember; a piece of dross or slag.
Cindery, sin'dėr-i, *a.* Resembling cinders, or composed of them.
Cinerary, si'ne-ra-ri, *a.* Pertaining to ashes.
Cingalese, sing'ga-lēz, *a.* Pertaining to Ceylon.
Cinnabar, sin'na-bär, *n.* Red sulphide of mercury; vermilion.
Cinnamon, sin'na-mon, *n.* The inner bark of a tree, a native of Ceylon; a spice.
Cipher, sī'fėr, *n.* The figure 0 or nothing; any numeral; a person or thing of no importance; a device; a secret writing.—*vi.* To use figures.—*vt.* To write in secret characters.
Circle, sėr'kl, *n.* A plane figure contained by a curved line, every point of which is equally distant from a point within the figure, called the centre; the curved line itself; a ring; inclosure; a class; a coterie.—*vt.* (circling, circled). To move round; to inclose.—*vi.* To move circularly.
Circlet, sėr'klet, *n.* A little circle; a chaplet.
Circuit, sėr'kit, *n.* Act of going round; space measured by travelling round; the journey of judges to hold courts; the district visited by judges; path of an electric current.
Circuitous, sėr-kū'it-us, *a.* Going in a circuit; round about; not direct. [circuit.
Circuitously, sėr-kū'it-us-li, *adv.* In a
Circular, sėr'kū-lėr, *a.* Round; addressed to a number of persons.—*n.* A paper addressed to a number of persons.
Circulate, sėr'kū-lāt, *vi.* (circulating, circulated). To move in a circle; to have currency.—*vt.* To spread; to give currency to.
Circulating, sėr'kū-lāt-ing, *a.* That circulates; repeating, as figures in decimals.
Circulation, sėr-kū-lā'shon, *n.* Act of circulating; diffusion; currency.
Circulatory, sėr'kū-la-tō-ri, *a.* Circulating.

Circumambient, sêr-kum-am'bi-ent, *a.* Surrounding; encompassing.
Circumcise, sêr'kum-sīz, *vt.* (circumcising, circumcised). To cut off the foreskin; according to Jewish and Mohammedan law
Circumcision, ser-kum-si'zhon, *n.* The act of circumcising.
Circumference, sêr-kum'fé-rens, *n.* The bounding line of a circle.
Circumflex, sêr'kum-fleks, *n.* An accent on long vowels, generally marked thus (^)
Circumfluent, sêr-kum'flū-ent, *a.* Flowing round; surrounding, as a fluid.
Circumfuse, sêr-kum-fūz', *vt.* To pour round; to spread round.
Circumfusion, sêr-kum-fū'zhon, *n.* Act of pouring or spreading round.
Circumgyrate, sêr-kum-jī'rāt, *vt.* and *i.* To roll or turn round; to travel about.
Circumjacent, sêr-kum-jā'sent, *a.* Lying round about.
Circumlocution, sêr-kum'lō-kū"shon, *n.* A roundabout mode of speaking.
Circumlocutory, sêr-kum-lok'ū-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to circumlocution; periphrastic.
Circumnavigate, sêr-kum-na'vi-gāt, *vt.* To sail round.
Circumnavigation, sêr-kum-na'vi-gā"shon, *n.* Act of circumnavigating.
Circumnavigator, sêr-kum-na'vi-gāt-êr, *n.* One who sails round.
Circumpolar, sêr-kum-pō'lêr, *a.* Surrounding either pole of the earth or heavens.
Circumscribe, sêr'kum-skrīb, *vt.* To draw a line round; to limit; to restrict.
Circumspect, sêr'kum-spekt, *a.* Watchful on all sides; wary; thoughtful.
Circumspection, sêr-kum-spek'shon, *n.* Watchfulness; deliberation; wariness.
Circumspectly, sêr'kum-spekt-li, *adv.* With circumspection.
Circumstance, sêr'kum-stans, *n.* Something attending, or relative to a main fact or case; event; (*pl.*) state of affairs; condition.
Circumstantial, sêr-kum-stan'shal, *a.* Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances; attending; detailed.
Circumstantiality, sêr-kum-stan'shi-al"i-ti, *n.* Minuteness; fulness of detail.
Circumstantially, sêr-kum-stan'shal-li, *adv.* With full detail; minutely.
Circumstantiate, sêr-kum-stan'shi-āt, *vt.* To confirm by circumstances.
Circumvallation, sêr-kum'val-lā"shon, *n.* The act of surrounding with fortifications; a line of field fortifications.
Circumvent, sêr-kum-vent', *vt* To encompass; to outwit.
Circumvention, sêr-kum-veh'shon, *n.* Outwitting; overreaching.
Circumvolution, sêr-kum'vō-lū"shon, *n.* Act of turning or rolling round.
Circus, sêr'kus, *n.*; pl. **-ses**. Among the Romans, a place for horse-races; a place for feats of horsemanship and acrobatic displays.
Cirrus, sir'rus, *n.*; pl. **Cirri**. A tendril; a light fleecy cloud at a high elevation.
Cist, sist, *n.* A prehistoric place of interment formed of flat stones.
Cistern, sis'têrn, *n.* An artificial receptacle for water, &c.; a natural reservoir
Citable, sīt'a-bl, *a.* That may be cited.
Citadel, si'ta-del, *n.* A fortress in or near a city. [mons.
Citation, sī-tā'shon, *n.* Quotation; a sum-
Cite, sīt, *vt.* (citing, cited). To summon to appear in a court; to quote; to adduce.
Citizen, si'ti-zen, *n.* An inhabitant of a city; one who has full municipal and political privileges.—*a.* Having the qualities of a citizen.
Citizenship, si'ti-zen-ship, *n.* State of being vested with the rights of a citizen.
Citric, sit'rik, *a.* Belonging to citrons, or to lemons or limes.
Citron, sit'ron, *n.* The fruit of the citron tree. a large species of lemon; the tree itself.
City, si'ti, *n.* A large town; a borough or town corporate; the inhabitants of a city.
Clve, sīv, *n.* A small species of leek.
Civet, si'vet, *n.* A substance taken from the anal glands of the civet-cat, used as a perfume.
Civet-cat, si'vet-kat, *n.* A carnivorous animal, native of N. Africa and Asia.
Civic, si'vik, *a.* Pertaining to a city or citizen; relating to civil affairs.
Civil, si'vil, *a.* Relating to the government of a city or state; polite; political; lay; legislative, not military; intestine, not foreign.
Civilian, si-vil'i-an, *n.* One skilled in the civil law; one engaged in civil, not military or clerical pursuits.
Civility, si-vil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being civil; good breeding; (*pl.*) acts of politeness.
Civilization, si'vil-iz-ā"shon, *n.* Act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized.
Civilize, si'vil-iz, *vt.* (civilizing, civilized). To reclaim from a savage state. [refined.
Civilized, si'vil-izd, *a.* Having civilization;
Civilly, si'vil-li, *adv.* In a civil manner.
Clack, klak, *n.* A sharp, abrupt noise; continual or excessive talk; an instrument that clacks.—*vt.* To make a sudden, sharp noise; to talk incessantly.
Clad, klad, pp. of *clothe*.
Claim, klām, *vt.* To ask; to demand as due. *n.* A demand as of right; a title to something in the possession of another; a pretension.
Claimable, klām'a-bl, *a.* That may be claimed.
Claimant, klām'ant, *n.* One who claims.
Clairvoyance, klār-voi'ans, *n.* A power attributed to a mesmerised person, by which he discerns objects concealed from sight, &c.
Clam, klam, *vt.* (clamming, clammed). To smear with viscous matter.—*n.* A clamp; a bivalve shell-fish.
Clamant, klam'ant, *a.* Crying aloud; urgent.
Clamber, klam'bêr, *vi.* To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.
Clammy, klam'i, *a.* Sticky; adhesive.
Clamorous, klam'êr-us, *a.* Noisy.
Clamorously, klam'êr-us-li, *adv.* With loud noise.
Clamor, klam'êr, *n.* Loud and continued noise; uproar.—*vi.* To call aloud; to make importunate demands.
Clamorer, klam'êr-êr, *n.* One who clamors.
Clamp, klamp, *n.* A piece of timber or iron, used to strengthen or fasten; a heavy footstep.—*vt.* To fasten or strengthen with clamps; to tread heavily.
Clan, klan, *n.* A family; a tribe; a sect.
Clandestine, klan-des'tin, *a.* Secret; underhand. [cretly.
Clandestinely, klan-des'tin-li, *adv.* Se-
Clang, klang, *vt.* or *i.* To make a sharp sound, as by striking metallic substances.—*n.* A loud sound made by striking together metallic bodies. [sound.
Clangor, klang'gêr, *n.* A clang; a ringing
Clank, klangk, *n.* The loud sound made by the collision of metallic bodies.—*vt.* or *i.* To sound or cause to sound with a clank.
Clannish, klan'ish, *a.* Devoted to the members of one's own clan and illiberal to others.
Clansman, klanz'man, *n.* One belonging to the same clan.
Clap, klap, *vt.* (clapping, clapped or clapt). To strike together so as to make a noise; to strike with something broad; to shut hastily; to pat.—*vi.* To move together suddenly with noise; to strike the hands together in applause. *n.* A noise made by sudden collision; a sudden

explosive sound; a striking of hands in applause. [the tongue of a bell.
Clapper, klap'ér, *n.* He or that which claps;
Claptrap, klap'trap, *n.* Words used merely to gain applause.—*a.* Showy in sentiment.
Claret, kla'ret, *n.* A French red wine.—*a.* Of the colour of claret wine.
Clarification, kla'ri-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The clearing of liquids by chemical means.
Clarifier, kla'ri-fī-ér, *n.* That which clarifies.
Clarify, kla'ri-fī, *vt.* (clarifying, clarified). To purify; to make clear.—*vi.* To become clear, pure, or fine. [with a shrill tone.
Clarion, kla'ri-on, *n.* A kind of trumpet
Clarionet, Clarinet, kla'ri-on-et, kla'rin-et, *n.* A musical wind instrument of wood.
Clary, klā'ri, *n.* A plant of the sage genus.
Clash, klash, *vi.* To make a noise by collision; to meet in opposition; to interfere.—*vt.* To strike noisily together.—*n.* Noisy collision; opposition.
Clasp, klasp, *n.* An embrace; a hook for fastening; a catch.—*vt.* To fasten together with a clasp; to inclose in the hand; to embrace closely.
Clasper, klasp'ér, *n.* One who or that which clasps; the tendril of a vine.
Clasp-knife, klasp'nīf, *n.* A knife the blade of which folds into the handle.
Class, klas, *n.* A rank of persons or things; an order; a group.—*vt.* To arrange in classes.
Classic, klas'ik, *a.* Of the first rank; standard in literary quality; pertaining to Greek and Roman antiquity; pure in style.—*n.* An author of the first rank; a Greek or Roman author of this character; a work of the first rank.
Classical, klas'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to writers of the first rank; pertaining to ancient Greece or Rome; correct; refined (taste, style, &c.).
Classicism, klas'i-sizm, *n.* A classic idiom or style.
Classicist, klas'i-sist, *n.* One versed in the classics; one imbued with classicism.
Classification, klas'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act of forming into a class or classes.
Classify, klas'i-fī, *vt.* (classifying, classified). To distribute into classes.
Clatter, klat'tér, *vi.* To make repeated rattling noises; to talk fast and idly.—*vt.* To cause to rattle.—*n.* A rattling, confused noise.
Clause, klaz, *n.* A member of a sentence; a distinct part of a contract, will, &c.
Clavicle, klav'i-kl, *n.* The collar-bone.
Clavier, klav'i-ér, *n.* The key-board of the pianoforte, &c.
Claw, klą, *n.* The sharp hooked nail of an animal; that which resembles a claw.—*vt.* To scrape, scratch, or tear.
Clay, klā, *n.* A tenacious kind of earth; earth in general; the body.—*vt.* To cover with clay; to purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.
Clayey, klā'ē, *a.* Partaking of clay; like clay.
Claymore, klā'mōr, *n.* A large two-edged sword; a basket-hilted broadsword.
Clean, klēn, *a.* Free from dirt; pure.—*adv.* Quite; fully.—*vt.* To purify; to cleanse.
Cleanliness, klen'li-nes, *n.* State of being cleanly; purity.
Cleanly, klen'li, *a.* Clean in habits; neat. *adv.* In a clean manner; neatly.
Cleanness, klēn'nes, *n.* Freedom from dirt; purity; innocence.
Cleanse, klenz, *vt.* (cleansing, cleansed). To make clean or pure; to free from guilt.
Cleanser, klenz'ér, *n.* One who or that which cleanses.
Clear, klēr, *a.* Bright; shining; open; fair; plain; shrill; cheerful; acute; free from debt; free from guilt; exempt.—*adv.* Manifestly; quite; indicating entire separation.—*vt.* To make clear; to free from obstructions or obscurity; to cleanse; to justify; to make gain as profit; to prepare, as waste land for tillage or pasture; to leap over; to pay customs on a cargo.—*vi.* To become clear; to become fair; to exchange cheques.
Clearance, klēr'ans, *n.* Act of clearing; a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.
Clearer, klēr'ér, *n.* One who or that which clears. [clear understanding.
Clear-headed, klēr'hed-ed, *a.* Having a
Clearing, klēr'ing, *n.* Act of making clear; act of distributing the proceeds of traffic passing over several railways; among bankers, the act of exchanging drafts on each other's houses; a tract of land cleared of wood.
Clearly, klēr'li, *adv.* In a clear manner.
Clear-story, Clere-story, klēr'stō-ri, *n.* The upper story of a cathedral or church.
Cleat, klēt, *n.* A piece of wood or iron in a ship to fasten ropes upon; a wedge.
Cleavable, klēv'a-bl, *a.* That may be cloven.
Cleavage, klēv'āj, *n.* The act or manner of cleaving.
Cleave, klōv, *vi.* (pret. clave, cleaved, pp. cleaved). To stick; to adhere.
Cleave, klēv, *vt.* (pret. clove, cleaved, cleft, pp. cloven, cleaved, cleft). To split; to sever. *vi.* To part asunder.
Cleaver, klēv'ér, *n.* One who cleaves; that which cleaves; a butcher's axe.
Cleek, klēk, *n.* A large hook; an iron-headed club used in golf.
Clef, klef, *n.* A character prefixed to a staff in music to determine the pitch.
Cleft, kleft, *n.* A crevice; a fissure.
Cleg, kleg, *n.* A gadfly; a horse-fly.
Clematis, klem'a-tis, *n.* The generic name of woody climbing plants.
Clemency, kle'men-si, *n.* Mercifulness; mildness; tenderness.
Clement, kle'ment, *a.* Mild; humane.
Clemently, kle'ment-li, *adv.* With clemency.
Clench, klensh, *vt.* To secure; to confirm; to grasp.
Clepsydra, klep'si-dra, *n.* A water-clock.
Clergy, klér'ji, *n.pl.* The body or order of men set apart to the service of God, in the Christian church.
Clergyman, klér'ji-man, *n.* A man in holy orders; a minister of the gospel.
Cleric, kle'rik, *a.* Clerical.—*n.* A clergyman.
Clerical, kle'rik-al, *n.* Pertaining to the clergy, or to a clerk.
Clericalism, kle'rik-al-izm, *n.* Clerical power or influence; sacerdotalism.
Clerk, klärk, *n.* A clergyman; one who reads the responses in church; one who is employed under another as a writer.
Clerkship, klärk'ship, *n.* The office or business of a clerk. [with ability.
Clever, kle'vér, *a.* Adroit; talented; executed
Cleverly, kle'vér-li, *adv.* In a clever manner.
Cleverness, kle'vér-nes, *n.* Quality of being clever; smartness; skill.
Clew, klū, *n.* A clue; the corner of a sail.—*vt.* To truss up (sails) to the yard.
Click, klik, *vi.* To make a small sharp noise, or a succession of such sounds.—*n.* A small sharp sound.
Client, klī'ent, *n.* A person under patronage; one who employs a lawyer. [tively.
Clientele, klī'en-tēl, *n.* One's clients collec-
Cliff, klif, *n.* A precipice; a steep rock.
Cliffy, klif'i, *a.* Having cliffs; craggy.
Climacteric, kli-mak-te'rik, *n.* A critical period in human life.
Climate, klī'māt, *n.* The condition of a country in respect of temperature, dryness, wind, &c.
Climatic, klī-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a climate; limited by a climate.
Climax, klī'maks, *n.* A figure of rhetoric, in

which the language gradually rises in strength and dignity; culmination; acme.

Climb, klīm, *vi.* To creep up step by step; to ascend.—*vt.* To ascend.

Climber, klīm'ėr, *n.* One who climbs; a plant that rises on a support.

Clime, klīm, *n.* A region of the earth.

Clinch, klinsh, *vt.* To rivet; to clench; to make conclusive.—*n.* A catch; a pun.

Clincher, klinsh'ėr, *n.* A kind of nail; a conclusive argument.

Cling, kling, *vi.* (clinging, clung). To hang by twining round; to adhere closely.

Clinic, Clinical, klin'ik, klin'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a sick-bed.—*n.* One confined to bed.

Clink, klingk, *vt.* To cause to ring or jingle. *vi.* To ring.—*n.* A sound made by the collision of small sonorous bodies.

Clinker, klingk'ėr, *n.* A partially vitrified brick; a mass of incombustible slag.

Clinometer, klin-om'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the dip of rock strata.

Clip, klip, *vt.* (clipping, clipped). To shear; to trim with scissors; to cut short.—*n.* Act or product of sheep-shearing.

Clipper, klip'ėr, *n.* One who clips; a sharp fast-sailing vessel.

Clipping, klip'ing, *n.* The act of cutting off; a piece separated by clipping.

Clique, klēk, *n.* A party; a coterie; a set.

Cloak, klōk, *n.* A loose outer garment; a disguise; a pretext.—*vt.* To cover with a cloak; to hide; to veil.

Clock, klok, *n.* A machine which measures time.

Clock-work, klok'wėrk, *n.* The machinery of a clock; well-adjusted mechanism.

Clod, klod, *n.* A lump of earth; a stupid fellow.—*vt.* (clodding, clodded). To pelt with clods. [GROSS.

Cloddy, Clod'i, *a.* Consisting of clods; earthy;

Clodhopper, klod'hop-ėr, *n.* A clown, dolt.

Clog, klog, *vt.* (clogging, clogged). To hinder; to impede; to trammel.—*vi.* To be loaded.—*n.* Hindrance; a shoe with a wooden sole.

Cloggy, klog'i, *a.* That clogs; viscous.

Cloister, kloi's'tėr, *n.* A monastery or nunnery; an arcade round an open court.—*vt.* To shut up in a cloister; to immure.

Close, klōz, *vt.* (closing, closed). To shut; to finish.—*vi.* To come close together; to end; to grapple; to come to an agreement.—*n.* End.

Close, klōs, *a.* Shut fast; tight; dense; near; stingy; trusty; intense; without ventilation; disposed to keep secrets.—*adv.* Tightly; in contact, or very near.—*n.* An inclosed place; precinct of a cathedral.

Close-fisted, klōs'fist-ed, *a.* Niggardly.

Closely, klōs'li, *adv.* In a close manner.

Closet, kloz'et, *n.* A small private apartment. *vt.* To take into a private apartment.

Closing, klōz'ing, *p.a.* That concludes.

Closure, klōz'ūr, *n.* The act of closing; the act of ending a parliamentary debate.

Clot, klot, *n.* A mass of soft or fluid matter concreted.—*vi.* (clotting, clotted). To become thick; to coagulate.

Cloth, kloth, *n.* A woven material or fabric; the covering of a table; the clerical profession.

Clothe, klōTH, *vt.* (clothing, clothed or clad). To put clothes on; to cover or spread over.

Clothes, klōTHz, *n.pl.* of *cloth*. Garments for the body; blankets, &c., on a bed.

Clothes-horse, klōTHz'hors, *n.* A frame to hang clothes on. [cloths or clothes.

Clothier, klōTH'i-ėr, *n.* A maker or seller of

Clothing, klōTH'ing, *n.* Garments in general.

Clotty, klot'i, *a.* Full of clots.

Cloud, kloud, *n.* A collection of visible vapour, suspended in the air; something similar to this; what obscures, threatens, &c.; a great multitude; a mass.—*vt.* To obscure; to darken; to sully; to make to appear sullen.—*vi.* To grow cloudy. [cloudy; gloom.

Cloudiness, kloud'i-nes, *n.* State of being

Cloudless, kloud'les, *a.* Without a cloud; clear.

Cloudlet, kloud'let, *n.* A little cloud.

Cloudy, kloud'i, *a.* Overcast with clouds; dark; not easily understood; indicating gloom.

Clout, klout, *n.* A patch of cloth, leather, &c.; a rag; a blow.—*vt.* To patch; to join clumsily.

Clove, klōv, *n.* The dried spicy bud of an East Indian tree; the tree itself; a small bulb in a compound bulb, as in garlic.

Cloven-footed, Cloven-hooved, klōv'n-fut-ed, klōv'n-hōft, *a.* Having the foot or hoof divided into two parts, as the ox.

Clove-pink, klōv'pingk, *n.* A species of carnation with an odour like that of cloves.

Clover, klō'vėr, *n.* A leguminous plant with three-lobed leaves.

Clown, kloun, *n.* An awkward country fellow; a lout; a professional jester.

Clownish, kloun'ish, *a.* Coarse; rude.

Cloy, kloi, *vt.* To glut; to fill to loathing.

Club, klub, *n.* A cudgel; a card of the suit marked with trefoils; a staff with a heavy head for driving the ball in golf, &c.; an association for some common object; the meeting-place of such an association.—*vt.* To beat with a club.—*vi.* To join for some common object.

Clubbable, klub'a-bl, *a.* Having the qualities that fit a man for a club; social.

Club-footed, klub'fut-ed, *a.* Having short, crooked, or deformed feet.

Club-house, klub'hous, *n.* A house where a club meets.

Club-law, klub'la, *n.* Government by violence; the law of brute force.

Club-room, klub'röm, *n.* The apartment in which a club meets.

Cluck, kluk, *vi.* To make the noise of the hen when calling chickens.—*n.* Such a sound.

Clue, klō, *n.* A ball of thread; a thread serving to guide; something helping to unravel a mystery. [or shrubs.

Clump, klump, *n.* A lump; a cluster of trees

Clumsily, klum'zi-li, *adv.* In a clumsy manner. [clumsy.

Clumsiness, klum'zi-nes, *n.* Quality of being

Clumsy, klum'zi, *a.* Unwieldy; ungainly; rude in make.

Cluster, klus'tėr, *n.* A bunch, as of grapes; a knot; a small crowd.—*vi.* To be or to keep close together; to grow in bunches; to collect in masses.—*vt.* To collect into a body.

Clutch, kluch, *vt.* To seize hold of; to grasp. *n.* A grasp; talon; a merciless hand; something that holds fast.

Clutter, klut'tėr, *n.* A confused noise; a bustle.—*vt.* To crowd together in disorder.—*vi.* To make a bustle. [the bowels, &c.

Clyster, klis'tėr, *n.* An injection to cleanse

Coach, kōch, *n.* A large four-wheeled close vehicle; a tutor.—*vi.* To ride in a coach; to tutor. [the driver of a coach sits.

Coach-box, kōch'boks, *n.* The seat on which

Coachman, kōch'man, *n.* The person who drives a coach.

Coactive, kō-ak'tiv, *a.* Acting in concurrence; compelling; compulsory.

Coadjutor, kō-ad-jū'tėr, *n.* An assistant; a colleague.

Coadjutrix, kō-ad-jū'triks, *n.* A female assistant.

Coagent, kō-ā'jent, *n.* A fellow-agent; an assistant or associate in an act.

Coagulable, kō-ag'ū-la-bl, *a.* Capable of being coagulated.

Coagulate, kō-ag'ū-lāt, *vt.* (coagulating, coagulated). To change from a fluid into a fixed state.—*vi.* To curdle; to congeal.

Coagulation, kō-ag'ū-lā''shon, *n.* Act of coagulating; mass coagulated.
Coal, kōl, *n.* Any combustible substance in a state of ignition; charcoal; a solid, black, fossil substance used as fuel.—*vt.* or *i.* To supply with coals; to take in coals.
Coal-black, kōl'blak, *a.* Black as coal.
Coalesce, kō-al-es', *vi.* (coalescing, coalesced). To grow together; to unite.
Coalescence, kō-al-es'ens, *n.* Act of coalescing; state of being united; union.
Coalescent, kō-al-es'ent, *a.* Coalescing.
Coalition, kō-al-i'shon, *n.* Act of coalescing; union of persons, parties, &c., into one body; alliance; confederation.
Coal-mine, kōl'mīn, *n.* A mine or pit containing mineral coal.
Coal-pit, kōl'pit, *n.* A pit where coal is dug.
Coal-tar, kōl'tär, *n.* A thick, black liquid condensed in the distillation of gas from coal.
Coaly, kōl'i, *a.* Like coal; containing coal.
Coarse, kōrs, *a.* Rude; not refined; crude; inelegant; gross.
Coarsely, kōrs'li, *adv.* In a coarse manner.
Coast, kōst, *n.* The sea-shore; the country near the sea.—*vi.* To sail along a shore; to sail from port to port.
Coaster, kōst'ėr, *n.* A trading vessel which trades from port to port.
Coast-guard, kōst'gärd, *n.* A force employed to guard the coast.
Coasting, kōst'ing, *a.* Sailing along a coast; employed in trade along a coast.
Coastwise, kōst'wīz, *adv.* By way of or along the coast.
Coat, kōt, *n.* An upper garment; vesture, as indicating office; hair or fur covering of animals; a layer; a covering; that on which ensigns armorial are portrayed.—*vt.* To cover; to spread over.
Coating, kōt'ing, *n.* A covering; a thin external layer; cloth for coats.
Coax, kōks, *vt.* To wheedle; to persuade by fondling and flattering.
Coaxer, kōks'ėr, *n.* A wheedler.
Coaxingly, kōks'ing-li, *adv.* By coaxing.
Cob, kob, *n.* A round knob; the head of clover or wheat; a strong pony.
Cobalt, kō'balt, *n.* A mineral of grayish colour, and a metal obtained from it yielding a permanent blue; the blue itself.
Cobble, kob'l, *vt.* (cobbling, cobbled). To mend coarsely, as shoes; to botch.—*n.* A roundish stone.
Cobbler, kob'l-ėr, *n.* A mender of shoes; a clumsy workman; a cooling beverage.
Coble, kō'bl, *n.* A flattish-bottomed boat.
Cobra, Cobra-de-capello, kob'ra, kob'ra-de-ka-pel'lō, *n.* A hooded venomous snake.
Cobweb, kob'web, *n.* A spider's net; something flimsy; old musty rubbish.
Coca, kō'ka, *n.* The dried leaf of a S. American plant which gives power of enduring fatigue.
Cocaine, kō'ka-in, *n.* The active principle of coca, used as a local anæsthetic.
Cochineal, ko'chi-nēl, *n.* An insect which forms a scarlet dye; a dye-stuff consisting of the bodies of these insects.
Cock, kok, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl; the male of other birds; a vane; a person or thing having resemblance to a cock; a chief man; a tap for drawing off liquids; the hammer of a gun; a small pile of hay.—*vt.* To set erect; to set on the head with an air of pertness; to draw back the cock of a gun.
Cockade, kok-ād', *n.* A knot of ribbon worn on the hat.
Cock-a-hoop, kok'a-hup, *a.* Strutting like a cock; triumphant.
Cock-and-bull, kok'and-bul, *a.* Idle; without foundation (applied to stories).
Cockatoo, kok-a-tō', *n.* A crested bird of the parrot kind.
Cockatrice, kok'a-tris, *n.* A fabulous monster hatched from a cock's egg; a basilisk.
Cock-boat, kok'bōt, *n.* A small boat.
Cockchafer, kok'chāf-ėr, *n.* The May-bug, an insect destructive to vegetation.
Cock-crow, Cock-crowing, kok'krō, kok'krō-ing, *n.* Early morning.
Cocker, kok'ėr, *vt.* To pamper.
Cockle, kok'l, *n.* A weed that chokes corn; a small shell-fish; a kind of stove.—*vt.* or *i.* To wrinkle; to shrink.
Cock-loft, kok'loft, *n.* A small loft close under a roof.
Cockney, kok'nē, *n.* An effeminate citizen; a native of London.—*a.* Pertaining to a cockney.
Cockneyism, kok'nē-izm, *n.* The peculiar dialect, pronunciation, &c., of a cockney.
Cockpit, kok'pit, *n.* A pit where game-cocks fight; an apartment in a ship of war, where wounds are dressed.
Cockroach, kok'rōch, *n.* The black beetle.
Cock's-comb, koks'kōm, *n.* The comb of a cock; a plant. *See* COXCOMB.
Cockswain, Coxswain, kok'swān or kok'sn, *n.* The person who steers a boat, or who has the care of a boat and its crew.
Cocktail, kok'tāl, *n.* A species of beetle; a half-bred horse; a kind of beverage.
Coco, Cocoa, kō'kō, *n.* A tropical palm-tree.
Cocoa, kō'kō or kō-kō'a, *n.* The seed of the cacao prepared for a beverage; the beverage itself.
Coco-nut, Cocoa-nut, kō'kō-nut, *n.* The fruit of the coco palm: also *coker-nut*.
Cocoon, kō-kōn', *n.* The silky case in which the silkworm involves itself when still a larva; the envelope of other larvæ.
Cod, kod, *n.* A species of sea fish allied to the haddock; a husk; a pod.
Coddle, kod'l, *vt.* (coddling, coddled). To fondle.
Code, kōd, *n.* A digest of laws; a collection of rules; a system of signals, &c.
Codicil, ko'di-sil, *n.* A writing by way of supplement to a will.
Codification, kōd'i-fi-kā''shon, *n.* Act or process of reducing laws to a code.
Codify, kōd'i-fī, *vt.* (codifying, codified). To reduce to a code.
Codling, Codlin, kod'ling, kod'lin, *n.* A variety of cooking apple.
Codling, kod'ling, *n.* A young codfish.
Cod-liver oil, kod'li-vėr oil, *n.* A medicinal oil obtained from the livers of the cod.
Coefficient, kō-ef-fi'shent, *a.* Jointly efficient; co-operating.—*n.* That which co-operates; a number or quantity that multiplies or measures another.
Coequal, kō-ē'kwal, *a.* Jointly equal.—*n.* One who is equal to another.
Coerce, kō-ėrs', *vt.* (coercing, coerced). To restrain by force; to compel.
Coercion, kō-ėr'shon, *n.* Act of coercing; restraint; compulsion.
Coercive, kō-ėrs'iv, *a.* That has power to coerce; constraining; compulsory.
Coercively, kō-ėrs'iv-li, *adv.* By constraint.
Coessential, kō-es-sen'shal, *a.* One in essence; partaking of the same essence.
Coetaneous, kō-ē-tā'nē-us, *a.* Of the same age; coeval.
Coeternal, kō-ē-tėr'nal, *a.* Equally eternal with another.
Coeval, kō-ē'val, *a.* Of the same age; contemporary.—*n.* One of the same age.
Coexecutor, kō-eks-ek'ū-tėr, *n.* A joint executor.
Coexist, kō-egz-ist', *vi.* To live at the same time with another.
Coexistence, kō-egz-ist'ens, *n.* Existence at the same time with another.
Coexistent, kō-egz-ist'ent, *a.* Existing at the same time with another.

Coextend, kō-eks-tend', *vi.* To extend through the same space or duration with another. [tensive.
Coextensive, kō-eks-ten'siv, *a.* Equally ex-
Coffee, kof'i, *n.* A tree and its fruit or berries; a beverage made from the seeds.
Coffee-house, kof'i-hous, *n.* A house where coffee and refreshments are supplied.
Coffee-room, kof'i-rōm, *n.* A public room in an inn where coffee, &c., is supplied.
Coffer, kof'ėr, *n.* A chest for holding gold, jewels, &c.
Coffer-dam, kof'ėr-dam, *n.* A case of piling, water-tight, serving to exclude water in laying the foundations.
Coffin, kof'in, *n.* The chest in which a dead human body is buried.—*vt.* To inclose in a coffin.
Cog, kog, *n.* The tooth of a wheel.—*vt.* (cogging, cogged). To furnish with cogs; to trick, deceive; to load (dice).—*vi.* To cheat; to lie.
Cogency, kō'jen-si, *n.* Force; persuading power.
Cogent, kō'jent, *a.* Forcible; convincing.
Cogently, kō'jent-li, *adv.* In a cogent manner. [To ponder; to meditate.
Cogitate, ko'jit-āt, *vi.* (cogitating, cogitated).
Cogitation, ko-jit-ā'shon, *n.* Act of thinking much or deeply; reflection.
Cogitative, ko'jit-āt-iv, *a.* Having the power of thinking; given to thought.
Cognac, kō'nyak, *n.* A kind of brandy.
Cognate, kog'nāt, *a.* Born of the same stock; akin; of the same nature.
Cognition, kog-ni'shon, *n.* Knowledge from personal view or experience.
Cognizable, kog'niz-a-bl, *a.* That may be known; that may be tried and determined.
Cognizance, kog'niz-ans, *n.* Knowledge; judicial notice; trial, or right to try; a badge.
Cognizant, kog'niz-ant, *a.* Having knowledge of. [to a family name; a surname.
Cognomen, kog-nō'men, *n.* A name added
Cognominal, kog-no'min-al, *a.* Pertaining to a cognomen or surname.
Cohabit, kō-hab'it, *vi.* To dwell together; to live as husband and wife, though not married.
Cohabitation, kō-hab'it-ā'shon, *n.* Act or state of cohabiting.
Coheir, kō-ār', *n.* A joint heir.
Coheiress, kō-ār'es, *n.* A joint heiress.
Cohere, kō-hēr', *vi.* (cohering, cohered). To stick together; to be consistent.
Coherence, **Coherency**, kō-hēr'ens, kō-hēr'en-si, *n.* The state of being coherent; cohesion; congruity. [consistent.
Coherent, kō-hēr'ent, *a.* Sticking together;
Coherently, kō-hēr'ent-li, *adv.* In a coherent manner.
Cohesion, kō-hē'zhon, *n.* Act of sticking together; the attraction by which bodies are kept together; coherence.
Cohesive, kō-hē'siv, *a.* That has the power of cohering; tending to unite in a mass.
Cohort, kō'hort, *n.* A company of soldiers, among the Romans the tenth part of a legion.
Coif, koif, *n.* A kind of caul or cap.—*vt.* To cover or dress with a coif.
Coiffure, koif'ūr, *n.* A head-dress.
Coil, koil, *vt.* To wind into a ring.—*n.* A ring or rings into which a rope, &c., is wound.
Coin, koin, *n.* A piece of metal stamped, as money; that which serves for payment.—*vt.* To stamp and convert it into money; to mint; to invent; to fabricate.
Coinage, koin'āj, *n.* The act or art of coining; coined money; fabrication.
Coincide, kō-in-sīd', *vi.* (coinciding, coincided). To agree in position; to happen at the same time; to concur.
Coincidence, kō-in'si-dens, *n.* Concurrence; agreement.
Coincident, kō-in'si-dent, *a.* Having coincidence; concurrent; corresponding.
Coiner, koin'ėr, *n.* One who coins; a minter; a forger; an inventor.
Coition, kō-i'shon, *n.* Sexual intercourse.
Coke, kōk, *n.* Coal charred and deprived of gas.—*vt.* (coking, coked). To turn into coke.
Cola, kō'la, *n.* An African tree with nuts containing much caffeine and yielding an invigorating beverage.
Colander, ko'lan-dėr, *n.* A strainer; sieve.
Cold, kōld, *a.* Not hot; chill; indifferent; reserved; stoical; unaffecting.—*n.* Absence of heat; sensation produced by the escape of heat; an ailment occasioned by cold.
Cold-blooded, kōld'blud-ed, *a.* Having cold blood; without sensibility or feeling.
Coldish, kōld'ish, *a.* Somewhat cold.
Coldly, kōld'li, *adv.* In a cold manner.
Coldness, kōld'nes, *n.* Want of heat; unconcern; frigidity of temper; reserve.
Cole, kōl, *n.* A kind of cabbage.
Coleoptera, ko-lē-op'te-ra, *n.pl.* The beetle order of insects.
Coleopterous, ko-lē-op'te-rus, *a.* Having the wings and wing-covers of the beetle family.
Colewort, kōl'wėrt, *n.* A species of cabbage.
Colic, kol'ik, *n.* A painful affection of the intestines.
Collaborator, kol-la'bo-rāt-ėr, *n.* An associate in literary or scientific labour.
Collapse, kol-laps', *n.* A wasting of the body; a sudden and complete failure.—*vi.* (collapsing, collapsed). To fall together, as the sides of a vessel; to break down.
Collar, kol'ėr, *n.* A part of dress that surrounds the neck; something worn round the neck.—*vt.* To seize by the collar; to put a collar on; to roll up and bind with a cord.
Collar-bone, kol'ėr-bōn, *n.* Each of the two bones of the neck.
Collate, kol-lāt', *vt.* (collating, collated). To lay together and compare, as books, &c.; to place in a benefice; to gather and place in order.—*vi.* To place in a benefice.
Collateral, kol-lat'ėr-al, *a.* Placed side by side; running parallel; descending from the same stock, but not one from the other; connected.—*n.* A kinsman.
Collation, kol-lā'shon, *n.* Act of collating; that which is collated; a light repast.
Collative, kol-lāt'iv, *a.* Relating to church livings where the bishop and patron are one and the same person.
Collator, kol-lāt'ėr, *n.* One who collates.
Colleague, kol'lēg, *n.* An associate in office.
Collect, kol-lekt', *vt.* To bring together; to gain by information; to infer or deduce.—*vi.* To run together; to accumulate.
Collect, kol'ekt, *n.* A short comprehensive prayer; a short prayer adapted to a particular occasion. [sessed.
Collected, kol-lekt'ed, *p.a.* Cool; self-pos-
Collectedly, kol-lekt'ed-li, *adv.* In a collected state or manner.
Collection, kol-lek'shon, *n.* Act of collecting; that which is collected.
Collective, kol-lekt'iv, *a.* Gathered into a mass; congregated; united.
Collectively, kol-lekt'iv-li, *adv.* In a collected state; in a mass or body.
Collectivism, kol-lek'tiv-izm, *n.* The doctrine that the state should own or control the land and all means of production.
Collector, kol-lekt'ėr, *n.* One who collects; one who collects customs or taxes.
College, kol'lej, *n.* A society of men, invested with certain powers, engaged in some common pursuit; a seminary of the higher learning; the building occupied for such purposes.
Collegian, kol-lē'ji-an, *n.* A member of a college; a student.

Collegiate, kol-lē'ji-āt, *a.* Pertaining to a college.
Collide, kol-līd', *vi.* (colliding, collided). To strike against each other, to meet in opposition. [Scotland, much used for sheep
Collie, Colly, kol'i, *n.* A dog common in
Collier, kol'yėr, *n.* One who works in a coal-mine; a ship that carries coals.
Colliery, kol'yėr-i, *n.* A coal-mine.
Collimate, kol'li-māt, *vt.* To adjust to the proper line of sight. [same language
Colliniual, kol-lin'gwal, *a.* Speaking the
Collision, kol-li'zhon, *n.* Act of striking together; state of contrariety; conflict.
Collocate, kol'lō-kāt, *vt.* To place; to set; to station. [cating; disposition.
Collocation, kol-lō-kā'shon, *n.* Act of collo-
Collodion, kol-lō'di-on, *n.* A solution of gun-cotton in ether, forming a thin film
Collop, kol'lop, *n.* A slice of meat.
Colloquial, kol-lō'kwi-al, *a.* Pertaining to common conversation or discourse.
Colloquialism, kol-lō'kwi-al-izm, *n.* A colloquial form of expression.
Colloquy, kol'lō-kwi, *n.* A speaking together; mutual discourse; dialogue
Collude, kol-lūd', *vi.* (colluding, colluded). To conspire in a fraud; to connive
Collusion, kol-lū'zhon, *n.* Fraud by concert.
Collusive, kol-lū'siv, *a.* Fraudulently concerted. [and a purgative got from it.
Colocynth, kol'ō-sinth, *n.* A kind of gourd
Colon, kō'lon, *n.* A mark of punctuation, thus (:); the largest of the intestines.
Colonel, kėr'nel, *n.* The chief commander of a regiment of troops.
Colonelcy, kėr'nel-si, *n.* The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.
Colonial, ko-lō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to a colony.—*n.* A person belonging to a colony.
Colonialism, ko-lō'ni-al-izm, *n.* A phrase, idiom, or practice peculiar to a colony.
Colonist, ko'lon-ist, *n.* An inhabitant of a colony.
Colonization, ko'lon-īz-ā"shon, *n.* Act of colonizing, or state of being colonized.
Colonize, ko'lon-īz, *vt.* (colonizing, colonized). To establish a colony in; to migrate to and settle in as inhabitants.
Colonnade, ko-lon-ād', *n.* A range of columns placed at regular intervals.
Colony, kol'lō-ni, *n.* A body of people transplanted from their mother country to inhabit some distant place; the country colonized.
Colophon, ko'lo-fon, *n.* An inscription or device on the last page of a book.
Colossal, kō-los'al, *a.* Huge; gigantic.
Colossus, kō-los'us, *n.*; pl. **-lossi**. A statue of gigantic size.
Color, kul'ėr, *n.* That which gives bodies different appearances independently of form; a pigment; complexion; appearance to the mind; pretence; (*pl.*) a flag.—*vt.* To give some kind of color to; to give a specious appearance to; to exaggerate in representation *vi.* To show color; to blush.
Colorable, kul'ėr-a-bl, *a.* Designed to cover or conceal; specious; plausible
Color-blindness, kul'ėr-blind-nes, *n.* Inability to distinguish colors
Colored, kul'ėrd, *a.* Tinged, having a specious appearance; of a dark skin
Coloring, kul'ėr-ing, *n.* Act of giving a color; color applied; a specious appearance; fair artificial representation.
Colorist, kul'ėr-ist, *n.* One who colors, a painter who excels in coloring.
Colorless, kul'ėr-les, *a.* Destitute of color.
Colporteur, kol'pōr-tėr, *n.* One who travels for the sale or distribution of moral books, &c.
Colt, kōlt, *n.* A young male of the horse kind, a young foolish fellow.
Coltish, kōlt'ish, *a.* Like a colt; wanton; gay.
Columbine, ko'lum-bin, *n.* A plant of the buttercup family; the female companion of Harlequin in pantomimes.
Columbium, kō-lum'bi um, *n.* A rare metal.
Column, ko'lum, *n.* A pillar; a body of troops; a perpendicular section of a page; a perpendicular line of figures.
Columnar, ko-lum'nėr, *a.* Formed in columns; having the form of columns.
Colure, kō-lūr', *n.* Either of two great circles of the heavens, passing through the solstitial and the equinoctial points of the ecliptic.
Coma, kō'ma, *n.* Deep sleep; stupor; the hair-like envelope round the nucleus of a comet.
Comatose, Comatous, kō'ma-tōs, kō'ma-tus, *a.* Pertaining to coma; lethargic.
Comb, kōm, *n.* An instrument for separating hair, wool, &c.; the crest of a cock; honey-comb. *vt.* To separate and adjust with a comb.
Combat, kom'bat, *vi.* To fight; to act in opposition.—*vt.* To oppose; to resist.—*n.* A fighting; an engagement; a duel.
Combatable, kom-bat'a-bl, *a.* That may be combated, disputed, or opposed.
Combatant, kom'bat-ant, *a.* Contending.—*n.* One who combats. [combat.
Combative, kom'bat-iv, *a.* Disposed to
Combinable, kom-bin'a-bl, *a.* Capable of combining.
Combination, kom-bin-ā'shon, *n.* Act of combining; state of being combined; union; confederacy; a close-fitting under-garment.
Combine, kom-bin, *vt.* (combining, combined). To cause to unite; to join.—*vi.* To come into union; to coalesce; to league together.—*n.* A union.
Combined, kom-bīnd', *a.* United closely; produced by combination.
Combustibility, kom-bus'ti-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being combustible.
Combustible, kom-bust'i-bl, *a.* Capable of catching fire; inflammable.—*n.* A substance easily set on fire.
Combustion, kom-bust'shon, *n.* A burning; chemical combination, attended with heat and light.
Come, kum, *vi.* (coming, pret. came, pp. come). To move hitherward; to draw nigh; to arrive; to happen; to appear; to rise; to result. [writer of comedies.
Comedian, ko-mē'di-an, *n.* An actor or
Comedy, ko'mē-di, *n.* A drama of the lighter kind.
Comeliness, kum'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being comely; good looks. [becoming.
Comely, kum'li, *a.* Good-looking; handsome;
Comestible, kom'es-ti-bl, *n.* An eatable.
Comet, kom'et, *n.* A heavenly body having a luminous tail or train. [like a comet.
Cometary, kom'et-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or
Comfit, kum'fit, *n.* A dry sweetmeat.
Comfort, kum'fėrt, *vt.* To console; to gladden. *n.* Consolation; relief; moderate enjoyment.
Comfortable, kum'fėrt-a-bl, *a.* Enjoying or giving comfort. [comfortable manner.
Comfortably, kum'fėrt-a-bli, *adv.* In a
Comforter, kum'fėrt-ėr, *n.* One who comforts; the Holy Spirit; a woollen scarf.
Comfortless, kum'fėrt-les, *a.* Destitute of comfort; forlorn; wretched. [comical.
Comic, kom'ik, *a.* Relating to comedy;
Comical, kom'ik-al, *a.* Raising mirth; funny.
Comically, kom'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a comical manner.
Coming, kum'ing, *p.a.* Future.—*n.* Approach.
Comique, kom-ēk', *n.* A comic actor or singer.
Comity, ko'mi-ti, *n.* Courtesy; civility.
Comma, kom'ma, *n.* A mark of punctuation, thus (,); an interval in music.

Command, kom-mand', *vt.* To order; to govern; to have at one's disposal.—*vi.* To have chief power.—*n.* Order; control; power of overlooking; power of defending.
Commandant, kom-man-dant', *n.* A commanding officer of a place or forces.
Commander, kom-mand'ėr, *n.* One who commands; an officer in the navy, between a lieutenant and captain.
Commandery, kom-man'dėr-i, *n.* Among certain knights and religious orders, a district under a member called a commander.
Commanding, kom-mand'ing, *a.* Exercising command; overlooking a wide view.
Commandment, kom-mand'ment, *n.* A command; a precept of the moral law.
Commemorable, kom-mem'o-ra-bl, *a.* Worthy to be commemorated.
Commemorate, kom-mem'o-rāt, *vt.* To call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honour and solemnity.
Commemoration, kom-mem'o-rā"shon, *n.* Solemn celebration.
Commemorative, kom-mem'o-rāt-iv, *a.* Tending to preserve in remembrance.
Commence, kom-mens', *vi.* (commencing, commenced). To take the first step; to begin to be.—*vt.* To begin; to originate.
Commencement, kom-mens'ment, *n.* Beginning; rise; origin; first existence.
Commend, kom-mend', *vt.* To commit to the care of; to recommend; to praise.
Commendable, kom-mend'a-bl, *a.* Worthy of praise.
Commendam, kom-men'dam, *n.* An ecclesiastical benefice intrusted to a qualified person till an incumbent is provided.
Commendation, kom-men-dā'shon, *n.* Praise; recommendation; compliments.
Commendatory, kom-mend'a-to-ri, *a.* That serves to commend; containing praise.
Commensal, kom-men'sal, *n.* One that eats at the same table; one living with another.
Commensurability, kom-men'sūr-a-bil"-i-ti, *n.* The capacity of having a common measure. [Having a common measure.
Commensurable, kom-men'sūr-a-bl, *a.*
Commensurate, kom-men'sūr-āt, *a.* Proportional; having equal measure.
Commensurately, kom-men'sūr-āt-li, *adv.* Correspondingly; adequately.
Comment, kom-ment', *vi.* To make remarks or criticisms.—*vt.* To annotate.—*n.* kom'ment. An explanatory note; criticism.
Commentary, kom'ment-a-ri, *n.* Book of comments; an historical narrative.
Commentator, kom'ment-āt-ėr, *n.* One who writes annotations; an expositor.
Commerce, kom'mėrs, *n.* Exchange of goods by barter or purchase; trade; intercourse.
Commercial, kom-mėr'shal, *a.* Pertaining to commerce; trading; mercantile.
Commercially, kom-mėr'shal-li, *adv.* In a commercial manner or view.
Commination, kom-mi-nā'shon, *n.* A threat; recital of God's threatenings on stated days. [ening.
Comminatory, kom-mi'na-to-ri, *a.* Threat-
Commingle, kom-ming'gl, *vt.* To blend.—*vi.* To unite together.
Comminute, kom'mi-nūt, *vt.* To make small or fine; to pulverize.
Comminution, kom-mi-nū'shon, *n.* Act of comminuting; pulverization.
Commiserate, kom-miz'ė-rāt, *vt.* (commiserating, commiserated). To pity; to condole with. [Act of commiserating; pity.
Commiseration, kom-miz'ė-rā"shon, *n.*
Commissariat, kom-mis-sā'ri-at, *n.* The department of an army which supplies provisions, &c.; the officers in this department.
Commissary, kom'mis-sa-ri, *n.* A delegate; an officer of a bishop; an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, clothing, &c., for an army.
Commission, kom-mi'shon, *n.* Trust; warrant; a written document, investing one with an office; allowance made to an agent, &c., for transacting business; a body of men joined in an office or trust, or their appointment; perpetration.—*vt.* To appoint; to depute
Commissionaire, kom-mi-shon-ār', *n.* A porter or messenger.
Commissioned, kom-mi'shond, *a.* Furnished with a commission.
Commissioner, kom-mi'shon-ėr, *n.* One commissioned to perform some office.
Commissure, kom'mis-sūr, *n.* A joint or seam; juncture.
Commit, kom-mit', *vt.* (committing, committed). To intrust; to consign; to send to prison; to perpetrate; to endanger or compromise (one's self).
Commitment, kom-mit'ment, *n.* The act of committing; a sending to prison.
Committal, kom-mit'al, *n.* The act of committing in the various senses of the verb.
Committee, kom-mit'tē, *n.* A body of persons appointed to manage any matter.
Commix, kom-miks', *vt.* To blend; to mix.
Commixture, kom-miks'tūr, *n.* Act of mixing together; compound.
Commode, kom-mōd', *n.* A kind of small sideboard; a lady's head-dress; a night-stool.
Commodious, kom-mō'di-us, *a.* Convenient; spacious and suitable.
Commodiously, kom-mō'di-us-li, *adv.* In a commodious manner; suitably.
Commodity, kom-mo'di-ti, *n.* Something useful; any article of commerce; (*pl.*) goods; merchandise.
Commodore, kom'mo-dōr, *n.* A naval officer lower than an admiral.
Common, kom'mon, *a.* Having no separate owner; general; usual; of no rank; of little value.—*n.* An open public ground; *pl.* the untitled people; the lower House of Parliament; food at a common table; food in general.
Commonable, kom'mon-a-bl, *a.* Held in common; that may be pastured on.
Commonage, kom'mon-āj, *n.* The right of pasturing on a common.
Commonalty, Commonality, kom'on-al-ti, kom-on-al'i-ti, *n.* The common people.
Commoner, kom'on-ėr, *n.* One of the common people; a member of the House of Commons; a student of Oxford, not dependent for support on the foundation.
Commonly, kom'mon-li, *adv.* Usually.
Commonplace, kom'mon-plās, *n.* A usual topic; a trite saying.—*a.* Ordinary; trite.
Common-sense, kom'mon-sens, *n.* Sound practical judgment.
Commonweal, kom'on-wēl, *n.* A commonwealth; the state.
Commonwealth, kom'mon-welth, *n.* The public good; the state; body politic; a form of government; a republic.
Commotion, kom-mō'shon, *n.* Violent agitation; tumultuous disorder.
Commune, kom-mūn', *vi.* (communing, communed). To confer; to meditate
Commune, kom'mūn, *n.* A small administrative district in France; a socialist body who ruled over Paris in 1871.
Communicable, kom-mū'ni-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being imparted to another.
Communicably, kom mū'ni-ka-bli, *adv.* With communication.
Communicant, kom-mū'ni-kant, *n.* One who communicates; a partaker of the Lord's supper.
Communicate, kom-mū'ni-kāt, *vt* (communicating, communicated). To cause to be

common to others; to impart, as news, disease, &c.; to bestow; to reveal.—*vi.* To share with others; to partake of the Lord's supper; to have intercourse; to correspond.

Communication, kom-mū'ni-kā"shon, *n.* Act of communicating; that which is communicated; a letter or despatch received; a passage from one place to another.

Communicative, kom-mū'ni-kāt-iv, *a.* Ready to communicate; not reserved.

Communion, kom-mūn'yon, *n.* A mutual participation in anything; mutual intercourse; concord; celebration of the Lord's supper.

Communism, kom'mūn-izm, *n.* The doctrine of a community of property.

Communist, kom'mūn-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrines of communism.

Community, kom-mū'ni-ti, *n.* Mutual participation; the public; a society of persons under the same laws.

Commutability, kom-mūt'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being commutable.

Commutable, kom-mūt'a-bl, *a.* That may be exchanged; convertible into money.

Commutation, kom-mū-tā'shon, *n.* Exchange; change; substitution of a less for a greater penalty.

Commutative, kom-mūt'āt-iv, *a.* Relative to exchange; interchangeable.

Commute, kom-mūt', *vt.* (commuting, commuted). To exchange; to put one thing for another.

Compact, kom-pakt', *a.* Closely united; solid, dense; brief.—*vt.* To consolidate; to unite firmly —*n.* kom'pakt. An agreement; a contract.

Compactly, kom-pakt'li, *adv.* Closely; densely; tersely.

Companion, kom-pan'yon, *n.* A comrade; an associate; one of the lowest rank in an order of knighthood; a raised cover to the cabin stair of a merchant vessel.

Companionable, kom-pan'yon-a-bl, *a.* Fitted to be an agreeable companion; sociable.

Companionship, kom-pan'yon-ship, *n.* Fellowship; association.

Company, kum'pa-ni, *n.* Companionship; an assembly of persons; partners in a firm; a division of a regiment under a captain; the crew of a ship.—*vi.* To associate with.

Comparable, kom'pa-ra-bl, *a.* That may be compared; being of equal regard.

Comparably, kom'pa-ra-bli, *adv.* By comparison; so as to be compared.

Comparative, kom-pa'ra-tiv, *a.* Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute.

Comparatively, kom-pa'ra-tiv-li, *adv.* By comparison.

Compare, kom-pār', *vt.* (comparing, compared). To bring together and examine the relations between; to estimate one by another; to inflect in the degrees of signification.—*vi.* To hold comparison.

Comparison, kom-pa'ri-son, *n.* Act of comparing; state of being compared; relation; the formation of an adjective in its degrees of signification; a simile.

Compartment, kom-pārt'ment, *n.* A division or part of a general design.

Compass, kum'pas, *n.* A round; a circuit; limit; extent; range; an instrument for directing the course of ships; an instrument for describing circles (often in *pl.*).—*vt.* To pass round; to inclose; to obtain; to contrive.

Compassable, kum'pas-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being accomplished.

Compassion, kom-pa'shon, *n.* Fellow-suffering; pity; sympathy.

Compassionate, kom-pa'shon-āt, *a.* Ready to pity; sympathizing.—*vt.* To pity.

Compassionately, kom-pa'shon-āt-li, *adv.* With compassion; mercifully.

Compatibility, kom-pat'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being compatible.

Compatible, kom-pat'i-bl, *a.* Consistent; suitable; not incongruous.

Compatibly, kom-pat'i-bli, *adv.* Fitly.

Compatriot, kom-pā'tri-ot, *n.* One of the same country.

Compeer, kom-pēr', *n.* An equal; an associate.

Compel, kom-pel', *vt.* (compelling, compelled). To drive; to urge; to necessitate.

Compellable, kom-pel'a-bl, *a.* That may be compelled.

Compellation, kom-pel-lā'shon, *n.* An addressing; a ceremonious appellation.

Compend, **Compendium**, kom'pend, kom-pen'di-um, *n.* An abridgment; a summary; an epitome.

Compendious, kom-pen'di-us, *a.* Short; comprehensive; concise.

Compendiously, kom-pen'di-us-li, *adv.* In a short or brief manner; summarily.

Compensate, kom-pens'āt, *vt.* (compensating, compensated). To give equal value to; to make amends for; to requite.—*vi.* To make amends; to supply an equivalent.

Compensation, kom-pens-ā'shon, *n.* Act of compensating; recompense.

Compensatory, kom-pens'a-to-ri, *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends.

Compete, kom-pēt', *vi.* (competing, competed). To strive for the same thing as another; to contend.

Competence, **Competency**, kom'pē-tens, kom'pē-ten-si, *n.* Suitableness; sufficiency; legal capacity or right.

Competent, kom'pē-tent, *a.* Suitable; sufficient; qualified; having adequate right.

Competently, kom'pē-tent-li, *adv.* Sufficiently; adequately.

Competition, kom-pē-ti'shon, *n.* Contest for the same object; rivalry.

Competitive, kom-pet'it-iv, *a.* Relating to competition; carried out by competition.

Competitor, kom-pet'it-ėr, *n.* One who competes; a rival; an opponent.

Compilation, kom-pi-lā'shon, *n.* Act of compiling; that which is compiled; a work made up of parts from various authors.

Compile, kom-pīl', *vt.* (compiling, compiled). To gather from various sources; to draw up by collecting parts from different authors.

Compiler, kom-pīl'ėr, *n.* One who compiles.

Complacence, **Complacency**, kom-plā'sens, kom-plā'sen-si, *n.* A feeling of quiet satisfaction; complaisance.

Complacent, kom-plā'sent, *a.* Showing complacency; complaisant.

Complacently, kom-plā'sent-li, *adv.* In a complacent manner; softly.

Complain, kom-plān', *vi.* To express grief or distress; to lament; to express dissatisfaction; to make a formal accusation.

Complainant, kom-plān'ant, *n.* One who complains; a plaintiff.

Complaint, kom-plānt', *n.* Expression of grief, censure, &c.; accusation; malady.

Complaisance, kom'plā-zans, *n.* A pleasing deportment; courtesy; urbanity.

Complaisant, kom'plā-zant, *a.* Pleasing in manners; desirous to please; courteous.

Complaisantly, kom'plā-zant-li, *adv.* With complaisance.

Complement, kom'plē-ment, *n.* That which fills up; full quantity or number.

Complementary, kom-plē-ment'a-ri, *a.* Completing; supplying a deficiency.

Complete, kom-plēt', *a.* Having no deficiency; finished; total; absolute.—*vt.* (completing, completed). To make complete; to finish; to fulfil.

Completely, kom-plēt'li, *adv.* Fully.

Completeness, kom-plēt'nes, *n.* State of being complete; perfection.
Completion, kom-plē'shon, *n.* Act of completing; state of being complete; fulfilment; accomplishment. [involved; composite.
Complex, kom'pleks, *a.* Of various parts;
Complexion, kom-plek'shon, *n.* The colour of the face; general appearance.
Complexional, kom-plek'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to complexion.
Complexity, kom-pleks'i-ti, *n.* State of being complex; intricacy.
Complexly, kom'pleks-li, *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply. [consent.
Compliance, kom-plī'ans, *n.* Submission;
Compliant, kom-plī'ant, *a.* Yielding; bending; submissive; obliging. [yielding manner.
Compliantly, kom-plī'ant-li, *adv.* In a
Complicacy, kom'pli-ka-si, *n.* A state of being complex or intricate.
Complicate, kom'pli-kāt, *vt.* (complicating, complicated). To make complex or intricate; to entangle [intricate.
Complicated, kom'pli-kāt-ed, *p.a.* Involved;
Complication, kom-pli-kā'shon, *n.* That which consists of many things involved; entanglement; intricacy.
Complicity, kom-plis'i-ti, *n.* State or condition of being an accomplice.
Compliment, kom'pli-ment, *n.* Act or expression of civility or regard; delicate flattery; a favour bestowed.—*vt.* To pay a compliment to; to congratulate; to praise.
Complimentary, kom-pli-ment'a-ri, *a.* Containing compliment; flattering.
Compline, kom'plin, *n.* In the Roman Catholic Church, the last service at night.
Complot, kom'plot, *n.* A joint plot.—*vt.* and *i.* To plot together.
Comply, kom-plī', *vi.* (complying, complied). To yield; to assent; to acquiesce.
Component, kom-pōn'ent, *a.* Composing; forming an element of a compound.—*n.* A constituent part; ingredient.
Comport, kom-pōrt', *vi.* To agree; to suit.—*vt.* To bear or carry (one's self); to behave.
Compose, kom-pōz', *vt.* (composing, composed). To form by uniting; to constitute; to write; to calm; to set types in printing.
Composed, kom-pōzd', *p.a.* Calm; sedate.
Composedly, kom-pōz'ed-li, *adv.* Calmly.
Composer, kom-pōz'ėr, *n.* An author, especially a musical author.
Composite, kom'po-zit or -zīt, *a.* Compound; noting a rich order of architecture; noting plants whose flowers are arranged in dense heads.
Composition, kom-pō-zi'shon, *n.* Act of composing; a mixture; a literary or musical work; arrangement; agreement to receive or pay part of a debt in place of the whole; the part paid; act of setting types.
Compositor, kom-poz'it-ėr, *n.* One who sets types. [ture.
Compost, kom'pōst, *n.* A mixture for man-
Composure, kom-pō'zhūr, *n.* A settled frame of mind; calmness; tranquillity.
Compound, kom-pound', *vt.* and *i.* To put together; to mix; to adjust; to discharge a debt by paying a part.—*a.* kom'pound. Composed of two or more ingredients, words, or parts.—*n.* A mass composed of two or more elements; inclosure in which houses stand.
Compounder, kom-pound'ėr, *n.* One who compounds.
Comprehend, kom-prē-hend', *vt.* To embrace within limits; to understand.
Comprehensible, kom-prē-hens'i-bl, *a.* That may be comprehended; intelligible.
Comprehension, kom-prē-hen'shon, *n.* Act of comprehending; power of comprehending; understanding.
Comprehensive, kom-prē-hens'iv, *a.* Comprising much; capacious; able to understand.
Comprehensively, kom-prē-hens'iv-li, *adv.* In a comprehensive manner.
Compress, kom-pres', *vt.* To press together; to squeeze; to condense.—*n.* kom'pres. A soft mass or bandage used in surgery.
Compressed, kom-prest', *p.a.* Pressed together; flattened; condensed.
Compressibility, kom-pres'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being compressible.
Compressible, kom-pres'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being compressed.
Compression, kom-pre'shon, *n.* Act of compressing; state of being compressed.
Comprise, kom-prīz', *vt.* (comprising, comprised). To embrace; to contain; to inclose.
Compromise, kom'prō-mīz, *n.* An amicable agreement to settle differences; mutual concession.—*vt.* To settle by mutual concessions; to involve; to endanger the interests of.
Comptroller, kon-trōl'ėr, *n.* A controller; an officer who examines the accounts of collectors of public money.
Compulsion, kom-pul'shon, *n.* Act of compelling; state of being compelled; force.
Compulsive, kom-pul'siv, *a.* Having power to compel.
Compulsively, kom-pul'siv-li, *adv.* By force.
Compulsory, kom-pul'so-ri, *a.* Constraining; coercive; obligatory.
Compunction, kom-pungk'shon, *n.* Remorse; contrition.
Compunctious, kom-pungk'shus, *a.* Implying or feeling compunction.
Compurgation, kom-pėr-gā'shon, *n.* Act of justifying a man by the oath of others.
Compurgator, kom-pėr'gāt-ėr, *n.* One who swears to another's innocence.
Computable, kom-pūt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being computed.
Computation, kom-pū-tā'shon, *n.* Act or process of computing; reckoning.
Compute, kom-pūt', *vt.* (computing, computed). To count; to estimate.
Comrade, kom'rād, *n.* A mate; a companion; an associate.
Comradeship, kom'rād-ship, *n.* State of being a comrade or comrades.
Con, kon, *vt.* (conning, conned). To learn; to fix in the mind; to peruse carefully; to direct the steering of (a ship).
Concatenate, kon-ka'tē-nāt, *vt.* To link together; to unite in a series.
Concatenation, kon-ka'tē-nā"shon, *n.* A series of things depending on each other.
Concave, kon'kāv, *a.* Hollow, as the inner surface of a sphere; opposed to convex.—*n.* A hollow; an arch or vault.
Concavity, kon-kav'i-ti, *n.* Hollowness; a concave surface.
Conceal, kon-sēl', *vt.* To hide; to secrete; to disguise. [concealed.
Concealable, kon-sēl'a-bl, *a.* That may be
Concealment, kon-sēl'ment, *n.* Act of concealing; state of being concealed; a hiding-place.
Concede, kon-sēd', *vt.* (conceding, conceded). To yield; to grant.—*vi.* To make concession.
Conceit, kon-sēt', *n.* Conception; fancy; self-flattering opinion; vanity.
Conceited, kon-sēt'ed, *a.* Vain; egotistical.
Conceivable, kon-sēv'a-bl, *a.* That may be imagined or understood.
Conceivably, kon-sēv'a-bli, *adv.* In a conceivable or intelligible manner.
Conceive, kon-sēv', *vt.* (conceiving, conceived). To form in the womb; to take into the mind; to comprehend.—*vi.* To become pregnant; to have or form an idea.
Concentrate, kon-sen'trāt or kon', *vt* (con-

centrating, concentrated). To bring together; to direct to one object; to condense.
Concentration, kon-sen-trā'shon, *n.* Act of concentrating; state of being concentrated.
Concentrative, kon-sen'trāt-iv, *a.* Tending to concentrate.
Concentric, kon-sen'trik, *a.* Having a common centre.
Concept, kon'sept, *n.* An object conceived by the mind; a general notion of a class of objects.
Conception, kon-sep'shon, *n.* Act of conceiving; state of being conceived; thing conceived; image in the mind; mental faculty which originates ideas.
Conceptualist, kon-sep'tū-al-ist, *n.* One who holds that the mind can give independent existence to general conceptions.
Concern, kon-sėrn', *vt.* To belong to; to affect the interest of; to make anxious.—*n.* That which relates to one; affair; care; anxiety; a commercial establishment.
Concerned, kon-sėrnd', *a.* Interested; anxious.
Concerning, kon-sėrn'ing, *prep.* Having relation to; respecting.
Concernment, kon-sėrn'ment, *n.* Affair; concern; solicitude.
Concert, kon-sėrt', *vt.* To plan together; to contrive.—*n.* kon'sėrt. Agreement in a design; harmony; performance of a company of players, singers, &c.
Concerted, kon-sėrt'ed, *p.a.* Mutually contrived; done in concert.
Concertina, kon-sėrt-ē'na, *n.* A musical instrument of the accordion species.
Concerto, kon-chār'tō, *n.* A musical composition for one principal instrument, with accompaniments for a full orchestra.
Concession, kon-se'shon, *n.* Act of conceding; the thing yielded; a grant.
Concessive, kon-ses'iv, *a.* Implying concession.
Conch, kongk, *n.* A marine shell.
Conchoidal, kong-koi'dal, *a.* With curves like shells.
Conchology, kong-kol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine or science of shells.
Conciliate, kon-si'li-āt, *vt.* (conciliating, conciliated). To bring to friendliness; to win the favour or consent; to reconcile; to propitiate.
Conciliation, kon-si'li-ā"shon, *n.* Act of gaining favour or affection.
Conciliator, kon-si'li-āt-ėr, *n.* One who conciliates or reconciles.
Conciliatory, kon-si'li-a-to-ri, *a.* Tending to conciliate; pacific.
Concise, kon-sīs', *a.* Brief; abridged; comprehensive.
Concisely, kon-sīs'li, *adv.* Briefly.
Conciseness, kon-sīs'nes, *n.* Brevity.
Concision, kon-si'shon, *n.* A cutting off; conciseness.
Conclave, kon'klāv, *n.* A private apartment; the assembly of cardinals for the election of a pope; a close assembly.
Conclude, kon-klūd', *vt.* (concluding, concluded). To end; to decide; to deduce.—*vi.* To end; to form a final judgment.
Conclusion, kon-klū'zhon, *n.* Act of concluding; that which is concluded; inference; consequence; final decision; end.
Conclusive, kon-klū'siv, *a.* That concludes or determines; final; convincing.
Conclusively, kon-klū'siv-li, *adv.* Decisively; with final determination.
Concoct, kon-kokt', *vt.* To devise; to plot.
Concoction, kon-kok'shon, *n.* Act of concocting; a mixture or preparation.
Concomitance, Concomitancy, kon-kom'i-tans, kon-kom'i-tan-si, *n.* A being together or in connection with another thing.
Concomitant, kon-kom'it-ant, *a.* Accompanying; concurrent.—*n.* An accompaniment; a connected circumstance.
Concord, kong'kord, *n.* Union in feelings, opinions, &c.; harmony; agreement of words in construction.
Concordance, kon-kord'ans, *n.* Agreement; index of the principal words of a book.
Concordant, kon-kord'ant, *a.* Agreeing together; correspondent; harmonious
Concordat, kon-kord'at, *n.* An agreement made by a sovereign with the pope relative to ecclesiastical matters.
Concourse, kong'kōrs, *n.* Confluence; an assembly; crowd.
Concrete, kon'krēt, *a.* Composed of particles united in one mass; congealed; existing in a subject; not abstract.—*n.* A mass formed by concretion; a hard mass formed of lime, sand, &c.—*vi.* kon-krēt' (concreting, concreted). To unite in a mass; to become solid.
Concretely, kon-krēt'li, *adv.* In a concrete manner.
Concretion, kon-krē'shon, *n.* Act of concreting; state of being concreted; a mass concreted.
Concubinage, kon-kū'bin-āj, *n.* The living together as husband and wife without being married.
Concubine, kong'kū-bīn, *n.* A woman who cohabits with a man; a mistress.
Concupiscence, kon-kū'pis-ens, *n.* Lust.
Concupiscent, kon-kū'pis-ent, *a.* Lustful.
Concur, kon-kėr', *vi.* (concurring, concurred). To unite; to agree; to assent.
Concurrence, kon-ku'rens, *n.* Act of concurring; union; joint action.
Concurrent, kon-ku'rent, *a.* Acting together.—*n.* That which concurs; joint cause.
Concurrently, kon-ku'rent-li, *adv.* With concurrence; unitedly.
Concuss, kon-kus', *vt.* (concussing, concussed). To force by threats; to intimidate.
Concussion, kon-ku'shon, *n.* A violent shock.
Concussive, kon-kus'iv, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking; agitating.
Condemn, kon-dem', *vt.* To pronounce to be wrong; to censure; to sentence.
Condemnation, kon-dem-nā'shon, *n.* Act of condemning; state of being condemned; sentence; cause of blame.
Condemnatory, kon-dem'na-to-ri, *a.* Condemning; bearing condemnation.
Condensable, kon-dens'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being condensed.
Condensation, kon-dens-ā'shon, *n.* Act of condensing; state of being condensed.
Condense, kon-dens', *vt.* (condensing, condensed). To reduce in compass; to reduce from a gaseous to a liquid or solid state.—*vi.* To become dense; to grow thick.
Condenser, kon-dens'ėr, *n.* One who or that which condenses; a vessel in which vapours are reduced to liquid by coldness; a chamber in which steam is condensed.
Condescend, kon-dē-send', *vi.* To descend from the privileges of superior rank; to deign.
Condescending, kon-dē-send'ing, *a.* Yielding to inferiors; patronizing.
Condescendingly, kon-dē-send'ing-li, *adv.* In a condescending manner.
Condescension, kon-dē-sen'shon, *n.* Act of condescending; courtesy; complaisance.
Condign, kon-dīn', *a.* Deserved; suitable.
Condignly, kon-dīn'li, *adv.* Suitably.
Condiment, kon'di-ment, *n.* Seasoning; relish.
Condition, kon-di'shon, *n.* State; case; external circumstances; temper; stipulation.
Conditional, kon-di'shon-al, *a.* Depending on conditions; not absolute.
Conditionally, kon-di'shon-al-li, *adv.* With certain limitations.
Conditioned, kon-di shond, *a.* Having a certain condition, state, or qualities.

Condole, kon-dōl', *vi.* (condoling, condoled). To grieve with another; to sympathize.
Condolement, kon-dōl'ment, *n.* Sympathetic grief; sorrow with others.
Condolence, kon-dōl'ens, *n.* Act of condoling; expression of sympathy.
Condone, kon-dōn', *vt.* (condoning, condoned). To pardon; to imply forgiveness of.
Condor, kon'dor, *n.* A S. American vulture.
Conduce, kon-dūs', *vi.* (conducing, conduced). To lead; to tend; to contribute.
Conducive, kon-dūs'iv, *a.* Having a tendency to promote.
Conduct, kon'dukt, *n.* Personal behaviour; management; escort.—*vt.* kon-dukt'. To lead or guide; to escort; to manage; to behave (one's self); to transmit, as heat, &c.
Conductible, kon-dukt'i-bl, *a.* That may be conducted.
Conduction, kon-duk'shon, *n.* Property by which bodies transmit heat or electricity.
Conductive, kon-dukt'iv, *a.* Having the physical property of conducting.
Conductor, kon-dukt'ėr, *n.* A leader; a director; a body that transmits heat, electricity, &c. [conductor.
Conductress, kon-duk'tres, *n.* A female
Conduit, kon'dit or kun'dit, *n.* A channel or pipe to convey water, &c., or to drain off filth; a channel or passage.
Cone, kōn, *n.* A solid body having a circle for its base, and tapering to a point; the fruit of firs, pine-trees, &c.
Confabulate, kon-fab'ū-lāt, *vi.* (confabulating, confabulated). To talk familiarly.
Confabulation, kon-fab'ū-lā"shon, *n.* Easy conversation; familiar talk.
Confection, kon-fek'shon, *n.* A mixture; a sweetmeat.
Confectionary, kon-fek'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to confections.—*n.* A place where sweetmeats are made.
Confectioner, kon-fek'shon-ėr, *n.* One who makes or sells sweetmeats.
Confectionery, kon-fek'shon-ė-ri, *n.* Sweetmeats in general; confections.
Confederacy, kon-fe'de-ra-si, *n.* A confederation; the parties united by a league.
Confederate, kon-fe'de-rāt, *a.* Allied by treaty.—*n.* One united with others in a league. *vt.* and *i.* (confederating, confederated). To unite in a league.
Confederation, kon-fe'de-rā"shon, *n.* A league; alliance, particularly of states, &c.
Confer, kon-fėr', *vi.* (conferring, conferred). To consult together.—*vt.* To give or bestow.
Conference, kon'fėr-ens, *n.* A meeting for consultation, or for the adjustment of differences; bestowal.
Confess, kon-fes', *vt.* To own, as a crime, debt, &c.; to admit; publicly to declare adherence to; to hear a confession, as a priest. *vi.* To make confession.
Confessedly, kon-fes'ed-li, *adv.* Avowedly.
Confession, kon-fe'shon, *n.* Act of confessing; that which is confessed; a formulary of articles of faith; a creed.
Confessional, kon-fe'shon-al, *n.* The place where a priest sits to hear confessions.
Confessor, kon-fes'ėr, *n.* One who confesses; a priest who hears confession.
Confidant, kon'fi-dant, *n.m.*; **Confidante,** kon-fi-dant', *n.f.* A confidential friend.
Confide, kon-fid', *vi.* (confiding, confided). To trust wholly; to have firm faith (with *in*). *vt.* To intrust; to commit to the charge of.
Confidence, kon'fi-dens, *n.* Firm belief or trust; self-reliance; boldness; assurance; a secret. [trusting; assured; dogmatical.
Confident, kon'fi-dent, *a.* Having confidence;
Confidential, kon-fi-den'shal, *a.* Enjoying confidence; trusty; private; secret.
Confidentially, kon-fi-den'shal-li, *adv.* In confidence. [dent manner; positively.
Confidently, kon'fi-dent-li, *adv.* In a confi-
Confiding, kon-fid'ing, *a.* Trusting; reposing confidence.
Configuration, kon-fig'ūr-ā"shon, *n.* External form; contour. [confined.
Confinable, kon-fīn'a-bl, *a.* That may be
Confine, kon'fin, *n.* Boundary; territory near the end; border (generally in *pl.*).—*vt.* kon-fīn' (confining, confined). To restrain; to limit; to shut up; to imprison.—**To be confined,** to be in childbed.
Confined, kon-fīnd', *a.* Limited; secluded; close. [ment; seclusion; childbirth.
Confinement, kon-fīn'ment, *n.* Imprison-
Confirm, kon-fėrm', *vt.* To make firm or more firm; to establish; to make certain; to administer the rite of confirmation to.
Confirmation, kon-fėrm-ā'shon, *n.* Act of confirming; additional evidence; ratification; the laying on of a bishop's hands in the rite of admission to the privileges of a Christian.
Confirmative, kon-fėr'ma-tiv, *a.* Tending to confirm or establish; confirmatory.
Confirmatory, kon-fėrm'ā-to-ri, *a.* That serves to confirm.
Confirmed, kon-fėrmd', *a.* Fixed; settled in certain habits, state of health, &c.
Confirmer, kon-fėrm'ėr, *n.* One who or that which confirms.
Confiscable, kon-fis'ka-bl, *a.* That may be confiscated; liable to forfeiture.
Confiscate, kon'fis-kāt or kon-fis'kāt, *vt.* (confiscating, confiscated). To seize as forfeited to the public treasury. [confiscating.
Confiscation, kon-fis-kā'shon, *n.* Act of
Confiscator, kon'fis-or kon-fis'kāt-ėr, *n.* One who confiscates. [or tending to forfeiture.
Confiscatory, kon-fis'ka-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining
Conflagration, kon-fla-grā'shon, *n.* A great fire.
Conflict, kon'flikt, *n.* A struggle; clashing of views or statements.—*vi.* kon-flikt'. To meet in opposition; to be antagonistic.
Conflicting, kon-flikt'ing, *a.* Contradictory.
Confluence, kon'flū-ens, *n.* A flowing together; meeting, or place of meeting, of rivers; a concourse; a crowd.
Confluent, kon'flū-ent, *a.* Flowing together; running into each other; united.
Conflux, kon'fluks, *n.* A flowing together; a concourse; a crowd.
Conform, kon-form', *vt.* To cause to be of the same form; to adapt.—*vi.* To comply.
Conformable, kon-for'ma-bl, *a.* In harmony or conformity; suitable; compliant; *geol.* lying in parallel planes.
Conformably, kon-for'ma-bli, *adv.* Suitably.
Conformation, kon-for-mā'shon, *n.* The act of conforming; structure; configuration.
Conformist, kon-for'mist, *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with the worship of the established church.
Conformity, kon-for'mi-ti, *n.* Agreement; resemblance; compliance with.
Confound, kon-found', *vt.* To confuse; to astound; to overthrow; to mistake.
Confounded, kon-foun'ded, *a.* Excessive; odious; detestable; reprehensible.
Confoundedly, kon-foun'ded-li, *adv.* Shamefully; odiously; detestably.
Confraternity, kon-fra-tėr'ni-ti, *n.* A brotherhood; a society or body of men.
Confrere, kong-frār, *n.* A colleague.
Confront, kon-frunt', *vt.* To face; to oppose; to bring into the presence of; to set together for comparison.
Confucian, kon-fū'shi-an, *a.* and *n.* Pertaining to, or a follower of, Confucius, the famous Chinese philosopher.
Confuse, kon-fūz', *vt.* (confusing, confused).

To mix without order; to derange; to confound; to disconcert. [concerted.
Confused, kon-fūzd', *p.a.* Perplexed; disconcerted.
Confusedly, kon-fūz'ed-li, *adv.* In a confused manner. [barrassment.
Confusion, kon-fū'zhon, *n.* Disorder; embarrassment.
Confutable, kon-fūt'a-bl, *a.* That may be confuted.
Confutation, kon-fūt-ā'shon, *n.* Act of confuting; refutation; overthrow.
Confute, kon-fūt', *vt.* (confuting, confuted). To prove to be false; to refute.
Congé, kon'jē, *n.* Leave to depart; leave-taking; a bow. Also the form **Congee** (kon'jē), and sometimes as a verb: to take leave; to make a bow (congeeing, congeed).
Congeal, kon-jēl', *vt.* To freeze; to coagulate. *vi.* To pass from a fluid to a solid state.
Congelation, kon-jēl-ā'shon, *n.* Act or process of congealing; mass congealed.
Congener, kon'je-nėr, *n.* One of the same origin or kind.
Congenial, kon-jē'ni-al, *a.* Of like taste or disposition; kindly; adapted.
Congeniality, kon-jē'ni-al"i-ti, *n.* Natural affinity; suitableness.
Congenital, kon-jen'it-al, *a.* Pertaining to an individual from his birth.
Conger, kong'gėr, *n.* The sea-eel.
Congeries, kon-jē'ri-ēz, *n.* A heap or pile; a collection of several bodies in one mass.
Congest, kon-jest', *vt.* and *i.* To accumulate to excess, as blood, population, &c.
Congestion, kon-jest'shon, *n.* Excessive accumulation; undue fulness of blood-vessels in an organ. [gestion.
Congestive, kon-jest'iv, *a.* Indicating con-
Conglobate, kon-glōb'āt, *a.* Formed into a globe.—*vt.* To form into a ball.
Conglobation, kon-glōb-ā'shon, *n.* Act of forming into a ball; a round body.
Conglomerate, kon-glom'ėr-āt, *a.* Gathered into a ball; composed of fragments of rock cemented together.—*n.* A rock composed of pebbles cemented together.—*vt.* To gather into a ball or round mass.
Conglomeration, kon-glom'ėr-ā"shon, *n.* Act of conglomerating; state of being conglomerated; a mixed mass.
Conglutinate, kon-glū'tin-āt, *vt.* To glue together; to heal by uniting.
Conglutination, kon-glū'tin-ā"shon, *n.* Act of conglutinating; union.
Conglutinative, kon-glū'tin-āt-iv, *a.* Having the power of conglutinating.
Congratulate, kon-grat'ū-lāt, *vt.* (congratulating, congratulated). To express sympathy to in good fortune; to felicitate.
Congratulation, kon-grat'ū-lā"shon, *n.* Act of congratulating; expression of sympathetic joy at another's good fortune.
Congratulator, kon-grat'ū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who offers congratulations.
Congratulatory, kon-grat'ū-lā-to-ri, *a.* Expressing congratulation.
Congregate, kong'grē-gāt, *vt.* (congregating, congregated). To collect together.—*vi.* To come together; to assemble.
Congregation, kong-grē-gā'shon, *n.* Act of congregating; an assembly; an assembly met for divine worship.
Congregational, kong-grē-gā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a congregation, or to the Congregationalists.
Congregationalist, kong-grē-gā'shon-al-ist, *n.* One who adheres to the system in which each separate congregation or church forms an independent body.
Congress, kong'gres, *n.* An assembly; a meeting of ambassadors, &c., for the settlement of affairs between different nations; the legislature of the United States.
Congressional, kon-gre'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a congress.
Congreve, kong'grēv, *n.* A kind of lucifer match.—**Congreve rocket**, an iron rocket for use in war.
Congruence, **Congruency**, kong'grų-ens, kong'grų-en-si, *n.* Accordance; consistency.
Congruent, kong'grų-ent, *a.* Suitable; agreeing; correspondent.
Congruity, kon-grų'i-ti, *n.* Suitableness; accordance; consistency.
Congruous, kong'grų-us, *a.* Accordant; suitable; consistent. [consistently.
Congruously, kong'grų-us-li, *adv.* Suitably;
Conic, **Conical**, kon'ik, kon'ik-al, *a.* Having the form of a cone; pertaining to a cone.
Conically, kon'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the form of a cone. [which treats of the cone.
Conics, kon'iks, *n.* That part of geometry
Coniferous, kō-nif'ėr-us, *a.* Bearing cones, as the pine, fir, &c.
Conirostral, kō-i-ros'tral, *a.* Having a thick conical beak, as crows and finches.
Conjecturable, kon-jek'tūr-a-bl, *a.* That may be conjectured or guessed.
Conjectural, kon-jek'tūr-al, *a.* Depending on conjecture.
Conjecture, kon-jek'tūr, *n.* Supposition; opinion without proof; surmise.—*vt.* (conjecturing, conjectured). To judge by guess; to surmise.—*vi.* To form conjectures.
Conjoin, kon-join', *vt.* To join together; to unite; to associate. [associated.
Conjoint, kon-joint', *a.* United; connected;
Conjointly, kon-joint'li, *adv.* Jointly.
Conjugal, kon'jū-gal, *a.* Pertaining to marriage; connubial. [ally; connubially.
Conjugally, kon'jū-gal-li, *adv.* Matrimoni-
Conjugate, kon'jū-gāt, *vt.* (conjugating, conjugated). To join together; to inflect (a verb) through its several forms.—*a.* Joined in pairs kindred in origin and meaning.
Conjugation, kon-jū-gā'shon, *n.* The act of conjugating; the inflection of verbs; a class of verbs similarly conjugated. [current.
Conjunct, kon-jungkt', *a.* Conjoined; con-
Conjunction, kon-jungk'shon, *n.* Act of joining; state of being joined; connection; a connecting word.
Conjunctive, kon-jungk'tiv, *a.* Serving to unite; subjunctive. [conjunction.
Conjunctively, kon-jungk'tiv-li, *adv.* In
Conjunctly, kon-jungkt'li, *adv.* Jointly.
Conjuncture, kon-jungk'tūr, *n.* A combination of important events; a crisis.
Conjuration, kon-jū-rā'shon, *n.* The act of conjuring; an incantation; a spell.
Conjure, kon-jūr', *vt.* (conjuring, conjured). To call upon solemnly; to beseech.
Conjure, kun'jėr, *vt.* (conjuring, conjured). To summon up by enchantments.—*vi.* To practise the arts of a conjurer.
Conjurer, **Conjuror**, kun'jėr-ėr, *n.* An enchanter; one who practises legerdemain.
Conjury, kun'jėr-i, *n.* Magic; legerdemain.
Connate, kon'nāt, *a.* Born with another; being of the same birth; united in origin.
Connatural, kon-na'tūr-al, *a.* Connected by nature; innate; congenital.
Connect, kon-nekt', *vt.* To conjoin; to combine; to associate.—*vi.* To unite or cohere together; to have a close relation.
Connectedly, kon-nekt'ed-li, *adv.* In a connected manner.
Connection, **Connexion**, kon-nek'shon, *n.* Act of connecting; state of being connected; a relation by blood or marriage; relationship.
Connective, kon-nekt'iv, *a.* Having the power of connecting; tending to connect.—*n.* A word that connects other words and sentences; a conjunction. [which connects.
Connector, kon-nekt'ėr, *n.* One who or that

Connivance, Connivence kon-nīv'ans, kon-nīv'ens, *n.* Voluntary blindness to an act; pretended ignorance.

Connive, kon-nīv', *vi.* (conniving, connived). To wink; to pretend ignorance or blindness; to forbear to see (with *at*).

Conniver, kon-nīv'ėr, *n.* One who connives.

Connoisseur, kon'i-sūr, *n.* A judge of any art, particularly painting and sculpture.

Connotation, kon-ō-tā'shon, *n.* That which constitutes the meaning of a word.

Connote, kon-nōt', *vt.* (connoting, connoted). To include in the meaning; to imply.

Connubial, kon-nū'bi-al, *a.* Pertaining to marriage; conjugal; matrimonial.

Conoid, kōn'oid, *n.* A body resembling a cone.—*a.* Resembling a cone. Also *conoidal.*

Conquer, kong'ker, *vt.* To gain by force; to vanquish; to subjugate; to surmount.—*vi.* To overcome; to gain the victory.

Conquerable, kong'kėr-a-bl, *a.* That may be conquered or subdued.

Conqueror, kong'kėr-ėr, *n.* A victor.

Conquest, kong'kwest, *n.* Act of conquering; that which is conquered; a gaining by struggle.

Consanguineous, kon-san-gwin'ē-us, *a.* Of the same blood; related by birth.

Consanguinity, kon-san-gwin'i-ti, *n.* Relationship by blood.

Conscience, kon'shens, *n.* Internal knowledge or judgment of right and wrong; the moral sense, morality.

Conscientious, kon-shi-en'shus, *a.* Regulated by conscience; scrupulous.

Conscientiously, kon-shi-en'shus-li, *adv.* In a conscientious manner.

Conscionable, kon'shon-a-bl, *a.* Reasonable.

Conscious, kon'shus, *a.* Knowing in one's own mind; knowing by sensation or perception; aware; sensible; self-conscious.

Consciously, kon'shus-li, *adv.* In a conscious manner.

Consciousness, kon'shus-nes, *n.* State of being conscious; perception of what passes in one's own mind; sense of guilt or innocence.

Conscript, kon'skript, *a.* Registered; enrolled.—*n.* One compulsorily enrolled to serve in the army or navy.

Conscription, kon-skrip'shon, *n.* A compulsory enrolment for military or naval service.

Consecrate, kon'sē-krāt, *vt.* (consecrating, consecrated). To appropriate to sacred uses; to dedicate to God.—*a.* Sacred; consecrated.

Consecration, kon-sē-krā'shon, *n.* Act of consecrating; ordination of a bishop.

Consecutive, kon-sek'ū-tiv, *a.* Following in regular order; following logically.

Consecutively, kon-sek'ū-tiv-li, *adv.* In a consecutive manner.

Consent, kon-sent', *n.* Agreement to what is proposed; concurrence; compliance.—*vi.* To be of the same mind; to assent; to comply.

Consentient, kon-sen'shi-ent, *a.* Consenting; agreeing; accordant.

Consequence, kon'sē-kwens, *n.* That which follows as a result; inference; importance.

Consequent, kon'sē-kwent, *a.* Following, as the natural effect, or by inference.—*n.* Effect; result; inference.

Consequential, kon-sē-kwen'shal, *a.* Following as the effect; pompous.

Consequentially, kon-sē-kwen'shal-li, *adv.* By consequence; pompously.

Consequently, kon'sē-kwent-li, *adv.* By consequence; therefore.

Conservancy, kon-sėrv'an-si, *n.* Conservation; preservation; official supervision.

Conservation, kon-sėrv-ā'shon, *n.* Preservation; the keeping of a thing entire.

Conservatism, kon-sėrv'at-izm, *n.* The political principles of Conservatives.

Conservative, kon-sėrv'at-iv, *a.* Preservative; adhering to existing institutions.—*n.* One opposed to political changes of a radical nature; a Tory.

Conservatoire, kong-sėr-vä-twär, *n.* A public establishment for the study of music.

Conservator, kon'sėrv-āt-ėr, *n.* A preserver; a custodian; a guardian.

Conservatory, kon-serv'a-to-ri, *n.* A greenhouse for exotics.

Conserve, kon-serv', *vt.* (conserving, conserved). To keep in a sound state; to candy or pickle.—*n.* kon'sėrv. That which is conserved, particularly fruits.

Consider, kon-si'dėr, *vt.* To fix the mind on; to ponder; to have respect to; to regard to be. *vi.* To think seriously; to ponder.

Considerable, kon-si'dėr-a-bl, *a.* Worthy of consideration; moderately large.

Considerably, kon-si'dėr-a-bli, *adv.* In a considerable degree.

Considerate, kon-si'dėr-āt, *a.* Given to consideration; mindful of others; deliberate.

Considerately, kon-si'dėr-āt-li, *adv.* In a considerate manner.

Consideration, kon-si-dėr-ā''shon, *n.* Mental view; serious deliberation; importance; motive of action; an equivalent.

Considering, kon-si'dėr-ing, *prep.* Taking into account; making allowance for.

Consign, kon-sīn', *vt.* To deliver over to another by agreement; to intrust; to commit; to deposit. [whom goods are consigned.

Consignee, kon-sīn-ē', *n.* The person to

Consigner, Consignor, kon-sī'nėr, kon-sī'nor, *n.* The person who consigns.

Consignment, kon-sīn'ment, *n.* Act of consigning; the thing consigned.

Consist, kon-sist', *vi.* To be in a fixed state; to be comprised; to be made up; to be compatible; to agree.

Consistence, Consistency, kon-sis'tens, kon-sis'ten-si, *n.* A degree of density; firmness or coherence; harmony; agreement.

Consistent, kon-sis'tent, *a.* Fixed; firm; not contradictory; compatible.

Consistently, kon-sis'tent-li, *adv.* In a consistent manner.

Consistorial, kon-sis-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a consistory.

Consistory, kon'sis-to-ri, *n.* A spiritual court; the court of a diocesan bishop; college of cardinals. [ation; alliance; fellowship.

Consociation, kon-sō'shi-ā''shon, *n.* Associ-

Consolable, kon-sōl'a-bl, *a.* That may be consoled or comforted.

Consolation, kon-sōl-ā'shon, *n.* A solace; alleviation of misery; what helps to cheer; what gives comfort.

Consolatory, kon-sol'a-to-ri, *a.* Tending to give solace; assuaging grief.

Console, kon-sōl', *vt.* (consoling, consoled). To comfort; to soothe; to cheer.

Console, kon'sōl, *n.* A bracket to support a cornice, vase, &c.

Consolidate, kon-sol'id-āt, *vt.* (consolidating, consolidated). To make solid or firm; to unite into one; to compact.—*vi.* To grow firm and solid.

Consolidation, kon-sol'id-ā''shon, *n.* Act of consolidating; state of being consolidated.

Consols, kon'solz, *n. pl.* A portion of the public debt of Great Britain.

Consonance, kon'sō-nans, *n.* Concord; agreement; consistency.

Consonant, kon'sō-nant, *a.* Having agreement; accordant; consistent.—*n.* A letter always sounded with a vowel.

Consonantal, kon-sō-nant'al, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a consonant.

Consort, kon'sort, *n.* A partner; a wife or husband; a companion.—*vi.* kon-sort'. To associate; to accord.

Conspectus, kon-spek'tus, *n.* A comprehensive view of a subject; abstract or sketch.
Conspicuous, kon-spik'ū-us, *a.* Standing clearly in view; manifest; distinguished.
Conspicuously, kon-spik'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a conspicuous manner.
Conspiracy, kon-spi'ra-si, *n.* A plot; a treasonable combination.
Conspirator, kon-spi'rāt-ėr, *n.* One who engages in a plot or conspiracy.
Conspire, kon-spīr', *vi.* (conspiring, conspired). To plot; to combine for some evil purpose; to tend to one end.
Constable, kun'sta-bl, *n.* An officer of the peace; a policeman.
Constabulary, kon-stab'ū-la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to constables.—*n.* The body of constables in a city, county, &c.
Constancy, kon'stan-si, *n.* Uniformity; steadfastness; lasting affection.
Constant, kon'stant, *a.* Steadfast; perpetual; assiduous; resolute.—*n.* That which remains unchanged; a fixed quantity.
Constantly, kon'stant-li, *adv.* In a constant manner.
Constellation, kon-stel-lā'shon, *n.* A group of fixed stars; an assemblage of splendours or excellences.
Consternation, kon-stėr-nā'shon, *n.* Prostration of the mind by terror, dismay, &c.
Constipate, kon'sti-pāt, *vt.* (constipating, constipated). To make costive.
Constipation, kon-sti-pā'shon, *n.* Costiveness.
Constituency, kon-stit'ū-en-si, *n.* The body of constituents.
Constituent, kon-stit'ū-ent, *a.* Forming; existing as an essential part.—*n.* An elector; an essential part.
Constitute, kon'sti-tūt, *vt.* (constituting, constituted). To set up or establish; to compose; to appoint; to make and empower.
Constitution, kon-sti-tū'shon, *n.* The particular frame or character of the body or mind; established form of government; a system of fundamental laws; a particular law.
Constitutional, kon-sti-tū'shon-al, *a.* Adherent in the human constitution; consistent with the civil constitution; legal.—*n.* A walk for the sake of health.
Constitutionalism, kon-sti-tū'shon-alizm, *n.* The theory of constitutional rule; adherence to a constitution.
Constitutionalist, Constitutionist, kon-sti-tū'shon-al-ist, kon-sti-tū'shon-ist, *n.* An adherent to the constitution.
Constitutionally, kon-sti-tū'shon-al-li, *adv.* In consistency with the constitution.
Constitutive, kon'sti-tūt-iv, *a.* That constitutes; having power to enact, establish, &c.
Constrain, kon-strān', *vt.* To urge by force; to necessitate; to restrain.
Constrainable, kon-strān'a-bl, *a.* That may be constrained.
Constrained, kon-strānd', *a.* With a certain constraint or want of freedom; forced.
Constraint, kon-strānt', *n.* Necessity; reserve; restraint.
Constrict, kon-strikt', *vt.* To draw together; to contract.
Constriction, kon-strik'shon, *n.* Contraction.
Constrictive, kon-strik'tiv, *a.* Tending to contract or compress.
Constrictor, kon-strikt'ėr, *n.* That which constricts; a muscle that closes an orifice; a serpent which crushes its prey.
Construct, kon-strukt', *vt.* To build; to frame with contrivance; to devise.
Construction, kon-struk'shon, *n.* Structure; arrangement of words in a sentence; sense; interpretation.
Constructional, kon-struk'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to construction.
Constructive, kon-strukt'iv, *a.* Having ability to construct; created or deduced by construction; inferred.
Constructively, kon-strukt'iv-li, *adv.* In a constructive manner; by fair inference.
Construe, kon'strū, *vt.* (construing, construed). To arrange words so as to discover the sense of a sentence; to interpret.
Consubstantial, kon-sub-stan'shal, *a.* Having the same substance; co-essential.
Consubstantiality, kon-sub-stan'shi-al"i-ti, *n.* Participation of the same nature.
Consubstantiation, kon-sub-stan'shi-ā"shon, *n.* The doctrine of the presence of the body and blood of Christ in the sacramental elements.
Consuetude, kon'swē-tūd, *n.* Custom.
Consul, kon'sul, *n.* One of the two chief magistrates of ancient Rome; a person appointed by government to reside in a foreign country, and protect the commercial interests of his own country.
Consular, kon'sūl-ėr, *a.* Pertaining to a consul.
Consulate, kon'sūl-āt, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or residence of a consul.
Consulship, kon'sul-ship, *n.* The office of a consul, or the term of his office.
Consult, kon-sult', *vi.* To seek the opinion of another; to deliberate in common; to consider.—*vt.* To ask advice of; to refer to for information; to have regard to.
Consultation, kon-sult-ā'shon, *n.* Act of consulting; a meeting for deliberation.
Consulter, kon-sult'ėr, *n.* One who consults.
Consulting, kon-sult'ing, *a.* Giving advice; used for consultations.
Consumable, kon-sūm'a-bl, *a.* That may be consumed.
Consume, kon-sūm', *vt.* (consuming, consumed). To reduce to nothing; to burn up; to squander.—*vi.* To waste away slowly; to be exhausted.
Consumer, kon-sūm'ėr, *n.* One who consumes.
Consummate, kon'sum-āt, *vt.* To finish; to perfect.—*a.* Complete; perfect.
Consummately, kon-sum'āt-li, *adv.* Completely; perfectly.
Consummation, kon-sum-ā'shon, *n.* Act of consummating; end; perfection.
Consumption, kon-sum'shon, *n.* Act of consuming; quantity consumed; a gradual wasting away of the body; phthisis.
Consumptive, kon-sum'tiv, *a.* Affected with or inclined to consumption or phthisis.
Contact, kon'takt, *n.* A touching together; close union or juncture of bodies.
Contagion, kon-tā'jon, *n.* Communication of a disease by contact; poisonous emanation; infection.
Contagious, kon-tā'jus, *a.* Caught or communicated by contact; infectious.
Contagiously, kon-tā'jus-li, *adv.* In a contagious manner; by contagion.
Contain, kon-tān', *vt.* To hold; to be able to hold; to comprise; to restrain.
Containable, kon-tān'a-bl, *a.* That may be contained or comprised.
Containant, Container, kon-tā'nant, kon-tā'nėr, *n.* One who or that which contains.
Contaminate, kon-tam'in-āt, *vt.* To corrupt; to taint; to vitiate.
Contamination, kon-tam'in-ā"shon, *n.* Pollution; defilement; taint.
Contango, kon-tang'gō, *n.* A sum of money paid to a seller of stock for accommodating a buyer by putting off the time of payment.
Contemn, kon-tem', *vt.* To despise; to scorn.
Contemner, kon-tem'ėr, *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.
Contemplate, kon-tem'plāt or kon'tem-plat, *vt.* To view with continued attention; to meditate on; to design; to purpose.—*vi.* To study; to meditate.

Contemplation, kon-tem-plā'shon, *n.* Act of contemplating; meditation.
Contemplative, kon-tem'plāt-iv, *a.* Given to contemplation; thoughtful.
Contemporaneous, kon-tem'pō-rā"nē-us, *a.* Living or being at the same time.
Contemporaneously, kon-tem'pō-rā"nē-us-li, *adv.* At the same time.
Contemporary, kon-tem'pō-ra-ri, *a.* Living or occurring at the same time.—*n.* One who lives at the same time with another.
Contempt, kon-temt', *n.* Act of contemning; scorn; disregard; disobedience to the rules, &c., of a court.
Contemptible, kon-tem'ti-bl, *a.* Worthy of contempt; despicable; vile; mean.
Contemptibly, kon tem'ti-bli, *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly.
Contemptuous, kon-tem'tū-us, *a.* Manifesting contempt; scornful; insolent.
Contemptuously, kon-tem'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a contemptuous manner.
Contend, kon-tend', *vi.* To strive; to vie; to dispute; to wrangle.
Contender, kon-tend'ėr, *n.* One who contends.
Content, kon-tent', *a.* Easy in mind; satisfied.—*vt.* To satisfy the mind of; to please or gratify.—*n.* State of being contented; contentment. Kon-tent' or kon'tent, things contained in a vessel, book, &c.: in these senses *pl.*; capacity; space occupied: in these senses *sing.*
Contented, kon-tent'ed, *a.* Satisfied; easy in mind.
Contentedly, kon-tent'ed-li, *adv.* In a contented manner.
Contention, kon-ten'shon, *n.* Struggle; quarrel; debate; emulation.
Contentious, kon-ten'shus, *a.* Quarrelsome.
Contentment, kon-tent'ment, *n.* State of being contented; satisfaction; content.
Conterminous, Conterminal, kon-tėr'min-us, kon-tėr'min-al, *a.* Having the same bounds; contiguous.
Contest, kon-test', *vt.* To call in question; to strive for.—*vi.* To strive; to contend; to emulate.—*n.* kon'test. Struggle for victory; encounter; debate; competition.
Contestable, kon-test'a-bl, *a.* That may be contested; disputable; controvertible.
Context, kon'tekst, *n.* The parts which precede or follow a passage quoted.
Contexture, kon-teks'tūr, *n.* The interweaving of several parts into one body; disposition of parts; texture.
Contiguity, kon-ti-gū'i-ti, *n.* State of being contiguous; proximity.
Contiguous, kon-tig'ū-us, *a.* Touching one another; in contact; adjacent.
Contiguously, kon-tig'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a contiguous manner or position.
Continence, Continency, kon'ti-nens, kon'ti-nen-si, *n.* Restraint of the desires and passions; chastity; temperance.
Continent, kon'ti-nent, *a.* Chaste; moderate.—*n.* A connected tract of land of great extent; the mainland of Europe.
Continental, kon-ti-nent'al, *a.* Pertaining to a continent, particularly Europe.
Continently, kon'ti-nent-li, *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely.
Contingence, Contingency, kon-tin'jens, kon-tin'jen-si, *n.* Quality of being contingent; an event which may occur; chance; juncture.
Contingent, kon-tin'jent, *a.* Happening by chance; incidental; dependent upon an uncertainty.—*n.* A contingency; a quota; a quota of troops for a joint enterprise.
Contingently, kon-tin'jent-li, *adv.* Accidentally: dependently.
Continual, kon-tin'ū-al, *a.* Not intermittent; uninterrupted; often repeated.
Continually, kon-tin'ū-al-li, *adv.* Constantly; always.
Continuance, kon-tin'ū-ans, *n.* Permanence in one state; duration.
Continuation, kon-tin'ū-ā"shon, *n.* Succession; extension; prolongation.
Continuator, kon-tin'ū-āt-ėr, *n.* One who continues anything begun by another.
Continue, kon-tin'ū, *vi.* (continuing, continued). To remain in a state or place; to be durable; to persevere; to be steadfast.—*vt.* To prolong; to extend; to persevere in.
Continuedly, kon-tin'ūd-li, *adv.* Without ceasing.
Continuer, kon-tin'ū-ėr, *n.* A continuator.
Continuity, kon-ti-nū'i-ti, *n.* Close union of parts; unbroken texture; cohesion.
Continuous, kon-tin'ū-us, *a.* Joined together closely; conjoined; continued.
Continuously, kon-tin'ū-us-li, *adv.* Without interruption.
Contort, kon-tort', *vt.* To twist; to writhe; to draw or pull awry.
Contortion, kon-tor'shon, *n.* A writhing; wry motion; distortion.
Contortionist, kon-tor'shon-ist, *n.* An acrobat who practises contortions of the body.
Contour, kon-tör', *n.* The line that bounds a body; outline.
Contraband, kon'tra-band, *n.* Illegal traffic; smuggling.—*a.* Prohibited.
Contrabandist, kon'tra-band-ist, *n.* One who deals in contraband goods; a smuggler.
Contract, kon-trakt', *vt.* To draw together; to cause to shrink; to reduce; to betroth; to bring on; to incur.—*vi.* To shrink up; to make a mutual agreement.—*n.* kon'trakt. Agreement; bond; the writing which contains stipulations; betrothment.
Contracted, kon-trakt'ed, *a.* Limited; narrow; mean.
Contractedly, kon-trakt'ed-li, *adv.* In a contracted manner.
Contractibility, kon-trakt'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* Capability of being contracted.
Contractible, kon-trakt'i-bl, *a.* Capable of contraction.
Contractile, kon-trakt'il, *a.* Having the power of contracting, as living fibres.
Contractility, kon-trakt-il'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being contractile.
Contraction, kon-trak'shon, *n.* Shrinking; shortening; abbreviation.
Contractor, kon-trakt'ėr, *n.* One who contracts.
Contradict, kon-tra-dikt', *vt.* To assert to be the contrary; to deny; to oppose.
Contradiction, kon-tra-dik'shon, *n.* A contrary assertion; inconsistency with itself.
Contradictorily, kon-tra-dik'to-ri-li, *adv.* In a contradictory manner.
Contradictory, kon-tra-dik'to-ri, *a.* Implying contradiction; inconsistent.
Contradistinction, kon'tra-dis-tingk"shon, *n.* Distinction by opposites.
Contradistinctive, kon'tra-dis-tingkt'iv, *a.* Distinguishing by contrast.
Contradistinguish, kon'tra-dis-ting"gwish, *vt.* To distinguish by opposite qualities.
Contralto, kon-tral'tō, *n.* The lowest voice of a woman or boy.
Contraposition, kon'tra-pō-zi'shon, *n.* A placing over against; opposite position.
Contrapuntal, kon-tra-punt'al, *a.* Pertaining to counterpoint.
Contrapuntist, kon-tra-punt'ist, *n.* One skilled in counterpoint.
Contrariety, kon-tra-ri'e-ti, *n.* Opposition; repugnance; inconsistency.
Contrarily, kon'tra-ri-li, *adv.* In a contrary manner; on the other hand.
Contrariwise, kon'tra-ri-wiz, *adv.* On the contrary; on the other hand.
Contrary, kon'tra-ri, *a.* Opposite; repug-

giant; inconsistent. —*adv.* In an opposite manner; in opposition.—*n.* A thing that is contrary.

Contrast, kon-trast', *vt.* To set in opposition; to show the difference or heighten the effect. *vi.* To stand in contrast to.—*n.* kon'trast. Opposition or comparison of things; a person or thing strikingly different.

Contravallation, kon'tra-val-lā"shon, *n.* A chain of redoubts raised by besiegers.

Contravene, kon-tra-vēn', *vt.* (contravening, contravened). To oppose; to transgress.

Contravention, kon-tra-ven'shon, *n.* Transgression; violation.

Contre-temps, kong-tr-tong, *n.* An unexpected and untoward accident.

Contribute, kon-trib'ūt, *vt.* (contributing, contributed). To give in common with others. *vi.* To give a part; to conduce.

Contribution, kon-tri-bū'shon, *n.* Act of contributing; that which is contributed; an article sent to a periodical, &c.

Contributive, kon-trib'ūt-iv, *a.* Tending to contribute; lending aid to promote.

Contributor, kon-trib'ūt-ėr, *n.* One who contributes; a writer to a periodical.

Contributory, kon-trib'ū-to-ri, *a.* Contributing to the same end. [sin; penitent.

Contrite, kon'trīt, *a.* Broken-hearted for

Contritely, kon'trīt-li, *adv.* In a contrite manner; with penitence. [for sin.

Contrition, kon-tri'shon, *n.* Grief of heart

Contrivable, kon-trīv'a-bl, *a.* That may be contrived, invented, or devised.

Contrivance, kon-trīv'ans, *n.* Scheme; invention; artifice.

Contrive, kon-trīv', *vt.* (contriving, contrived). To invent; to devise.—*vi.* To form or design.

Contriver, kon-trīv'ėr, *n* Inventor; schemer.

Control, kon-trōl', *n.* Restraint; superintendence; authority.—*vt.* (controlling, controlled). To restrain; to regulate.

Controllable, kon-trōl'a-bl, *a.* That may be controlled; subject to command.

Controller, kon-trōl'ėr, *n.* An officer who checks the accounts of collectors of public moneys.

Controlment, kon-trōl'ment, *n.* Power or act of controlling; control; restraint.

Controversial, kon-trō-vėr'shal, *a.* Relating to controversy.

Controversialist, kon-trō-vėr'shal-ist, *n.* One who carries on a controversy.

Controversy, kon'trō-vėr-si, *n.* A disputation, particularly in writing; litigation.

Controvert, kon'trō-vėrt, *vt.* To dispute by reasoning; to attempt to disprove or confute.

Controvertible, kon-trō-vėrt'i-bl, *a.* That may be controverted.

Controvertibly, kon-trō-vėrt'i-bli, *adv.* In a controvertible manner.

Contumacious, kon-tū-mā'shus, *a.* Opposing rightful authority; obstinate.

Contumaciously, kon-tū-mā'shus-li, *adv.* Obstinately; stubbornly.

Contumacy, kon'tū-ma-si, *n.* Resistance to authority; perverseness.

Contumelious, kon-tū-mē'li-us, *a.* Contemptuous; insolent; proudly rude.

Contumely, kon'tū-me-li, *n.* Haughty insolence; contemptuous language.

Contuse, kon-tūz', *vt.* (contusing, contused). To bruise; to injure without breaking the skin or substance.

Contusion, kon-tū'zhon, *n.* A severe bruise; injury without breaking of the skin.

Conundrum, kō-nun'drum, *n.* A sort of riddle turning on some odd resemblance between things quite unlike.

Convalesce, kon-va-les', *vi.* (convalescing, convalesced). To recover health.

Convalescence, Convalescency, kon-va-les'ens, kon-va-les'en-si, *n.* The state of one convalescent; gradual recovery after disease.

Convalescent, kon-va-les'ent, *a.* Recovering health after sickness.—*n.* One recovering from sickness. [convened or assembled.

Convenable, kon-vēn'a-bl, *a.* That may be

Convene, kon-vēn', *vi.* (convening, convened). To assemble.—*vt.* To cause to assemble; to convoke. [assembly together.

Convener, kon-vēn'ėr, *n.* One who calls an

Convenience, Conveniency, kon-vē'niens, kon-vē'ni-en-si, *n.* Ease; comfort; suitable opportunity; an appliance or utensil.

Convenient, kon-vē'ni-ent, *a.* Suitable; adapted; opportune. [ably; with ease.

Conveniently, kon-vē'ni-ent-li, *adv.* Suit-

Convent, kon'vent, *n.* A body of monks or nuns; a monastery; a nunnery.

Conventicle, kon-ven'ti-kl, *n.* A secret meeting; a meeting of religious dissenters; their meeting-place.

Convention, kon-ven'shon, *n.* An assembly; an agreement; recognized social custom.

Conventional, kon-ven'shon-al, *a.* Formed by agreement; tacitly understood; resting on mere usage.

Conventionalism, kon-ven'shon-al-izm, *n.* Arbitrary custom; a conventional phrase, ceremony, &c.

Conventionally, kon-ven'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a conventional manner.

Conventual, kon-ven'tū-al, *a.* Belonging to a convent.—*n.* A monk or nun.

Converge, kon-vėrj', *vi.* (converging, converged). To tend to the same point; to approach in position or character.

Convergence, Convergency, kon-vėrj ens, kon-vėrj'en-si, *n.* Tendency to one point.

Convergent, kon-vėrj'ent, *a.* Tending to one point or object; approaching.

Conversable, kon-vėrs'a-bl, *a.* Disposed to converse; communicative; sociable.

Conversably, kon-vėrs'a-bli, *adv.* In a conversable manner.

Conversant, kon'vėrs-ant, *a.* Having intercourse or familiarity; versed in; proficient; occupied or concerned.

Conversation, kon-vėr-sā'shon, *n.* Familiar intercourse; easy talk.

Conversational, kon-vėr-sā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to conversation.

Conversationalist, Conversationist, kon-vėr-sā'shon-al-ist, kon-vėr-sā'shon-ist, *n.* One who excels in conversation.

Conversazione, kon-vėr-sat'si-ō"nā, *n.* A social meeting for promoting literary, scientific, or artistic matters.

Converse, kon-vėrs', *vi.* (conversing, conversed). To hold intercourse; to talk familiarly; to commune.—*n.* kon'vėrs. Conversation; familiarity; something forming a counterpart. *a.* Put the opposite or reverse way.

Conversely, kon'vėrs-li, *adv.* In a converse manner; with inversion of order.

Conversion, kon-vėr'shon, *n.* Change from one state, religion, or party to another; interchange of terms in logic.

Convert, kon-vėrt', *vt.* and *i.* To change from one state, use, religion, or party to another; to turn from a bad life to a good; to interchange conversely.—*n.* kon'vėrt. One who has changed his opinion, practice, or religion.

Convertibility, kon-vėrt'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* Condition or quality of being convertible.

Convertible, kon-vėrt'i-bl, *a.* Transformable; interchangeable.

Convertibly, kon-vėrt'i-bli, *adv.* With interchange of terms.

Convex, kon'veks, *a.* Rising on the exterior surface into a round form; opposed to *concave*.

Convexity, kon-veks'i-ti, *n.* State of being convex; roundness.

Convexly, kon'veks-li, *adv.* In a convex form.
Convey, kon-vā', *vt.* To transport; to deliver; to impart. [conveyed.
Conveyable, kon-vā'a-bl, *a.* That may be
Conveyance, kon-vā'ans, *n.* Act or means of conveying; a carriage; transference; a deed which transfers property.
Conveyancer, kon-vā'ans-ėr, *n.* One who draws deeds by which property is transferred.
Conveyancing, kon-vā'ans-ing, *n.* The act or practice of drawing deeds, &c., for transferring the title to property.
Conveyer, kon-vā'ėr, *n.* One who or that which conveys.
Convict, kon-vikt', *vt.* To prove or decide to be guilty.—*n.* kon'vikt. A person found guilty; one undergoing pēnal servitude.
Conviction, kon-vik'shon, *n.* Act of finding a person guilty; strong belief state of being sensible of wrong-doing.
Convince, kon-vins', *vt.* (convincing, convinced). To persuade by argument; to satisfy by evidence or proof
Convincing, kon-vins'ing, *a.* Compelling assent; leaving no doubt.
Convincingly, kon-vins'ing-li, *adv.* In a convincing manner. [jovial; social.
Convivial, kon-vi'vi-al, *a.* Festive; festal;
Conviviality, kon-vi'vi-al'i-ti, *n.* Convivial disposition; mirth at an entertainment.
Convocate, kon'vō-kāt, *vt.* To convoke.
Convocation, kon-vō-kā'shon, *n.* Act of convoking; an assembly, particularly of clergy or heads of a university.
Convoke, kon-vōk', *vt.* (convoking, convoked). To call together; to summon to meet.
Convolute, Convoluted, kon'vō-lūt. kon'vō-lūt-ed *a.* Rolled on itself; presenting convolutions.
Convolution, kon-vō-lū'shon, *n.* Act of rolling together or on itself; a winding; a spiral.
Convolve, kon-volv', *vt.* To roll together or on itself; to coil up.
Convolvulus, kon-volv'ū-lus, *n.* Bind-weed; a genus of slender twining plants.
Convoy, kon-voi', *vt.* To accompany for defence; to escort.—*n.* kon'voi. A protecting force; escort.
Convulse, kon-vuls', *vt.* (convulsing, convulsed). To contract violently, as the muscles; to affect by irregular spasms; to disturb.
Convulsion, kon-vul'shon, *n.* A violent involuntary contraction of the muscles; a violent irregular motion; disturbance.
Convulsional, Convulsionary, kon-vul'shon-al, kon-vul'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to convulsion.
Convulsive, kon-vuls'iv, *a.* Tending to convulse; spasmodic; agitating.
Cony, Coney, kō'ni, *n.* A rabbit; simpleton.
Coo, kō, *vi.* (cooing, cooed). To make a low sound, as doves; to act in a loving manner.
Cook, kuk, *vt.* To prepare food by fire or heat, to concoct; to tamper with.—*n.* One who prepares victuals for the table.
Cookery, kuk'ė-ri, *n.* The art of preparing victuals for the table.
Cool, kōl, *a.* Moderately cold; dispassionate; self-possessed; impudent.—*n.* A moderate degree or state of cold.—*vt.* To make cool; to moderate; to calm; to render indifferent.—*vi.* To lose heat, ardour, affection, &c.
Cooler, kōl'ėr, *n.* That which cools; anything which abates heat or excitement.
Cool-headed, kōl'hed-ed, *a.* Having a temper not easily excited.
Coolie, kō'li, *n.* An East Indian porter.
Coolish, kōl'ish, *a.* Somewhat cool.
Coolly, kōl'li, *adv.* In a cool or indifferent manner; with calm assurance.
Coolness, kōl'nes, *n.* Moderate degree of cold: indifference; calm assurance.
Coop, kōp, *n.* A barrel or cask; a box for poultry, &c.—*vt.* To confine in a coop; to shut up in a narrow compass.
Cooper, kō'pėr, *n.* One who makes barrels.—*vt.* and *i.* To do the work of a cooper.
Cooperage, kō'pėr-āj, *n.* The work of a cooper; workshop of a cooper.
Co-operate, kō-op'ėr-āt, *vi.* To act with another; to concur in producing the same effect.
Co-operation, kō-op'ėr-ā"shon, *n.* Act of co-operating; concurrent effort or labour.
Co-operative, kō-op'ėr-āt-iv, *a.* Operating jointly to the same end. [co-operates.
Co-operator, kō-op'ėr-āt-ėr, *n.* One who
Co-ordinate, kō-or'din-āt, *a.* Holding the same rank or degree.—*vt.* To arrange in due order. [same order or rank.
Co-ordinately, kō-or'din-āt-li, *adv.* In the
Co-ordination, kō-or'din-ā"shon, *n.* State of being co-ordinate; act of co-ordinating.
Coot, kōt, *n.* A black wading bird.
Copal, kō-pal', *n.* The juice of certain trees, used as a varnish.
Coparcener, kō-pär'sen-ėr, *n.* One who has an equal portion of an inheritance.
Copartner, kō-pärt'nėr, *n.* An associate.
Cope, kōp, *n.* A sacerdotal cloak; the arch of the sky; the roof of a house; the arch over a door, &c.—*vt.* (coping, coped). To cover, as with a cope; to strive or contend; to oppose with success (with *with*).
Copernican, kō-pėr'ni-kan, *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus, or to his astronomical system.
Copestone, kōp'stōn, *n.* Head or top stone; hence, what finishes off.
Copier, Copyist, ko'pi-ėr, ko'pi-ist, *n.* One who copies; a transcriber; an imitator.
Coping, kōp'ing, *n.* The covering course of a wall, parapet, &c. [diffuse.
Copious, kō'pi-us, *a.* Abundant; exuberant;
Copiously, kō'pi-us-li, *adv.* Abundantly.
Copper, kop'ėr, *n.* A reddish coloured ductile and malleable metal; a large boiler; a copper coin.—*a.* Consisting of or resembling copper.—*vt.* To cover with sheets of copper.
Copperas, kop'ėr-as, *n.* Green vitriol or sulphate of iron. [partaking of it.
Copperish, kop'ėr-ish, *a.* Like copper, or
Copperplate, kop'ėr-plāt, *n.* A plate of polished copper, on which designs are engraved; a print from a copperplate.
Coppersmith, kop'ėr-smith, *n.* One who works in copper.
Coppery, kop'ėr-i, *a.* Mixed with or made of copper; like copper in taste, smell, &c.
Coppice, Copse, kop'is, kops, *n.* A wood of small growth; a thicket.
Coprolite, kop'ro-līt, *n.* The petrified dung of extinct animals.
Coptic, kop'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, called *Copts.*—*n.* The language of the Copts.
Copula, kop'ū-la, *n.* The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition, part of *to be*; a bond; a link.
Copulate, kop'ū-lāt, *vi.* (copulating, copulated). To come together, as different sexes.
Copulation, kop-ū-lā'shon, *n.* Coition.
Copulative, kop'ū-lāt-iv, *a.* That unites.—*n.* A conjunction.
Copy, ko'pi, *n.* An imitation; a transcript; a pattern; a single example of a book, &c., matter to be set up in type.—*vt.* (copying, copied). To imitate; to transcribe.
Copyhold, ko'pi-hōld, *n.* A tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court; land held in copyhold.
Copyholder, ko'pi-hōld-ėr, *n.* One who is possessed of land in copyhold.
Copyist, ko'pi-ist, *n.* A transcriber; imitator.

Copyright, kop'i-rīt, *n.* The exclusive right to print or produce, given for a limited number of years to an author, artist, &c., or his assignee.—*a.* Relating to, or protected by copyright.—*vt.* To secure by copyright.
Coquet, kō-ket', *vi.* (coquetting, coquetted). To trifle in love; to endeavour to excite admiration from vanity. [trifling in love.
Coquetry, kō'ket-ri, *n.* The arts of a coquette;
Coquette, kō-ket', *n.* A vain, trifling woman; a flirt. [quetry.
Coquettish, kō-ket'ish, *a.* Practising co-
Coracle, kor'a-kl, *n.* A boat made of wicker-work covered with leather or oil-cloth.
Coral, ko'ral, *n.* A hard calcareous substance found in the ocean; a piece of coral.—*a.* Made of coral; resembling coral.
Coralliferous, ko-ral-if'ėr-us, *a.* Producing or containing coral.
Coralline, ko'ral-īn, *a.* Consisting of, like, or containing coral.—*n.* A sea-weed; an orange-red colour; a coral zoophyte.
Coralloid, ko'ral-oid, *a.* Having the form of coral; branching like coral.
Corbel, kor'bel, *n.* A piece projecting from a wall as a support.—*vt.* (corbelling, corbelled). To support on corbels; to provide with corbels.
Cord, kord, *n.* A small rope; a band; a sinew; a pile of wood, 8 feet long, 4 high, and 4 broad.—*vt.* To bind with a cord.
Cordage, kord'āj, *n.* Cords collectively; the ropes used in the rigging of a ship.
Cordate, kor'dāt, *a.* Heart-shaped.
Cordelier, kord'el-ēr, *n.* A Franciscan friar.
Cordial, kor'di-al, *a.* Hearty; heartfelt; invigorating.—*n.* A medicine or beverage which increases strength; anything that gladdens or exhilarates. [sincerity.
Cordiality, kor-di-al'i-ti, *n.* Heartiness;
Cordially, kor'di-al-li, *adv.* Heartily.
Cordite, kor'dīt, *n.* A smokeless explosive.
Cordon, kor'don, *n.* A line of military posts; a ribbon worn across the breast by knights.
Cordovan, kor'dō-van, *n.* Spanish leather.
Corduroy, kor-dė-roi', *n.* A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed.
Cordwain, kord'wān, *n.* Spanish leather.
Cordwainer, kord'wān-ėr, *n.* A shoemaker.
Core, kōr, *n.* The heart or inner part; the central part of fruit.
Co-respondent, kō-rē-spond'ent, *n.* A joint respondent; a man charged with adultery in a divorce case.
Corf, korf, *n.*; pl. **Corves**. A basket used in mines.
Coriander, ko-ri-an'dėr, *n.* A plant which produces aromatic seeds.
Corinthian, ko-rin'thi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth; noting an order in architecture, distinguished by fluted columns and ornamental capitals.—*n.* A gay fellow.
Cork, kork, *n.* The bark of a species of oak; the tree itself; a stopple made of cork.—*vt.* To stop with a cork.
Corked, korkt, *a.* Stopped with a cork; tasting of cork; blackened with burnt cork.
Corky, kork'i, *a.* Consisting of or like cork.
Cormorant, kor'mō-rant, *n.* A large voracious sea-bird; a glutton.
Corn, korn, *n.* Grain; the seeds of plants which grow in ears, and are made into bread; a horny excrescence on a toe or foot.—*vt.* To preserve with salt in grains; to granulate.
Corn-crake, korn'krāk, *n* The landrail.
Cornea, kor'nē-a, *n.* The horny transparent membrane in the fore part of the eye.
Corned, kornd, *a.* Cured by salting.
Cornelian, kor-nē'li-an. Same as *Carnelian*.
Corneous, kor'nē-us, *a.* Horny; hard.
Corner, kor'nėr, *n.* A projecting extremity; angle; a secret or retired place; a nook.
Corner-stone, kor'nėr-stōn, *n.* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the principal stone.
Cornet, kor'net, *n.* A sort of trumpet; a cavalry officer who bore the standard.
Cornice, kor'nis, *n.* A moulded projection crowning a part; uppermost moulding of a pediment, room, &c.
Cornish, korn'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall.—*n.* The language of Cornwall.
Cornucopia, kor-nū-kō'pi-a, *n.* The representation of a horn filled with fruit, flowers, and grain, a symbol of plenty and peace.
Cornuted, kor-nūt'ed, *a.* Horned.
Corny, kor'ni, *a.* Producing corn; containing corn; tasting of corn or malt. [a flower.
Corolla, ko-rol'la, *n.* The inner covering of
Corollary, ko'rol-la-ri, ko-rol'a-ri, *n.* Something added to a proposition demonstrated; an inference, deduction.
Coronal, ko'rō-nal, *a.* Belonging to the crown of the head.—*n.* A crown, garland.
Coronation, ko-rō-nā'shon, *n.* Act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign.
Coroner, ko'rō-nėr, *n.* An officer who holds a court of inquiry in a case of sudden death.
Coronet, ko'rō-net, *n.* An inferior crown worn by noblemen; an ornamental headdress; something that surmounts.
Corporal, kor'po-ral, *n.* The lowest officer of a company of infantry.—*a.* Belonging or relating to the body; material.
Corporally, kor'po-ral-li, *adv.* Bodily.
Corporate, kor'po-rāt, *a.* Formed into a legal body, and empowered to act in legal processes as an individual.
Corporately, kor'po-rāt-li, *adv.* In a corporate capacity.
Corporation, kor-po-rā'shon, *n.* A body corporate, empowered to act as an individual; the human body or frame.
Corporeal, kor-pō'rē-al, *a.* Having a body, material; opposed to spiritual.
Corporeally, kor-pō'rē-al-li, *adv.* In a bodily form or manner.
Corps, kōr, *n.*; pl. **Corps**, kōrz. A body of troops; any division of an army.
Corpse, korps, *n.* The dead body of a human being; a carcass; remains.
Corpulence, **Corpulency**, kor'pū-lens, kor'pū-len-si, *n.* The state of being corpulent; excessive fatness.
Corpulent, kor'pū-lent, *a.* Having a gross or fleshy body; very fat; stout; lusty.
Corpuscle, kor'pus-l, *n.* A minute particle or physical atom; a minute animal cell.
Corpuscular, kor-pus'kū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to corpuscles.
Corral, kor-ral', *n.* A pen for cattle; an inclosure formed by wagons; a stockade for capturing elephants.
Correct, ko-rekt', *a.* Right; accurate; exact. *vt.* To make right; to chastise; to counteract.
Correction, ko-rek'shon, *n.* Act of correcting; state of being corrected; discipline; chastisement; counteraction.
Correctional, ko-rek'shon-al, *a.* Tending or pertaining to correction.
Corrective, ko-rekt'iv, *a.* Having the power to correct; tending to rectify.—*n.* That which corrects; restriction. [rately.
Correctly, ko-rekt'li, *adv.* Exactly; accu-
Correctness, ko-rekt'nes, *n.* Freedom from faults or errors; accuracy; exactness.
Corrector, ko-rekt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which corrects.
Correlate, kor'ē-lāt, *n.* A correlative.—*vt.* (correlating, correlated). To be reciprocally related.—*vi.* To place in reciprocal relation; to determine the relations between.
Correlation, ko-rē-la'shon, *n.* Reciprocal relation.
Correlative, ko-rel'at-iv, *a.* Having a mutual

relation, as father and son.—*n.* One who or that which stands in reciprocal relation.

Correspond, ko-rē-spond', *vi.* To answer one to another; to be congruous; to fit; to hold intercourse by letters.

Correspondence, ko-rē-spond'ens, *n.* Act or state of corresponding; fitness; congruity; intercourse by letters; the letters interchanged.

Correspondent, ko-rē-spond'ent, *a.* Corresponding; suitable; congruous.—*n.* One who has intercourse by letters.

Correspondently, ko-rē-spond'ent-li, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

Corresponding, ko-rē-spond'ing, *a.* Answering; agreeing; suiting.

Correspondingly, ko-rē-spond'ing-li, *adv.* In a corresponding manner

Corridor, ko'ri-dȯr, *n.* A passage in a building, or round a court. [corrected.

Corrigenda, ko-ri-jen'da, *n.pl.* Things to be

Corrigible, ko'ri-ji-bl, *a.* That may be corrected or reformed; punishable.

Corrival, ko-rī'val, *n.* A competitor. [ing.

Corroborant, ko-rob'ō-rant, *a.* Strengthen-

Corroborate, ko-rob'ō-rāt, *vt.* (corroborating, corroborated). To strengthen; to confirm.

Corroboration, ko-rob'ō-rā"shon, *n.* Act of corroborating; confirmation.

Corroborative, ko-rob'ō-rāt-iv, *a.* Tending to strengthen or confirm.

Corrode, ko-rōd', *vt.* (corroding, corroded). To eat or wear away by degrees; to prey upon; to poison, blight, canker.

Corrodent, ko-rō'dent, *a.* Having the power of corroding.—*n.* A substance that corrodes.

Corrodible, ko-rōd'i-bl, *a.* That may be corroded. [ing; state of being corroded.

Corrosion, ko-rō'zhon, *n.* Action of corrod-

Corrosive, ko-rōs'iv, *a.* Having the power of corroding; vexing; blighting.—*n.* That which has the quality of corroding.

Corrugate, ko'rū-gāt, *vt.* To wrinkle; to contract into folds or furrows.

Corrugated, ko'rū-gāt-ed, *a.* Wrinkled; having prominent ridges and grooves.

Corrugation, ko-rū-gā'shon, *n.* A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles.

Corrupt, ko-rupt', *vt.* To make putrid; to deprave; to taint; to bribe; to infect with errors.—*vi.* To become putrid or vitiated.—*a.* Tainted; depraved; infected with errors.

Corrupter, ko-rupt'ér, *n.* One who or that which corrupts.

Corruptibility, ko-rupt'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* The possibility of being corrupted.

Corruptible, ko-rupt'i-bl, *a.* That may be corrupted; subject to decay, destruction, &c.

Corruptibly, ko-rupt'i-bli, *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted.

Corruption, ko-rup'shon, *n.* Act or process of corrupting; depravity; pollution; taint of blood; bribe-taking; bribery.

Corruptive, ko-rupt'iv, *a.* Having the quality of corrupting or vitiating.

Corruptly, ko-rupt'li, *adv.* In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously [vessel.

Corsair, kor'sār, *n.* A pirate; a piratical

Corse, kors, *n.* A corpse (a poetical word)

Corselet, **Corslet**, kors'let, *n.* A cuirass to cover the body; a garment; the thorax.

Corset, kor'set, *n.* An article of dress laced closely round the body; stays.

Cortege, kor'tāzh, *n.* A train of attendants.

Cortes, kor'tes, *n.pl.* The legislative assembly of Spain and of Portugal.

Cortex, kor'teks, *n.* The bark of a tree; a membrane enveloping part of the body.

Cortical, kor'tik-al, *a.* Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling bark; belonging to the external covering.

Coruscant, ko-rus'kant, *a.* Flashing.

Coruscate, ko-rus'kāt, *vi.* (coruscating, coruscated). To flash intermittently; to glitter.

Coruscation, ko-rus-kā'shon, *n.* A glittering or flashing; a quick vibration of light; intellectual brilliancy.

Corvette, kor-vet', *n.* A sloop of war with only one tier of guns.

Corvine, kor'vin, *a.* Pertaining to the crow

Corymb, kō'rimb, *n.* A form of inflorescence in which the blossoms form a mass with a convex or level top.

Coryphæus, ko-ri-fē'us, *n.*; pl. **-sei**. The leader of the chorus; the chief of a company.

Cosey, **Cosy**, kō'zi, *a.* Snug; comfortable. Also *Cosie*, *Cozie*, *Cozy*.—*n.* A cover put over a teapot to keep in the heat.

Cosily, kō'zi-li, *adv.* In a cosey manner.

Cosmetic, koz-met'ik, *a.* Improving beauty *n.* An external application to improve the complexion.

Cosmic, **Cosmical**, koz'mik, koz'mik-al, *a.* Relating to the whole frame of the universe; rising or setting with the sun.

Cosmically, koz'mik-al-li, *adv.* At the same time as the sun at rising or setting.

Cosmogonist, koz-mog'on-ist, *n.* One versed in cosmogony.

Cosmogony, koz-mog'on-i, *n.* The origin, or doctrine of the origin, of the universe.

Cosmographer, koz-mog'ra-fér, *n.* One versed in cosmography.

Cosmography, koz-mog'ra-fi, *n.* A description of the world; the science of the construction of the universe. [in cosmology.

Cosmologist, koz-mol'o-jist, *n.* One versed

Cosmology, koz-mol'o-ji, *n.* The science of the world or universe; cosmogony

Cosmopolitan, **Cosmopolite**, koz-mō-pol'i-tan, koz-mop'o-līt, *n.* One who is at home in every place.—*a.* Free from local prejudices; common to all the world.

Cosmopolitanism, **Cosmopolitism**, koz-mō-pol'i-tan-izm, koz-mop'o-līt-izm, *n.* The state of being a cosmopolitan; disregard of local prejudices, &c.

Cosmorama, koz-mo-rā'ma, *n.* An exhibition of views of the world.

Cosmos, koz'mos, *n.* The universe; the system of order and harmony in creation.

Cost, kost, *vt.* (costing, cost). To be bought for; to require to be laid out or borne.—*n.* That which is paid for anything; expenditure; loss; (*pl.*) expenses of a lawsuit.

Costal, kos'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the ribs.

Costard, kos'tärd, *n.* A large apple.

Coster, **Costermonger**, kos'tér, kos'tér-mung-gér, *n.* A hawker of fruit or vegetables.

Costive, kos'tiv, *a.* Having the bowels bound; constipated.

Costliness, kost'li-nes, *n.* State of being costly; expensiveness; sumptuousness.

Costly, kost'li, *a.* Of a high price; valuable; precious; dear; sumptuous.

Costmary, kost'ma-ri, *n.* A perennial fragrant plant, a native of S. Europe.

Costume, kos'tūm, *n.* An established mode of dress; garb; attire

Costumier, kos-tū'mi-ér, *n.* One who prepares costumes; one who deals in costumes.

Co-surety, kō-shūr'ti, *n.* A joint surety; one who is surety with another. [bed.

Cot, kot, *n.* A small house; a hut; a small

Cote, kōt, *n.* A shelter for animals (as a dove-*cote*); a sheepfold; a cottage or hut.

Cotemporaneous, **Cotemporary**, kō-tem'po-rā"nē-us, kō-tem'po-ra-ri. *See* Contr-.

Coterie, kō'te-rē, *n.* A circle of familiar friends who meet for social or literary intercourse; an exclusive society; a clique.

Cothurnus, kō-thėr'nus, *n.* A buskin; a high-laced shoe, such as was worn by tragic actors; tragedy. [tides.

Cotidal, kō-tid'al, *a.* Marking an equality of

Cotillion, ko-til'yon, *n.* A brisk dance; a kind of quadrille.

Cottage, kot'āj, *n.* A cot; a small country [or suburban house.

Cottager, kot'āj-ėr, *n.* One who lives in a cottage. [farm-servant.

Cottar, Cotter, kot'ėr, *n.* A cottager; a

Cotton, kot'tn, *n.* A soft, downy substance in the pods of several plants; cloth made of cotton.—*a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of cotton.—*vi.* To agree; to become friendly.

Cotton-wood, kot'tn-wụd, *n.* A large tree of the poplar kind. [raw state.

Cotton-wool, kot'tn-wụl, *n.* Cotton in the

Cottony, kot'tn-i, *a.* Soft like cotton; downy.

Cotyledon, kot-i-lē'don, *n.* The seed-leaf, or first leaf or leaves, of the embryo plant.

Couch, kouch, *vi.* To lie down; to bend down; to lie close and concealed.—*vt.* To lay down; to place upon a bed; to comprise; to express; to fix a spear in rest; to depress a cataract in the eye.—*n.* A bed; a place for rest and ease.

Couchant, kouch'ant, *a.* Lying down.

Cougar, kö'gär, *n.* A large carnivorous quadruped of the cat kind; the puma.

Cough, kof, *n.* A violent convulsive effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter.—*vi.* To make a violent effort, with noise, to expel the air from the lungs, and throw off any offensive matter.—*vt.* To expel from the lungs by a violent effort with noise; to expectorate.

Could, kụd, *pret.* of *can.* Was able.

Coulter, kōl'tėr, *n.* The blade of a plough that cuts the earth in advance of the share.

Council, koun'sil, *n.* An assembly for consultation; a body of men designated to advise a sovereign or chief magistrate; a convocation.

Council-board, koun'sil-bōrd, *n.* The table round which a council holds consultation; the council itself. [council.

Councillor, koun'sil-ėr, *n.* A member of a

Counsel, koun'sel, *n.* Deliberation; consultation; advice; design; a barrister.—*vt.* (counselling, counselled). To advise; to warn.

Counsellable, koun'sel-a-bl, *a.* That may be counselled; willing to receive counsel.

Counsellor, koun'sel-ėr, *n.* A person who gives counsel; an adviser; a barrister.

Count, kount, *vt.* To enumerate; to compute; to consider; to judge.—*vi.* To reckon; to rely; to be reckoned.—*n.* Reckoning; a particular charge in an indictment; a continental title of nobility, equivalent to the English earl.

Countable, kount'a-bl, *a.* That may be numbered.

Countenance, koun'ten-ans, *n.* The human face; air; aspect; favour; encouragement.—*vt.* To favour; to encourage; to vindicate.

Counter, kount'ėr, *n.* One who or that which counts; anything used to reckon, as in games; a shop table.—*adv.* Contrary; in an opposite direction.—*a.* Adverse; opposing.

Counteract, koun-tėr-akt', *vt.* To act in opposition to; to render ineffectual.

Counteraction, koun'tėr-ak-shon, *n.* Action in opposition; hindrance.

Counteractive, koun'tėr-akt-iv, *a.* Tending to counteract.—*n.* That which counteracts.

Counterbalance, koun-tėr-bal'ans, *vt.* To weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power.—*n.* Equal weight, power, or agency, acting in opposition.

Countercharm, koun'tėr-chärm, *n.* That which can oppose the effect of a charm.

Countercheck, koun-tėr-chek', *vt.* To oppose by some obstacle; to check.—*n.* Check; check that controls another check.

Counterfeit, koun'tėr-fit, *vt.* and *i.* To forge; to copy; to feign.—*a.* Made in imitation; fraudulent.—*n.* An impostor; a forgery.

Counterfeiter, koun'tėr-fit-ėr, *n.* A forger.

Counterfoil, koun'tėr-foil, *n.* A portion of a document retained as a check.

Counter-irritant, koun'tėr-i-rit-ant, *n.* An irritant employed to relieve another irritation or inflammation.

Countermand, koun-tėr-mand', *vt.* To annul or revoke a former command.—*n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order.

Countermarch, koun'tėr-märch, *vi.* To march back.—*n.* A marching back; a returning; a change of measures.

Countermark, koun'tėr-märk, *n.* An additional mark made for greater security.—*vt.* To add a countermark to.

Countermine, koun'tėr-mīn, *n.* A mine formed to defeat the purpose of one made by an enemy; a counterplot.—*vt.* To defeat by a countermine; to frustrate by secret and opposite measures. [opposite motion.

Countermotion, koun'tėr-mō-shon, *n.* An

Counterpane, koun'tėr-pān, *n.* A bed-cover.

Counterpart, koun'tėr-pärt, *n.* A corresponding part; a duplicate; a supplement.

Counterplot, koun-tėr-plot', *vi.* To oppose one plot by another.—*vt.* To plot against in order to defeat another plot; to baffle by an opposite plot.—*n.* A plot to frustrate another.

Counterpoint, koun'tėr-point, *n.* The art, in music, of adding to a given melody one or more melodies.

Counterpoise, koun'tėr-poiz, *vt.* To counterbalance.—*n.* A weight which balances another; equivalence of power or force; equilibrium.

Counterscarp, koun'tėr-skärp, *n.* The exterior slope of the ditch of a fortification.

Counterseal, koun-tėr-sēl', *vt.* To affix a seal beside another seal.

Countersign, koun-tėr-sīn', *vt.* To sign with an additional signature.—*n.* A military watchword.

Counter-signature, koun'tėr-sig-na-tūr, *n.* The name of a secretary countersigned to a writing. [same as *Alto* or *Contralto.*

Counter-tenor, koun'tėr-ten-ėr, *n.* In *music,*

Countervail, koun-tėr-vāl', *vt.* To act against with equal power or effect.

Counterwork, koun-tėr-wėrk', *vt.* To work in opposition to; to counteract.

Countess, kount'es, *n.* The consort of an earl or count.

Countless, kount'les, *a.* Innumerable.

Country, kun'tri, *n.* A large tract of land; a region; a kingdom or state; the inhabitants of a region; the public; rural parts.—*a.* Pertaining to the country; rural.

Country-dance, kun'tri-dans, *n.* A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines.

Countryman, kun'tri-man, *n.* One born in the same country with another; one who dwells in the country; a rustic.

Country-side, kun'tri-sid, *n.* A tract of country, or the people inhabiting such.

County, koun'ti, *n.* A particular portion of a state or kingdom; a shire.—*a.* Pertaining to a county. [seated on one side only.

Coupé, kö-pā, *n.* A railway compartment

Couple, ku'pl, *n.* A band or leash; a pair; a brace; a man and his wife.—*vt.* and *i.* (coupling, coupled). To join together; to unite.

Couplet, kup'let, *n.* Two lines that rhyme.

Coupling, kup'ling, *n.* The act of one who couples; that which couples; a hook, chain, or other contrivance forming a connection.

Coupon, kö'pon, *n.* An interest certificate attached to a bond; one of a series of tickets which guarantee the holder to obtain a certain value or service for each at different periods.

Courage, ku'rij, *n.* Intrepidity; dauntlessness; hardihood.

Courageous, kụ-rā'jē-us, *a.* Bold; brave; heroic; fearless.

Courageously, kụ-rā'jē-us-li, *adv.* With courage; bravely; boldly; stoutly.

Courier, kö'rē-ėr, *n.* A messenger sent express with despatches; a travelling attendant.
Course, kōrs, *n.* A running; passage; route; career; ground run over; line of conduct; order of succession; series of lectures, &c.; range of subjects taught; a layer of stones in masonry; part of a meal served at one time. *vt.* (coursing, coursed). To hunt; to run through or over.—*vi.* To move with speed.
Courser, kōrs'ėr, *n.* A swift horse.
Coursing, kōrs'ing, *n.* The act or sport of chasing and hunting hares with greyhounds.
Court, kōrt, *n.* An inclosed area; residence of a sovereign; the family and retinue of a sovereign; judges assembled for deciding causes; the place where judges assemble; a judicial body; attention directed to gain favour; flattery.—*vt.* To endeavour to please by civilities; to woo; to seek.
Court-day, kōrt'dā, *n.* A day in which a court sits to administer justice.
Courteous, kōrt'ē-us, *a.* Polite; complaisant; affable; respectful. [teous manner.
Courteously, kōrt'ē-us-li, *adv.* In a cour-
Courter, kōrt'ėr, *n.* One who courts; a wooer.
Courtesan, Courtezan, kōr'te-zan, *n.* A loose woman; a prostitute.
Courtesy, kōrt'e-si, *n.* Urbanity; complaisance; act of kindness or civility.
Courthand, kōrt'hand, *n.* The old manner of writing used in records, &c.
Courthouse, kōrt'hous, *n.* A house in which established courts are held.
Courtier, kōrt'i-ėr, *n.* A man who attends courts; a person of courtly manners; one who solicits favours.
Courtliness, kōrt'li-nes, *n.* Quality of being courtly; complaisance with dignity
Courtly, kōrt'li, *a.* Relating to a court; elegant; polite with dignity; flattering.
Court-martial, kōrt-mär'shal, *n.*, pl. **Courts-martial**. A court consisting of military or naval officers for the trial of offences of a military or naval character.
Court-plaster, kōrt'plas-tėr, *n.* Sticking plaster made of black silk.
Courtship, kōrt'ship, *n.* Act of courting a woman in view of marriage; wooing.
Courtyard, kōrt'yärd, *n.* A court or inclosure round or near a house.
Cousin, kuz'n, *n.* The son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; a kinsman.
Cove, kōv, *n.* A small inlet or bay: a sheltered recess in the sea-shore; a concave moulding; a man, fellow.—*vt.* To arch over.
Covenant, kuv'en-ant, *n.* A contract; compact; a writing containing the terms of an agreement.—*vi.* To enter into a formal agreement; to stipulate —*vt.* To grant by covenant.
Covenanter, kuv'en-ant-ėr, *n.* One who makes a covenant; a subscriber to the Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland in 1643.
Cover, kuv'ėr, *vt.* To overspread; to cloak; to secrete; to defend; to wrap up; to brood on; to be sufficient for; to include.—*n.* Anything spread over another thing; disguise; shelter; articles laid at table for one person.
Covering, kuv'ėr-ing, *n.* Envelope; cover
Coverlet, kuv'ėr-let, *n.* The cover of a bed.
Covert, kuv'ėrt, *a.* Kept secret; private; insidious.—*n.* A shelter; a thicket.
Covertly, kuv'ėrt-li, *adv.* Secretly; insidiously.
Coverture, kuv'ėrt-ūr, *n.* Shelter; defence; the legal state of a married woman.
Covet, kuv'et, *vt.* To long for (in a good sense); to desire unlawfully; to banker after.—*vi* To have inordinate desire.
Covetable, kuv'et-a-bl, *a.* That may be coveted.
Covetous, kuv'et-us, *a.* Eager to obtain; inordinately desirous; avaricious.
Covetously, kuv'et-us-li, *adv.* In a covetous manner.
Covetousness, kuv'et-us-nes, *n.* Cupidity.
Covey, kuv'i, *n.* A hatch of birds; a small flock of birds together; a company.
Cow, kou, *n.* The female of the bull, or of bovine animals generally.—*vt.* To sink the spirits or courage of; to dishearten.
Coward, kou'ėrd, *n.* A person who wants courage to meet danger; a craven; a dastard. *a.* Destitute of courage; dastardly.
Cowardice, kou'ėrd-is, *n.* Want of courage to face danger.
Cowardliness, kou'ėrd-li-nes, *n.* Cowardice.
Cowardly, kou'ėrd-li, *a.* Wanting courage to face danger; faint-hearted; mean; base.—*adv.* In the manner of a coward.
Cow-bane, kou'bān, *n.* Water-hemlock.
Cow-catcher, kou'kach-ėr, *n.* A frame in front of locomotives to remove obstructions.
Cower, kou'ėr, *vi.* To crouch; to sink by bending the knees; to shrink through fear.
Cowherd, kou'hėrd, *n.* One who tends cows.
Cowhide, kou'hid, *n.* The hide of a cow; a leather whip.—*vt.* To flog with a leather whip.
Cowl, koul, *n.* A monk's hood; a chimney cover which turns with the wind; a vessel carried on a pole by two persons. [cowl.
Cowled, kould, *a.* Hooded; in shape of a
Cow-pox, kou'poks, *n.* The vaccine disease, which appears on the teats of the cow.
Cowry, kou'ri, *n.* A small shell used for coin in parts of Africa and S. Asia.
Cowslip, kou'slip, *n.* A species of primrose.
Coxcomb, koks'kōm, *n.* The comb worn by fools in their caps; the cap itself; a fop; a vain, showy fellow.
Coxcombry, koks'kōm-ri, *n.* Foppishness.
Coxswain. *See* COCKSWAIN.
Coy, koi, *a.* Shy; reserved; bashful.
Coyly, koi'li, *adv.* With reserve; shyly.
Coyness, koi'nes, *n.* Shyness; bashfulness.
Coz, koz, *n.* A familiar contraction of *cousin*.
Cozen, kuz'n, *vt.* To cheat; to defraud; to beguile.—*vi.* To act deceitfully.
Cozenage, kuz'n-āj, *n.* Trickery; fraud.
Cozener, kuz'n-ėr, *n.* One who cheats.
Crab, krab, *n.* A crustaceous fish with strong claws; a portable windlass, &c.; Cancer, a sign of the zodiac; a wild sour apple; a morose person. [perplexing.
Crabbed, krab'ed, *a.* Perverse; peevish;
Crabbedly, krab'ed-li, *adv.* Peevishly.
Crack, krak, *n.* A chink or fissure; a sudden or sharp sound; a sounding blow; a chat.—*vt.* and *i.* To break with a sharp, abrupt sound: to break partially; to snap; to boast of; to utter with smartness; to chat.
Crack-brained, krak'brānd, *a.* Crazy.
Cracked, krakt, *a.* Having fissures but not in pieces; impaired; crazy.
Cracker, krak'ėr, *n.* One who or that which cracks; a small firework; a hard biscuit.
Crackle, krak'l, *vi.* (crackling, crackled). To make small abrupt noises rapidly repeated.
Crackling, krak'ling, *n.* The act or noise of the verb to crackle; the brown skin of roasted pork. [or biscuit.
Cracknel, krak'nel, *n.* A hard brittle cake
Cradle, krā'dl, *n.* A small bed in which infants are rocked; a frame to support or hold together.—*vt.* (cradling, cradled). To lay or rock in a cradle,
Craft, kraft, *n.* Ability; skill; artifice; guile; manual art; trade; a vessel or ship.
Craftily, kraf'ti-li, *adv.* Artfully; cunningly
Craftiness, kraf'ti-nes, *n.* Artfulness.
Craftsman, krafts'man, *n.* An artificer.
Crafty, kraf'ti, *a.* Skilful; artful.
Crag, krag, *n.* A steep rugged rock; a cliff; gravel or sand mixed with shells.
Cragged, krag'ed, *a.* Full of crags; rugged.

Craggy, krag'i, *a.* Cragged.
Crake, krāk, *n.* The corn-crake or landrail.
Cram, kram, *vt.* (cramming, crammed). To thrust in by force; to stuff; to coach for an examination.—*vi.* To stuff; to eat beyond satiety; to prepare for an examination.
Crambo, kram'bō, *n.* A game of rhymes.
Cramp, kramp, *n.* A spasmodic contraction of a limb or muscle; restraint; piece of iron bent at the ends, to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.—*vt.* To affect with spasms; to restrain, hinder.
Cramped, krampt, *a.* Affected with spasm; restrained.
Cran, kran, *n.* A measure of capacity for herrings, averaging about 750 herrings.
Cranberry, kran'be-ri, *n.* A wild sour berry.
Crane, krān, *n.* A migratory bird with long legs and neck; a machine for raising great weights; a crooked pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask.—*vi.* To stretch out one's neck.
Crane's-bill, krānz'bil, *n.* The geranium.
Cranial, krā'ni-al, *a.* Relating to the skull.
Craniology, krā-ni-ol'o-ji, *n.* The knowledge of the cranium or skull.
Cranium, krā'ni-um, *n.* The skull; the bones which inclose the brain.
Crank, krangk, *n.* A contrivance for producing a horizontal or perpendicular motion by means of a rotary motion, or the contrary; a bend or turn.—*a.* Liable to be overset; loose.
Crankle, krangk'l, *vt.* (crankling, crankled). To bend or twist; to crinkle.—*n.* A bend.
Cranky, krangk'i, *a.* Liable to overset; full of whims; crazy.
Crannied, kran'id, *a.* Having crannies.
Cranny, kran'ni, *n.* A narrow opening; chink.
Crape, krāp, *n.* A thin, transparent stuff of a crisp texture, much used in mourning.
Crapulence, krap'ū-lens, *n.* Drunkenness; sickness occasioned by intemperance.
Crash, krash, *vi.* To make the loud, clattering sound of many things falling and breaking at once.—*n.* The sound of things falling and breaking; a commercial collapse.
Crasis, krā'sis, *n.* The mixture of bodily constituents; temperament; constitution; the contraction of vowels into one long vowel.
Crass, kras, *a.* Gross; coarse; dense.
Crate, krāt, *n.* A basket of wicker-work, for crockery, &c.
Crater, krā'tėr, *n.* A bowl; the circular cavity [or mouth of a volcano.
Craunch, kranch, *vt.* To crunch.
Cravat, kra-vat', *n.* A neck-cloth.
Crave, krāv, *vt.* (craving, craved). To ask earnestly or submissively; to desire strongly. *n.* Strong desire.
Craven, krā'vn, *n.* A coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow.—*a.* Cowardly.
Craver, krāv'ėr, *n.* One who craves or begs.
Craving, krāv'ing, *n.* Vehement desire; morbid demand of appetite.
Craw, krą, *n.* The crop or first stomach of [fowls.
Crawfish, krą'fish, *n.* *See* CRAYFISH.
Crawl, krąl, *vi.* To creep; to advance slowly, slyly, or weakly.
Crawler, krąl'ėr, *n.* One who or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile.
Crayfish, **Crawfish**, krā'fish, krą'fish, *n.* A crustacean found in streams; also the spiny lobster, a sea crustacean.
Crayon, krā'on, *n.* A pencil of coloured clay, chalk, or charcoal, used in drawing; a drawing made with crayons.—*vt.* To sketch.
Craze, krāz, *vt.* (crazing, crazed). To shatter; to impair the intellect of.—*vi.* To become crazy.—*n.* An inordinate desire.
Crazed, krāzd, *a.* Decrepit; crazy.
Crazily, krāz'i-li, *adv.* In a crazy manner.
Crazy, krāz'i, *a.* Decrepit; deranged; weakened or disordered in intellect.
Creak, krēk, *vi.* To make a grating sound.—*n.* A sharp, harsh, grating sound.
Cream, krēm, *n.* That part of a liquor which collects on the surface; the richer part of milk; best part of a thing.—*vt.* To take off cream from.—*vi.* To gather cream; to mantle.
Creamery, krē'mėr-i, *n.* A place where milk is made into butter and cheese.
Creamy, krēm'i, *a.* Full of cream; like cream; luscious.
Crease, krēs, *n.* A mark made by folding; a hollow streak like a groove.—*vt.* (creasing, creased). To make a mark in by compressing or folding; lines near the wicketa in cricket.
Creasote, **Creosote**, krē'a-sōt, krē'ō-sōt, *n.* An antiseptic liquid obtained from wood-tar.
Create, krē-āt', *vt.* (creating, created). To bring into being from nothing; to cause to be; to shape; to beget; to bring about; to invest with a new character; to constitute or appoint.
Creation, krē-ā'shon, *n.* Act of creating; the aggregate of created things; the universe; conferring of a title or dignity.
Creative, krē-āt'iv, *a.* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation.
Creator, krē-āt'ėr, *n.* The being that creates; a producer; the Supreme Being.
Creature, krē'tūr, *n.* Something created; a human being; something imagined; a person who owes his rise to another; a mere tool.
Crèche, krāsh, *n.* A public nursery for children. [credit; trust.
Credence, krē'dens, *n.* The act of believing;
Credendum, krē-den'dum, *n.*; pl. **-da**. A thing to be believed; an article of faith.
Credential, krē-den'shi-al, *n.* That which gives a title to credit; (*pl.*) documents showing that one is entitled to credit, or is invested with authority. [lity of being credible.
Credibility, kred-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* State or qua-
Credible, kred'i-bl, *a.* Worthy of credit.
Credibly, kred'i-bli, *adv.* In a credible manner.
Credit, kred'it, *n.* Reliance on testimony; faith; reputed integrity; transfer of goods, &c., in confidence of future payment; reputation for pecuniary worth; time given for payment of goods sold on trust; side of an account in which payment is entered; money possessed or due.—*vt.* To trust; to believe; to sell or lend to, in confidence of future payment; to procure credit or honour to; to enter on the credit side of an account; to attribute.
Creditable, kred'it-a-bl, *a.* Estimable.
Creditably, kred'it-a-bli, *adv.* In a creditable manner; with credit. [is due.
Creditor, kred'it-ėr, *n.* One to whom a debt
Credulity, kre-dū'li-ti, *n.* A disposition to believe on slight evidence.
Credulous, kred'ū-lus, *a.* Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting.
Creed, krēd, *n.* A system of principles believed or professed; a brief summary of the articles of Christian faith.
Creek, krēk, *n.* A small bay; a small harbour; a brook (American and colonial).
Creeky, krēk'i, *a.* Containing creeks.
Creel, krēl, *n.* An osier basket or pannier.
Creep, krēp, *vi.* (creeping, crept). To move as a reptile; to crawl: to grow along the ground, or on another body; to move secretly, feebly, or timorously; to be servile; to shiver.
Creeper, krēp'ėr, *n.* A creeping plant; a small bird; a kind of grapnel for dragging.
Cremate, krē-māt', *vt.* To burn; to dispose of (a human body) by burning.
Cremation, krē-mā'shon, *n.* The act or custom of cremating.
Cremona, krē-mō'na, *n.* A general name for violins made at Cremona in N. Italy.
Crenate, **Crenated**, krē'nāt, krē'nāt-ed, *a.* Notched; indented.

Crenelle, kre-nel', *n.* An embrasure in an embattled parapet to fire through.
Creole, krē'ōl, *n.* A native of the W. Indies or Spanish America, but not of indigenous blood.
Creosote, krē'ō-sōt, *n.* *See* CREASOTE.
Crepitate, krep'i-tāt, *vi.* To crackle.
Crepitation, krep-it-ā'shon, *n.* A sharp crackling sound or rattle.
Crepuscular, krē-pus'kūl-ėr, *a.* Pertaining to twilight.
Crescent, kres'ent, *n.* The moon in her state of increase; anything resembling the shape of the new moon; the Turkish standard; buildings in the form of a crescent.
Cress, kres, *n.* The name of various plants, mostly cruciferous, used as a salad.
Cresset, kres'et, *n.* A fire-pan fixed on the top of a pole.
Crest, krest, *n.* A tuft on the head of certain birds; the plume of feathers or tuft on a helmet; the helmet itself; the top; a lofty mien; a sort of heraldic badge.—*vt.* To furnish with a crest.
Crested, krest'ed, *p.a.* Having a crest.
Crestfallen, krest'fal-en, *a.* Dejected.
Cretaceous, krē-tā'shus, *a.* Chalky.
Cretin, krē'tin, *n.* One afflicted with cretinism.
Cretinism, krē'tin-izm, *n.* A disease resembling rickets, but accompanied with idiocy.
Cretonne, kre-ton', *n.* A cotton cloth printed with coloured patterns.
Crevice, kre'vis, *n.* A crack; cleft; cranny.
Crew, krō, *n.* A company; a gang; the company of sailors belonging to a vessel.
Crewel, krō'el, *n.* A kind of fine worsted.
Crib, krib, *n.* A child's bed; a small habitation; a rack; a stall for oxen; a framework; a literal translation.—*vt.* (cribbing, cribbed). To shut up in a narrow habitation; to pilfer.
Cribbage, krib'āj, *n.* A game at cards.
Cribble, krib'l, *n.* A coarse sieve; coarse flour or meal.
Crick, krik, *n.* A local spasm or cramp; a stiffness of the neck.
Cricket, krik'et, *n.* An insect which makes a creaking or chirping sound; an open-air game played with bats, ball, and wickets.
Cricketer, krik'et-ėr, *n.* One who plays cricket.
Crier, Cryer, krī'ėr, *n.* One who cries; one who makes proclamation.
Crime, krim, *n.* A breach of law, divine or human; any great wickedness.
Criminal, krim'in-al, *a.* Guilty; wicked; relating to crime.—*n.* A malefactor; a convict.
Criminality, krim-in-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being criminal; guiltiness.
Criminally, krim'in-al-li, *adv.* In a criminal manner; wickedly.
Criminate, krim'in-āt, *vt.* To charge with or involve in a crime.
Crimination, krim-in-ā'shon, *n.* Accusation.
Criminative, Criminatory, krim'in-ā-tiv, krim'in-a-to-ri, *a.* Relating to or involving crimination or accusation.
Criminous, krim'in-us, *a.* Criminal.
Crimp, krimp, *a.* Easily crumbled; friable; brittle.—*vt.* To curl or crisp; to seize; to pinch; to decoy for the army or navy.
Crimple, krimp'l, *v.t.* (crimpling, crimpled). To contract; to cause to shrink; to curl.
Crimson, krim'zn, *n.* A deep-red colour; a red tinged with blue.—*a.* Of a beautiful deep-red.—*vt.* To dye of a deep-red colour.—*vi.* To become of a deep-red colour; to blush.
Cringe, krinj, *vi.* (cringing, cringed). To bend; to bend with servility; to fawn.—*n.* A bow; servile civility.
Cringeling, krinj'ling, *n.* One who cringes.
Cringle, kring'gl, *n.* A withe for fastening a gate; a ring or eye in a rope of a sail.
Crinkle, kring'kl, *vi.* (crinkling, crinkled). To bend in little turns; to wrinkle.—*vt.* To form with short turns or wrinkles.—*n.* A winding or turn; a wrinkle.
Crinoline, krin'o-lin, *n.* A fabric of horsehair and linen thread; a hooped petticoat.
Cripple, krip'l, *n.* A lame person.—*vt.* (crippling, crippled). To lame; to disable.
Crisis, krī'sis, *n.*; pl. **-ses.** Turning-point of a disease; a decisive stage; time when anything is at its height; conjuncture.
Crisp, krisp, *a.* Brittle; easily broken or crumbled; fresh; brisk.—*vt.* To curl; to make wavy.—*vi.* To form little curls.
Crisper, krisp'ėr, *n.* One who or that which crisps; an instrument for crisping cloth.
Crisply, krisp'li, *adv.* With crispness.
Crispy, krisp'i, *a.* Crisp; curled; brittle.
Cristate, kris'tāt, *a.* Crested; tufted.
Criterion, krī-tē'ri-un, *n.*; pl. **-ia.** Standard of judging; a measure; test.
Critic, kri'tik, *n.* One skilled in judging literary or artistic work; a reviewer; a severe judge.—*a.* Relating to criticism.
Critical, kri'tik-al, *a.* Relating to or containing criticism; nicely judicious; inclined to find fault; relating to a crisis; momentous.
Critically, kri'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a critical manner; at the crisis.
Criticism, kri'ti-sizm, *n.* Act or art of criticizing; exhibition of the merits of a literary or artistic work; a critical essay; censure.
Criticize, kri'ti-sīz, *vi.* and *t.* (criticizing, criticized). To examine or judge critically; to pick out faults; to animadvert upon.
Critique, kri-tēk', *n.* A written estimate of the merits of a literary or artistic work.
Croak, krōk, *vi.* To make a low hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog or crow; to forebode evil without much cause; *to* murmur.—*n.* The low harsh sound of a frog, raven, &c.
Croaker, krōk'ėr, *n.* A grumbler.
Croaking, Croaky, krōk'ing, krōk'i, *a.* Uttering a croak; foreboding evil; grumbling.
Crochet, krō'shā, *n.* A species of knitting performed by means of a small hook.
Crock, krok, *n.* An earthen vessel; a pot; soot or smut from pots, kettles, &c.
Crockery, krok'ė-ri, *n.* Earthenware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked.
Crocodile, kro'kō-dīl, *n.* A large aquatic reptile of the lizard kind.—*a.* Pertaining to or like a crocodile; affected (tears).
Crocus, krō'kus, *n.* A bulbous plant of the iris family; saffron.
Croft, kroft, *n.* A little field adjoining a dwelling-house; a little farm.
Crofter, krof'tėr, *n.* One who occupies a croft; a tenant of a small holding in the Highlands of Scotland.
Cromlech, krom'lek, *n.* An ancient structure of large stones set on end, supporting a stone laid horizontally.
Crone, krōn, *n.* An old woman.
Crony, krō'ni, *n.* A familiar friend.
Crook, krōk, *n.* A bend; a curving instrument; a shepherd's staff; a pastoral staff.—*vt.* and *i.* To bend; to make a hook on.
Crooked, krōk'ed, *a.* Bent; wry; deceitful.
Crop, krop, *n.* The first stomach of birds; the craw; harvest; corn, &c., while growing; act of cutting, as hair; a short whip without a lash.—*vt.* (cropping, cropped or cropt). To cut off the ends of; to cut close; to browse; to gather before it falls; to cultivate.
Crop-eared, krop'ērd, *a.* Having the ears cut short.
Cropper, krop'ėr, *n.* A breed of pigeons with a large crop; a fall as from horseback.
Croquet, krō'kā, *n.* An open-air game played with mallets, balls, hoops, and pegs.
Crore, krōr, *n.* In the E. Indies, ten millions.
Crosier, Crozier, krō'zhi-ėr, *n.* A bishop's crook or pastoral staff.

Cross, kros, *n.* An instrument of death, consisting of two pieces of timber placed transversely; the symbol of the Christian religion; the religion itself; a monument or sign in the form of a cross; anything that thwarts; a hybrid.—*a.* Athwart; adverse; fretful.—*vt.* To draw a line or lay a body across; to mark with a cross; to cancel; to pass from side to side of; to thwart; to perplex; to interbreed. *vi.* To be athwart; to move across.

Cross-bones, kros'bōnz, *n.pl.* A symbol of death; two human bones placed crosswise, generally in conjunction with a skull.

Crossbow, kros'bō, *n.* A weapon for shooting, formed by fixing a bow crosswise on a stock.

Cross-breed, kros'brēd, *n.* A breed from a male and female of different breeds.

Cross-examination, kros'egz-am-in-ā-shon, *n.* The examination of a witness called by one party by the opposite party.

Cross-examine, kros'egz-am-in, *vt.* To examine a witness of the opposite party.

Cross-grained, kros'grānd, *a.* Having the fibres across or irregular; perverse.

Crossing, kros'ing, *n.* Act of one who or that which crosses; a place where passengers cross.

Crossly, kros'li, *adv.* Peevishly; adversely.

Cross-purpose, kros'pėr-pus, *n.* A contrary purpose; a misunderstanding.

Cross-question, kros'kwes-chon, *vt.* To cross-examine.

Cross-road, kros'rōd, *n.* A road which crosses the country or other roads.

Cross-trees, kros'trēz, *n.pl.* Horizontal pieces of timber on masts, to sustain the tops and extend the shrouds.

Crosswise, kros'wīz, *adv.* Transversely.

Crotch, kroch, *n.* A fork or forking.

Crotchet, kroch'et, *n.* A note in music, half the length of a minim; a whim; a perverse conceit; a bracket in printing.

Crotchety, kroch'et-i, *a.* Whimsical.

Croton, krō'ton, *n.* An E. Indian shrub whose seeds yield a violently purgative oil.

Crouch, krouch, *vi.* To bend low; to lie close to the ground; to cringe.

Croup, krōp, *n.* A disease of the windpipe in children; the rump of certain animals; the place behind the saddle.

Croupier, krō'pē-ėr, *n.* One who at a public dinner sits at the lower end of the table.

Crow, krō, *n.* A black bird of the genus Corvus, including the raven, rook, jackdaw, &c.; a crowbar; the sound which a cock utters. *vi.* (crowing, *pret.* crew, crowed, *pp.* crowed). To cry as a cock; to exult; to boast.

Crowbar, krō'bär, *n.* A bar of iron with a bent or forked end, used as a lever.

Crowd, kroud, *n.* A number of persons or things; a throng; the populace.—*vt.* To fill by pressing together; to fill to excess.—*vi.* To press in numbers; to throng.

Crowded, kroud'ed, *a.* Filled by a promiscuous multitude.

Crow-flower, krō'flou-ėr, *n.* A name of the buttercup and other plants.

Crowfoot, krō'fut, *n.* Cords used in ships to suspend the awnings, &c.; a buttercup.

Crown, kroun, *n.* An ornament for the head in the form of a wreath; a diadem; a badge of royalty; perfection; completion; the top of anything, especially the head; a coin five shillings in value.—*vt.* To invest with a crown; to cover; to adorn; to finish; to perfect.

Crowned, kround, *p.a.* Invested with a crown; surmounted.

Crown-glass, kroun'glas, *n.* The finest sort of window-glass.

Crowning, kroun'ing, *p.a.* Highest; perfecting; final.

Crown-prince, kroun'prins, *n.* The prince who is apparently successor to the crown.

Crow-quill, krō'kwil, *n.* The quill of the crow, used in fine writing.

Crow's-feet, krōz'fēt, *n.pl.* The wrinkles under the eyes, the effects of age.

Crucial, krō'shi-al, *a.* Relating to a cross; severe; searching; decisive.

Crucible, krō'si-bl, *n.* A melting pot, used by chemists and others.

Cruciferous, krō-sif'ėr-us, *a.* Having four petals in the form of a cross.

Crucifer, krō'si-fi-ėr, *n.* One who crucifies.

Crucifix, krō'si-fiks, *n.* A cross with the figure of Christ crucified on it.

Crucifixion, krō-si-fik'shon, *n.* The act of crucifying; the death of Christ.

Cruciform, krō'si-form, *a.* Cross-shaped.

Crucify, krō'si-fī, *vt.* (crucifying, crucified). To put to death by nailing the hands and feet of to a cross; to mortify; to torment.

Crude, krōd, *a.* Raw; unripe; in its natural state; not brought to perfection.

Crudely, krōd'li, *adv.* In a crude manner.

Crudity, krōd'i-ti, *n.* State of being crude; something in a crude state.

Cruel, krō'el, *a.* Unmerciful; hard-hearted; ferocious; brutal; severe.

Cruelly, krō'el-li, *adv.* In a cruel manner.

Cruelty, krō'el-ti, *n.* Quality of being cruel; inhumanity; barbarity; a cruel act.

Cruet, krō'et, *n.* A vial or small glass bottle for holding vinegar, oil, &c.

Cruise, krōz, *vi.* (cruising, cruised). To sail hither and thither.—*n.* A sailing to and fro in search of an enemy's ships, or for pleasure.

Cruiser, krōz'ėr, *n.* A person or a ship that cruises; a swift armed vessel to protect or destroy shipping.

Crumb, Crum, krum, *n.* A fragment; a small piece of bread broken off; the soft part of bread.—*vt.* To break into small pieces with the fingers; to cover with bread-crumbs.

Crumble, krum'bl, *vt.* (crumbling, crumbled). To break into small fragments; to pulverize. *vi.* To part into small fragments; to decay.

Crumby, Crummy, krum'i, *a.* Full of crumbs; soft like the crumb of bread.

Crump, krump, *a.* Crooked; bent.

Crumpet, krum'pet, *n.* A sort of muffin.

Crumple, krum'pl, *vt.* (crumpling, crumpled). To press into wrinkles; to rumple.—*vi.* To shrink; to shrivel.

Crumpled, krum'pld, *p.a.* Wrinkled; curled.

Crunch, krunch, *vt.* To crush between the teeth.

Crupper, krup'ėr, *n.* A strap of leather to prevent a saddle from shifting forward; the buttocks. [shaped like a leg or root.

Crural, krör'al, *a.* Belonging to the leg;

Crusade, krō-sād', *n.* A military expedition against the infidels of the Holy Land; a romantic or enthusiastic enterprise.

Crusader, krō-sād'ėr, *n.* A person engaged in a crusade.

Cruse, krōs or krōz, *n.* A small cup; cruet.

Crush, krush, *vt.* To squeeze; to bruise; to pound; to overpower; to oppress.—*vi.* To be pressed; to force one's way amid a crowd.—*n.* A violent pressing or squeezing; a crowding.

Crushing, krush'ing, *p.a.* Overwhelming.

Crust, krust, *n.* The hard outer coat of anything; the outside of a loaf; a piece of hard bread; a deposit from wine.—*vt.* and *i.* To cover with a crust or hard coat.

Crustacea, krus-tā'shē-a, *n.pl.* A division of animals, comprising crabs, shrimps, &c., having an external skeleton or shell.

Crustacean, krus-tā'shē-an, *n.* and *a.* One of, or pertaining to, the crustaceans.

Crustaceous, krus-tā'shus, *a.* Having a shell; belonging to the Crustacea.

Crustily, krust'i-li, *adv.* Peevishly.
Crusty, krust'i, *a.* Pertaining to, having, or like a crust; snappish; surly.
Crutch, kruch, *n.* A staff with a cross-piece used by cripples; a support.—*vt.* To support on crutches; to prop with miserable helps.
Crutched, krucht, *p.a.* Furnished with a crutch; badged with a cross.
Cry, krī, *vi.* (crying, cried). To utter the loud shrill sounds of weeping, joy, fear, surprise, &c.; to clamour; to weep.—*vt.* To shout; to proclaim.—*n.* The loud voice of man or beast; a shriek or scream; acclamation; weeping; importunate call; a political catchword.
Crying, krī'ing, *p.a.* Calling for vengeance or punishment; notorious; clamant.
Crypt, kript, *n.* A subterranean cell for burying purposes: a subterranean chapel.
Cryptic, Cryptical, krip'tik, krip'tik-al, *a.* Hidden; secret; occult.
Cryptogam, krip'tō-gam, *n.* One of those plants which do not bear true flowers, such as lichens, mosses, ferns, &c.
Cryptogamy, krip-tog'a-mi, *n.* Concealed fructification, as in cryptogams.
Cryptogram, Cryptograph, krip'tō-gram, krip'tō-graf, *n.* Something written in secret characters.
Cryptography, krip-tog'ra-fi, *n.* Art of writing in secret characters; cipher.
Crystal, kris'tal, *n.* Pure transparent quartz; a superior kind of glass; articles, collectively, made of this material; a regular solid mineral body with smooth surfaces.—*a.* Consisting of or like crystal; clear; pellucid.
Crystalline, kris'tal-in, *a.* Pure; pellucid.
Crystallization, kris'tal-iz-ā'shon, *n.* Act or process of crystallizing.
Crystallize, kris'tal-iz, *vt.* and *i.* To form into crystals; to unite, and form a regular solid.
Ctenoid, ten'oid, *a.* Comb-shaped; having the posterior edge with teeth: said of the scales of fishes; having scales of this kind.
Cub, kub, *n.* The young of certain quadrupeds, as the bear and fox.—*vi.* (cubbing, cubbed). To bring forth cubs.
Cube, kūb, *n.* A regular solid body, with six equal square sides; the third power, or the product from multiplying a number twice by itself.—*vt.* To raise to the third power.
Cubic, Cubical, kūb'ik, kūb'ik-al, *a.* Having the form or properties of a cube.
Cubicle, kū'bi-kl, *n.* A sleeping-place; a compartment for one bed in a dormitory.
Cubit, kū'bit, *n.* The forearm; the length from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger, usually taken at 18 inches.
Cuckold, kuk'old, *n.* A man whose wife is false to his bed.—*vt.* To make a cuckold of.
Cuckoo, ku'kö, *n.* A migratory bird, so named from the sound of its note.
Cucumber, kū'kum-bėr, *n.* An annual plant of the gourd family.
Cud, kud, *n.* The food which ruminating animals bring up from the first stomach to chew; a quid.
Cuddle, kud'dl, *vi.* (cuddling, cuddled). To lie close and snug.—*vt.* To hug; to embrace; to fondle.
Cuddy, kud'i, *n.* A ship's cabin towards the stern; an ass; donkey.
Cudgel, kuj'el, *n.* A short thick stick; a club.—*vt.* (cudgelling, cudgelled). To beat with a cudgel; to beat in general.
Cue, kū, *n.* The last words of an actor's speech; catch-word; hint; the part which any man is to play in his turn; humour; the straight rod used in billiards.
Cuff, kuf, *n.* A blow; slap; part of a sleeve near the hand.—*vt.* To beat; to strike with talons or wings, or with fists.
Cuirass, kwi-ras', *n.* A breastplate.
Cuirassier, kwi-ras-sēr', *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass or breastplate.
Cuisine, kwē-zēn', *n.* Style of cooking.
Cul-de-sac, kūl'dē-sak, *n.* A blind alley.
Culinary, kū'lin-a-ri, *a.* Relating to the kitchen, or cookery; used in kitchens.
Cull, kul, *vt.* To pick out; to gather.
Cullender, kul'en-dėr, *n.* A colander.
Cullion, kul'i-un, *n.* A mean wretch; a cully.
Cully, kul'li, *n.* A person easily deceived; a dupe.—*vt.* To deceive.
Culm, kulm, *n.* The straw of corn and grasses; anthracite shale.
Culminate, kul'min-āt, *vi.* To come or be in the meridian; to reach the highest point, as of rank, power, size, &c.
Culmination, kul-min-ā'shon, *n.* The transit of a heavenly body over the meridian; highest point; consummation.
Culpability, kulp-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Blamableness; guiltiness. [criminal; immoral; sinful.
Culpable, kulp'a-bl, *a.* Blameworthy; guilty;
Culpably, kulp'a-bli, *adv.* In a culpable manner; blamably.
Culprit, kul'prit, *n.* A person arraigned in court for a crime, or convicted of a crime; a criminal; an offender.
Cult, kult, *n.* A system of belief and worship, a subject of devoted study.
Cultivable, Cultivatable, kul'ti-va-bl, kul'ti-vāt-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being cultivated.
Cultivate, kul'ti-vāt, *vt.* To till; to refine; to foster; to improve.
Cultivation, kul-ti-vā'shon, *n.* Tillage; practice, care, or study directed to improvement; refinement; advancement.
Cultivator, kul'ti-vāt-er, *n.* One who cultivates; a kind of harrow.
Culture, kul'tūr, *n.* Cultivation; the rearing of certain animals, as oysters; the application of labour, or other means of improvement; the result of such efforts; refinement.—*vt.* To cultivate. [and taste; refined.
Cultured, kul'tūrd, *a.* Having education
Culverin, kul'vėr-in, *n.* A long slender piece of ordnance formerly used.
Culvert, kul'vėrt, *n.* An arched drain under a road, railway, &c., for the passage of water.
Cumber, kum'bėr, *vt.* To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct; to distract.
Cumbersome, kum'bėr-sum, *a.* Troublesome; unwieldy: unmanageable.
Cumbrous, kum'brus, *a.* Burdensome; troublesome; oppressive.
Cumin, Cummin, kum'in, *n.* An annual umbelliferous plant, whose seeds have stimulating and carminative properties.
Cummer-bund, Kamar-band, kum'ėr-bund, *n.* A girdle or waistband.
Cumulate, kū'mū-lāt, *vt.* (cumulating, cumulated). To form a heap; to heap together.
Cumulation, kū-mū-lā'shon, *n.* A heaping up; a heap; accumulation.
Cumulative, kū'mū-lāt-iv, *a.* Forming a mass; that augments by addition.
Cumulus, kū'mū-lus, *n.*; pl. **-li**. A cloud in the form of dense convex or conical heaps.
Cuneate, Cuneated, kū'nē-āt, kū'nē-āt-ed, *a.* Wedge-shaped.
Cuneiform, kū-nē'i-form, *a.* Wedge-shaped; applied to the arrow-headed characters on old Babylonian and Persian inscriptions.
Cunning, kun'ing, *a.* Astute; artful.—*n.* Faculty or act of using stratagem; craftiness; artifice. [manner; craftily.
Cunningly, kun'ing-li, *adv.* In a cunning
Cup, kup, *n.* A small vessel to drink out of; anything hollow, like a cup; a glass vessel for drawing blood; liquor in a cup.—*vt.* (cupping, cupped). To apply a cupping-glass.
Cup-bearer, kup'bār-ėr, *n.* An attendant at a feast, who conveys the liquors.

Cupboard, kup'bŏrd, *n.* A case or inclosure for cups, plates, dishes, &c.
Cupel, kū'pel, *n.* A small cup or vessel used in refining precious metals.
Cupellation, kū-pel-lā'shon, *n.* The process of refining gold or silver in a cupel.
Cupid, kū'pid, *n.* The god of love.
Cupidity, kū-pid'i-ti, *n.* A longing to possess; inordinate or unlawful desire; covetousness.
Cupola, kū'pō-la, *n.* [top of a building; a dome. A spherical vault on the
Cupping, kup'ing, *n.* A drawing of blood with a cupping-glass.
Cupping-glass, kup'ing-glas, *n.* A glass vessel like a cup, for drawing blood.
Cupreous, kū'prē-us, *a.* Copperyman.
Cur, kėr, *n.* A mongrel dog; a contemptible
Curable, kūr'a-bl, *a.* That may be cured.
Curaçoa, Curaçao, kū-ra-sō'a, kū-ra-sā'o, *n.* A liqueur flavoured with orange-peel, &c.
Curacy, Curateship, kū'ra-si, kū'rāt-ship, *n.* The office of a curate.
Curate, kū'rāt, *n.* One to whom the cure of souls is committed; a clergyman employed to perform the duties of a rector or vicar.
Curative, kū'rāt-iv, *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure.
Curator, kū-rāt'ėr, *n.* A superintendent; custodian; guardian.
Curb, kėrb, *vt.* To control; to check; to restrain with a curb, as a horse; to strengthen by a curb-stone.—*n.* Check; restraint; part of a bridle; a curb-stone.
Curb-stone, kėrb'stōn, *n.* The outer edge of a foot-pavement; a kerb-stone.
Curd, kėrd, *n.* Coagulated milk.—*vt.* and *i.* To curdle; to congeal.
Curdle, kėrd'l, *vt.* and *i.* (curdling, curdled). To change into curds; to coagulate.
Curdy, kėrd'i, *a.* Like curd; coagulated.
Cure, kūr, *n.* Act of healing; a remedy; the care of souls; spiritual charge.—*vt.* (curing, cured). To heal; to remedy; to pickle.—*vi.* To effect a cure.
Curé, kū-rā, *n.* A curate; a parson.
Cureless, kūr'les, *a.* Incurable.
Curer, kūr'ėr, *n.* One who cures; a physician; one who preserves provisions.
Curfew, kėr'fū, *n.* An evening bell; an old utensil for covering a fire.
Curia, kū'ri-a, *n.* The Roman see in its temporal aspect.
Curio, kū'ri-ō, *n.*; pl. **-os.** A curiosity; an interesting and curious article.
Curiosity, kū-ri-os'i-ti, *n.* Inquisitiveness; a thing unusual; a rarity.
Curious, kū'ri-us, *a.* Inquisitive; addicted to research or inquiry; strange; singular.
Curiously, kū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a curious manner; inquisitively; unusually.
Curl, kėrl, *vt.* To form into ringlets.—*vi.* To take a twisted or coiled form; to play at the game of curling.—*n.* A ringlet of hair, or anything of a like form; a waving; flexure.
Curler, kėrl'ėr, *n.* One who or that which curls; one who plays the game of curling.
Curlew, kėr'lū, *n.* A bird allied to the snipe and woodcock.
Curling, kėrl'ing, *n.* A winter game in which large smooth stones are propelled on the ice.
Curly, kėrl'i, *a.* Having curls; tending to curl.
Curmudgeon, kėr-muj'on, *n.* [churlish fellow; a miser; a churl. An avaricious
Currant, ku'rant, *n.* A small dried grape; the name of several shrubs and of their fruit.
Currency, ku'ren-si, *n.* Circulation; circulating medium; the aggregate of coin, notes, &c., in circulation; general esteem; vogue.
Current, ku'rent, *a.* Running; circulating; general; present in its course.—*n.* A running; a stream; progressive motion of water; successive course.
Currently, ku'rent-li, *adv.* In a current manner; generally.
Curricle, ku'ri-kl, *n.* A chaise with two wheels, drawn by two horses.
Curriculum, ku-rik'ū-lum, *n.* A course of study in a university, school, &c.
Currier, ku'ri-ėr, *n.* A man who dresses leather after it is tanned.
Currish, kėr'ish, *a.* Like a cur; snappish.
Curry, ku'ri, *n.* A highly spiced sauce or mixture; a dish cooked with curry.—*vt.* (currying, curried). To flavour with curry; to dress leather; to rub and clean (a horse) with a comb; to seek (favour).
Curry-comb, ku'ri-kōm, *n.* A comb for rubbing and cleaning horses.
Curse, kėrs, *vt.* (cursing, cursed or curst). To utter a wish of evil against; to blight; to torment with calamities.—*vi.* To utter imprecations; to blaspheme.—*n.* Imprecation of evil; execration; torment.
Cursed, kėrs'ed, *a.* Deserving a curse; under a curse; execrable; detestable.
Cursedly, kėrs'ed-li, *adv.* In a cursed manner; confoundedly.
Cursing, kėrs'ing, *n.* [execration. The uttering of a curse;
Cursive, kėr'siv, *a.* Running; flowing.
Cursores, kėr-sō'rēz, *n.pl.* The runners, an order of birds, such as the ostrich.
Cursorily, kėr'sō-ri-li, *adv.* In a hasty manner; slightly; hastily.
Cursory, kėr'sō-ri, *a.* Hasty; superficial.
Curst, kėrst, *a.* Snarling; peevish.
Curt, kėrt, *a.* Short; concise; somewhat rude.
Curtail, kėr-tāl', *vt.* To cut short; to abridge.
Curtain, kėr'tan, *n.* A hanging cloth for a window, bed, &c.; a screen in a theatre.—*vt.* To inclose or furnish with curtains.
Curtain-lecture, kėr'tan-lek-tūr, *n.* Lecture given in bed by a wife to her husband.
Curtly, kėrt'li, *adv.* Shortly; briefly.
Curtsy, Curtsey, kėrt'si, *n.* A gesture of respect by a female.—*vi.* (curtsying or curtseying, curtsied or curtseyed). To drop or make a curtsy.
Curvature, kėrv'a-tūr, *n.* A curving.
Curve, kėrv, *a.* Bending; inflected.—*n.* A bending without angles; a bent line.—*vt.* (curving, curved). To bend.
Curvet, kėr-vet', *n.* A leap of a horse, in which he raises his fore-legs together.—*vi.* (curvetting, curvetted). To leap and frisk.
Curvilinear, Curvilineal, kėrv-i-lin'ē-ėr, kėrv-i-lin'ē-al, *a.* Consisting of curved lines; bounded by curved lines.
Curvirostral, kėrv-i-ros'tral, *a.* Having a crooked beak.
Cushat, kush'at, *n.* The ring-dove.
Cushion, kush'on, *n.* A pillow for a seat; something resembling a pillow.—*vt.* To seat on a cushion; to furnish with cushions.
Cusp, kusp, *n.* The point of the moon, or other luminary; a point formed by the meeting of two curves.
Custard, kus'tėrd, *n.* A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled.
Custard-apple, kus'tėrd-ap-pl, *n.* A W Indian tree or fruit.
Custodial, kus-tō'di-al, *a.* Relating to custody or guardianship.
Custodian, kus-tō'di-an, *n.* One who has care of a library, public building, &c.
Custodier, kus-tō'di-ėr, *n.* One who has something in custody; a keeper; a guardian.
Custody, kus'tō-di, *n.* A keeping; guardianship; imprisonment; security.
Custom, kus'tum, *n.* Habit; established practice; fashion; a buying of goods; business support; a tax on goods; *pl.* duties on merchandise imported or exported.
Customable, kus'tum-a-bl, *a.* Subject to the payment of customs.

Customarily, kus'tum-a-ri-li, *adv.* Habitually. [custom; habitual; usual.
Customary, kus'tum-a-ri, *a.* According to
Customer, kus'tum-ėr, *n.* An accustomed buyer at a shop, &c.; one who buys goods.
Custom-house, kus'tum-hous, *n.* The house where customs are paid.
Cut, kut, *vt.* (cutting, cut). To divide into pieces; to fell or mŏw; to clip; to carve; to affect deeply; to intersect; to castrate; to divide, as cards; to refuse to recognize.—*vi.* To make an incision; to be severed by a cutting instrument; to pass straight and rapidly. *a.* Gashed; carved; intersected; deeply affected.—*n.* The action of an edged instrument; a wound; a stroke with a whip; a severe remark; a channel; any small piece; a lot; a near passage; a carving or engraving; act of dividing a pack of cards; form; fashion; refusal to recognize a person.
Cutaneous, kū-tā'nē-us, *a.* Pertaining to the skin.
Cuticle, kū'ti-kl, *n.* The thin exterior coat of the skin; a vesicular membrane in plants.
Cutlass, kut'las, *n.* A broad, curving sword.
Cutler, kut'lėr, *n.* One who makes or sharpens knives and other cutting instruments.
Cutlery, kut'lė-ri, *n.* Knives and edged instruments collectively.
Cutlet, kut'let, *n.* A small piece of meat for cooking, generally off the ribs.
Cutpurse, kut'pėrs, *n.* A thief; pickpocket.
Cutter, kut'ėr, *n.* One who or that which cuts; a vessel with one mast and a straight running bowsprit.
Cut-throat, kut'thrōt, *n.* A murderer.
Cutting, kut'ing, *p.a.* Serving to cut; wounding the feelings: severe.—*n.* A piece cut off; an incision; an excavation; a twig or scion.
Cuttle, Cuttle-fish, kut'tl, kut'tl-fish, *n.* A mollusc which ejects a black fluid to conceal itself.
Cutwater, kut'wą-tėr, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow, which cuts the water.
Cyanean, sī-ā'nē-an, *a.* Of a dark-blue colour.
Cyanide, sī'an-id, *n.* A combination of cyanogen with a metallic base.
Cyanogen, sī-an'ō-jen, *n.* A poisonous gas of a strong and peculiar odour.
Cycle, sī'kl, *n.* An orbit in the heavens; a circle of years; a bicycle or tricycle.—*vi.* To recur in a cycle; to ride a bicycle.
Cyclic, Cyclical, sī'klik, sī'klik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a cycle; connected with a series of legends.
Cyclist, sīk'list, *n.* One who uses a cycle.
Cycloid, sī'kloid, *n.* A geometrical curve.
Cyclometer, sī-klom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring circles, or for giving the distance travelled by a cycle.
Cyclone, sī'klōn, *n.* A circular storm; a rotatory system of winds revolving round a calm centre, and advancing.
Cyclopædia, Cyclopedia, sī-klō-pē'di-a, *n.* A kind of dictionary, giving accounts on a branch or all branches of science, art, or learning.
Cyclopædic, Cyclopedic, sī-klō-pē'dik, *a.* Belonging to a cyclopædia.
Cyclopean, sī-klō-pē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; vast.
Cyclops, sī'klops, *n.sing.* and *pl.*; pl. also **Cyclopes**, sī-klō'pēz. A one-eyed race of giants in Greek fable.
Cygnet, sig'net, *n.* A young swan.
Cylinder, sil'in-dėr, *n.* An elongated round body of uniform diameter.
Cylindric, Cylindrical, sī-lin'drik, sī-lin'drik-al, *a.* Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties.
Cymbal, sim'bal, *n.* A basin-shaped musical instrument of brass, used in pairs.
Cymric, kim'rik, *a.* Pertaining to the Cymry (kim'ri) or Welsh.—*n.* The language of the Cymry or ancient Britons.
Cynic, sin'ik, *n.* One of a sect of Greek philosophers who professed contempt of riches, arts, &c.; a morose man.
Cynic, Cynical, sin'ik, sin'i-kal, *a.* Belonging to the Cynics; surly; sneering; captious.
Cynicism, sin'i-sizm, *n.* A morose contempt of the pleasures and arts of life.
Cynosure, sī'nō-zhōr, *n.* The constellation of the Little Bear; a centre of attraction.
Cypher, sī'fėr, *n.* Same as *Cipher*.
Cypress, sī'pres, *n.* An evergreen tree; the emblem of mourning. [ing matter.
Cyst, sist, *n.* A bag in animal bodies contain-
Cytherean, sith-e-rē'an, *a.* Pertaining to Venus. [of Russia.
Czar, tsär or zär, *n.* A title of the Emperor
Czarevitch, tsä're-vich, *n.* The eldest son of the Czar: also *Cesarevitch* (tsā-zā-rā'vich).
Czarina, tsä-rē'na or zä-rē'na. A title of the Empress of Russia.
Czech, chek, *n.* One of the Slavonic inhabitants of Bohemia; the language of the Czechs.

D

Dab, dab, *vt.* (dabbing, dabbed). To hit lightly with something soft or moist.—*n.* A gentle blow; a small mass of anything soft or moist; a small flat fish; an adept or expert.
Dabble, dab'bl, *vt.* (dabbling, dabbled). To wet; to sprinkle.—*vi.* To play in water; to do anything in a superficial manner; to meddle.
Dabbler, dab'bl-ėr, *n.* One who dabbles; a superficial meddler.
Dace, dās, *n.* A small river fish.
Dachshund, däks'hunt, *n.* A long-bodied, short-legged dog, with short hair.
Dacoit, Dacoity. See DAKOIT, DAKOITY.
Dactyl, dak'til, *n.* A poetical foot of one long or accented syllable followed by two short.
Dactylic, dąk-til'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of dactyls. [pet name for father.
Dad, Daddy, dad, dad'di, *n.* A childish or
Dado, dā'dō, *n.* That part of a pedestal between the base and the cornice; the finishing of the lower part of the walls in rooms.
Daffodil, daf'fō-dil, *n.* A plant of the amaryllis family with yellow flowers. [sword.
Dagger, dag'ėr, *n.* A short sharp-pointed
Daggle, dag'gl, *vt.* (daggling, daggled). To trail in mud or wet grass; to dirty.
Daguerreotype, da-ger'ō-tīp, *n.* A photograph fixed on a metallic plate. [boat.
Dahabieh, da-ha-bē'ä, *n.* A Nile passenger
Dahlia, da'li-a, *n.* A genus of composite plants, consisting of tuberous-rooted herbs.
Daily, dā'li, *a.* Happening or being every day; diurnal.—*adv.* Day by day.
Daintily, dān'ti-li, *adv.* Nicely; delicately.
Dainty, dān'ti, *a.* Toothsome; nice; delicate; elegant.—*n.* Something nice; a delicacy.
Dairy, dā'ri, *n.* The place where milk is converted into butter or cheese; a shop where milk, butter, &c., are sold.—*a.* Pertaining to the keeping of cows, managing of milk, &c.
Dais, dā'is, *n.* The high table at the upper end of the dining-hall; the raised floor on which the table stood; a canopy.
Daisy, dā'zi, *n.* The day's eye; a well-known plant, bearing a white flower with a tinge of red, and a yellow centre.
Dakoit, da-koit', *n.* An East Indian name for robbers who plunder in bands.
Dakoity, da-koi'ti, *n.* The system of robbing in bands.
Dale, dāl, *n.* A valley; a place between hills.

Dalliance, dal'yans, *n.* Acts of fondness; interchange of caresses; toying.
Dally, dal'li, *vi.* (dallying, dallied). To trifle; to wanton; to linger.
Dalmatic, dal-mat'ik, *n.* The ecclesiastical vestment used by deacons at mass, and worn also by bishops under the chasuble.
Daltonism, dal'ton-izm, *n.* Colour-blindness.
Dam, dam, *n.* A female parent; a bank to confine or raise water.—*vt.* (damming, dammed). To obstruct or confine by a dam.
Damage, dam'āj, *n.* Hurt; injury; money; compensation (generally in *pl.*).—*vt.* (damaging, damaged). To injure; to impair.
Damageable, dam'āj-a-bl, *a.* That may be damaged.
Damask, dam'ask, *n.* A fabric, of various materials, with figures of flowers, &c.; a pink colour.—*a.* Pink or rosy —*vt.* To form or imprint flowers or figures on.
Damaskeen, dam'as-kēn, *vt.* To inlay iron, steel, &c., with another metal, as gold or silver.
Dame, dām, *n.* A lady; the wife of a knight or baronet.
Damn, dam, *vt.* To send to hell; to condemn.
Damnable, dam'na-bl, *a.* Deserving damnation; odious; pernicious.
Damnably, dam'na-bli, *adv.* In a damnable manner.
Damnation, dam-nā'shon, *n.* Condemnation; sentence to punishment in the future state.
Damnatory, dam'na-to-ri, *a.* Containing condemnation; condemnatory.
Damned, damd, *a.* Hateful; detestable.
Damning, dam'ing or dam'ning, *a.* That condemns or exposes to damnation.
Damp, damp, *a.* Moist; humid.—*n.* Moist air; fog; noxious exhalation from the earth; depression of spirits; discouragement.—*vt.* To moisten; to dispirit; to restrain.
Dampen, dam'pen, *vt* and *i.* To make or become damp or moist.
Damper, dam'pėr, *n.* One who or that which damps; a plate across a flue of a furnace, &c., to regulate the draught of air.
Dampish, damp'ish, *a.* Moderately damp
Dampness, damp'nes, *n.* Moisture; fogginess; moistness; moderate humidity.
Damsel, dam'zel, *n.* A young unmarried woman; a girl.
Damson, dam'zn, *n.* A small dark plum.
Dance, dans, *vi.* (dancing, danced). To move with measured steps, regulated by a tune; to leap and frisk.—*vt.* To make to dance; to dandle. — *n.* A leaping or stepping to the measure of a tune; the tune itself.
Dancer, dans'ėr, *n* One who dances
Dancing-girl, dans'ing-gėrl, *n.* A girl who dances professionally, as in Egypt or India.
Dandelion, dan'di-li-un, *n.* A composite plant bearing a bright yellow flower
Dandle, dan'dl, *vt.* (dandling, dandled). To shake on the knee, as an infant; to fondle; to trifle with.
Dandruff, dan'druf, *n.* A scurf on the head
Dandy, dan'di, *n.* A fop; a coxcomb.
Dandyish, dan'di-ish, *a.* Like a dandy.
Dandyism, dan'di-izm, *n.* The manners and dress of a dandy.
Danger, dān'jėr, *n.* Exposure to injury; jeopardy; risk
Dangerous, dān'jėr-us, *a.* Perilous; causing risk of harm; unsafe; insecure.
Dangerously, dān'jėr-us-li, *adv.* With danger; perilously.
Dangle, dang'gl, *vi.* (dangling, dangled). To hang loose; to follow officiously.—*vt.* To carry suspended loosely; to swing.
Dangler, dang'gl-ėr, *n.* One who dangles; a man who hangs about women.
Dank, dangk, *a.* Damp; moist; humid.
Danseuse, dāng-sēz, *n.* A female stage-dancer.
Dapper, dap'ėr, *a.* Little and active; neat.
Dapple, dap'l, *n.* A spot.—*a.* Marked with spots.—*vt.* (dappling, dappled). To variegate with spots.
Dappled, dap'pld, *a.* Spotted.
Dare, dār, *vi.* (daring, *pret.* dared or durst, *pp.* dared). To have courage; to be bold enough; to venture.—*vt.* To challenge; to defy; to venture on.
Dare-devil, dār'de-vil, *n.* A desperado; one who will fearlessly attempt anything.
Daring, dār'ing, *a.* Bold; intrepid; fearless. *n.* Courage; audacity
Daringly, dār'ing-li, *adv.* Boldly; fearlessly.
Dark, dārk, *a.* Destitute of light; clouded; black or blackish; disheartening; involved in mystery; keeping designs in concealment.—*n.* Darkness; obscurity; secrecy; a state of ignorance.
Darken, därk'n, *vt.* To make dark.—*vi.* To grow dark or darker.
Darkish, därk'ish, *a.* Somewhat dark.
Darkling, dārk'ling, *adv.* In the dark.—*a* Black-looking; lowering; gloomy.
Darkly, dārk'li, *adv.* Obscurely; dimly.
Darkness, dārk'nes, *n.* Absence of light; blackness; gloom; ignorance; privacy
Darksome, dārk'sum, *a.* Dark; gloomy
Darling, dar'ling, *a.* Dearly beloved.—*n.* One much beloved; a favourite.
Darn, därn, *vt.* To mend by imitating the texture of the stuff with thread and needle; to sew together.—*n.* A place so mended.
Darnel, dār'nel, *n.* A plant injurious to corn.
Dart, därt, *n.* A pointed missile thrown by the hand; a sudden rush or bound.—*vt.* To throw with a sudden thrust; to shoot.—*vi.* To fly or shoot, as a dart; to start and run.
Darter, därt'ėr, *n.* One who darts; a bird of the pelican tribe that darts after fish.
Darwinism, dār'win-izm, *n.* The doctrine as to the origin and modifications of species taught by Darwin; evolution.
Dash, dash, *vt.* To cause to strike suddenly or violently; to throw or cast; to sprinkle; to mix slightly; to sketch out hastily; to obliterate; to frustrate; to abash.—*vi.* To rush with violence; to strike or be hurled.—*n.* A violent striking of two bodies; admixture; a rushing or onset; vigour in attack; bluster; a mark in writing or printing (—).
Dash-board, dash'bōrd, *n.* A board on a vehicle to keep off mud, &c., thrown by the horses' heels.
Dashing, dash'ing, *a.* Spirited; showy.
Dastard, das'tėrd, *n.* A coward.—*a.* Cowardly.
Dastardly, das'tėrd-li, *a.* Cowardly; base.
Data, dā'ta, *n.pl.* *See* DATUM.
Date, dāt, *n.* The time when any event happened; era; age; a soft fleshy drupe, the fruit of the date-palm.—*vt.* (dating, dated). To note the time of.—*vi.* To reckon time; to have origin.
Date-palm, **Date-tree**, dāt'päm, dāt'trē, *n.* The kind of palms which bear dates.
Dative, dā'tiv, *a.* or *n.* A grammatical case, following verbs that express giving, &c.
Datum, dā'tum, *n.*; pl. **-ta**. A fact, proposition, &c., granted or known, from which other facts, &c., are to be deduced.
Daub, dāb, *vt.* To smear; to cover with mud or other soft substance; to paint coarsely; to flatter grossly.—*n.* Coarse painting; a smear.
Dauber, dąb'ėr, *n.* One who daubs; a coarse painter; a gross flatterer.
Dauby, dąb'i, *a.* Viscous; glutinous.
Daughter, dą'tėr, *n.* A female child or descendant.
Daughter-in-law, dą'tėr-in-lą, *n.* A son's wife.
Daughterly, dą'tėr-li, *a.* Becoming a daughter.
Daunt, dąnt, *vt.* To subdue the courage of; to intimidate; to discourage.

Dauntless, dant'les, *a.* Fearless; intrepid.
Dauphin, dą'fin, *n.* The eldest son of the king of France.
Davit, dā'vit, *n.* One of a pair of projecting pieces over a ship's side, with tackle to hoist or lower a boat by.
Daw, dą, *n.* A bird of the crow kind.
Dawdle, dą'dl, *vi.* (dawdling, dawdled). To waste time; to trifle; to saunter.
Dawn, dąn, *vi.* To begin to grow light in the morning; to glimmer obscurely; to begin to open or appear.—*n.* The break of day; beginning; first appearance.
Dawning, dąn'ing, *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning; beginning.
Day, dā, *n.* The time between the rising and setting of the sun; the time of one revolution of the earth, or 24 hours; light; time specified; age; time; anniversary.
Day-book, dā'buk, *n.* A book in which are recorded the debts and credits of the day
Daybreak, dā'brāk, *n.* The dawn; first appearance of light in the morning.
Day-dream, dā'drēm, *n.* A vision to the waking senses; a reverie.
Daylight, dā'līt, *n.* The light of the day.
Daysman, dāz'man, *n.* An umpire; mediator.
Dayspring, dā'spring, *n.* The dawn.
Day-star, dā'stär, *n.* The star that ushers in the day; the morning-star, Lucifer.
Daytime, dā'tīm, *n.* The time of daylight.
Daze, dāz, *vt.* (dazing, dazed). To stupefy; to stun.
Dazzle, daz'zl, *vt.* (dazzling, dazzled). To overpower with light or splendour.—*vi.* To be intensely bright; to be overpowered by light.—*n.* A dazzling light; glitter
Deacon, dē'kon, *n.* A person in the lowest degree of holy orders; a church officer; the president of an incorporated trade.
Deaconess, dē'kon-es, *n.* A female deacon.
Deaconhood, dē'kon-hụd, *n.* The state or office of a deacon; deacons collectively.
Deaconship, Deaconry, dē'kon-ship, dē'-kon-ri, *n.* The office of a deacon.
Dead, ded, *a.* Without life; deceased; perfectly still; dull; cold; tasteless; spiritless; utter; unerring.—*n.* Stillness; gloom; depth; (*pl.*) the deceased.
Deaden, ded'n, *vt.* To abate in vigour, force, or sensation; to darken, dull, or dim
Dead-heat, ded'hēt, *n.* A race in which the competitors finish at the same time.
Dead-letter, ded'let-tėr, *n.* A letter which cannot be delivered, and is returned to the sender; a law, treaty, &c., which has ceased to be acted on.
Dead-light, ded'līt, *n.* A kind of shutter in ships for a cabin-window
Dead-lock, ded'lok, *n.* Complete stand-still.
Deadly, ded'li, *a.* That may cause death; mortal; implacable.—*adv.* In a deadly manner.
Dead-march, ded'märch, *n.* A piece of solemn music played at funerals.
Dead-set, ded'set, *n.* The fixed position of a dog in pointing game; a pointed attack.
Dead-weight, ded'wāt, *n.* A heavy or oppressive burden.
Deaf, def, *a.* Wanting the sense of hearing; not listening or regarding.
Deafen, def'n, *vt.* To make deaf; to render impervious to sound.
Deafening, def'n-ing, *n.* Matter to prevent the passage of sound through floors, &c.
Deaf-mute, def'mūt, *n.* A deaf and dumb person.
Deal, dēl, *n.* A part; an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; the distribution of playing cards; a board or plank; fir or pine timber.—*vt.* (dealing, dealt). To distribute.—*vi.* To traffic; to behave; to distribute cards.
Dealer, dēl'ėr, *n.* A trader; one who distributes cards.
Dealing, dēl'ing, *n.* Conduct; behaviour; intercourse; traffic.
Dean, dēn, *n.* A dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches who presides over the chapter; an officer in a university or college.
Deanery, dēn'ė-ri, *n.* The revenue, office, jurisdiction, or house of a dean.
Deanship, dēn'ship, *n.* The office of a dean.
Dear, dēr, *a.* Bearing a high price; valuable; expensive; in high estimation; beloved.—*n.* A darling.—*adv.* Dearly.
Dearly, dēr'li, *adv.* At a high price; with great fondness.
Dearth, dėrth, *n.* Scarcity; want; famine
Death, deth, *n.* Extinction of life; decease; cause of decease; damnation.
Death-bed, deth'bed, *n.* The bed on which a person dies.
Deathless, deth'les, *a.* Not subject to death.
Deathlike, deth'lik, *a.* Resembling death, gloomy; quiet; motionless.
Deathly, deth'li, *a.* Deadly, fatal
Death-rate, deth'rāt, *n.* The proportion of deaths in a town, country, &c.
Death's-head, deths'hed, *n.* A figure of a human skull; a kind of moth.
Debacle, de-bak'l, *n.* A sudden breaking up of ice; a confused rout; a crash in the social or political world.
Debar, dē-bär', *vt.* (debarring, debarred). To hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment
Debark, dē-bärk', *vt.* To disembark
Debase, dē-bās', *vt.* (debasing, debased) To lower; to degrade; to vitiate.
Debased, dē-bāst', *p.a.* Adulterated, de graded; vile
Debasement, dē-bās'ment, *n* Act of debasing; state of being debased.
Debatable, dē-bāt'a-bl, *a.* Disputable
Debate, dē-bāt', *n.* Contention in words or arguments; discussion; controversy.—*vt.* (debating, debated). To dispute; to argue; to discuss.—*vi.* To examine different arguments in the mind; to deliberate.
Debater, dē-bāt'ėr, *n.* One who debates.
Debauch, dē-bąch', *vt.* To corrupt; to pervert.—*vi.* To riot; to revel.—*n.* Excess in eating or drinking; lewdness.
Debauched, dē-bącht', *p.a.* Vitiated in morals; profligate.
Debauchee, dē-bą-shē', *n.* One addicted to debauchery; a libertine; a rake.
Debaucher, dē-bąch'ėr, *n.* One who debauches or corrupts others.
Debauchery, dē-bąch'ė-ri, *n.* Gluttony; intemperance; habitual lewdness.
Debenture, dē-ben'tūr, *n.* A deed charging property with the repayment of money lent, and with interest; a certificate of drawback.
Debilitate, dē-bil'i-tāt, *vt.* (debilitating, debilitated). To enfeeble; to enervate.
Debility, dē-bil'i-ti, *n.* Weakness; feebleness.
Debit, deb'it, *n.* A recorded item of debt; the left-hand page or debtor side of a ledger or account.—*vt.* To charge with debt.
Debonair, de-bō-nār', *a.* Gracious; courteous.
Debouch, dē-bōsh', *vi.* To issue or march out of a narrow place.
Debris, dē-brē' *n. sing* or *pl.* Fragments; rubbish.
Debt, det, *n.* That which is due from one person to another; obligation; guilt.
Debtor, det'ėr, *n.* One who owes money, goods, or services; one indebted.
Début, dā-bų', *n.* First appearance in public.
Débutant, dā-bu-tāng'; *fem.* **Debutante**, dā-bu-tängt', *n.* One who makes a début.
Decade, de'kād, *n.* The number of ten, a period of ten years.
Decadence, Decadency, dē-kā'dens, dē-kā'den-si or dek'a-, *n.* A falling off; decay
Decadent, dē-kā'dent or dek'a-, *a.* Decaying; deteriorating.

Decagon, de'ka-gon, *n.* A figure having ten sides.
Decahedron, de-ka-hē'dron, *n.* A solid figure or body having ten sides.
Decalogue, de'ka-log, *n.* The ten commandments given by God to Moses
Decamp, dē-kamp', *vi.* To depart from a camp; to march off; to take one's self off.
Decampment, dē-kamp'ment, *n.* Departure from a camp; a marching off.
Decant, dē-kant', *vt.* To pour from one vessel into another.
Decanter, dē-kant'ėr, *n.* A glass bottle used for holding wine or other liquors.
Decapitate, dē-kap'it-āt, *vt.* (decapitating, decapitated). To behead. [beheading.
Decapitation, dē-kap'it-ā"shon, *n.* Act of
Decapod, dek'a-pod, *n.* A crustacean having ten feet, as a crab; also a cuttle-fish with ten prehensile arms.
Decarbonize, decarburize, dē-kar'bon-īz, dē-kär'bū-rīz, *vt.* To deprive of carbon.
Decay, dē-kā', *vi.* To pass from a sound or prosperous state; to waste; to wither; to fail. *n.* Gradual loss of strength, excellence, &c.; corruption; putrefaction.
Decease, dē-sēs', *n.* Departure from this life; death.—*vi.* (deceasing, deceased). To die.
Deceased, dē-sēst', *a.* Dead; often as a noun (with *the*).
Deceit, dē-sēt', *n.* Fraud; guile; cunning.
Deceitful, dē-sēt'fụl, *a.* Fraudulent; delusive; false; hollow. [ful manner.
Deceitfully, dē-sēt'fụl-li, *adv.* In a deceit-
Deceivable, dē-sēv'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being deceived; exposed to imposture.
Deceive, dē-sēv', *vt.* (deceiving, deceived). To mislead the mind of; to impose on; to delude; to frustrate (hopes, &c.).
Deceiver, dē-sēv'ėr, *n.* One who deceives.
December, dē-sem'bėr, *n.* The twelfth and last month of the year.
Decemvir, dē-sem'vėr, *n.*; pl. **-virl** or **-virs**. One of ten magistrates, who had absolute authority in Rome from B.C. 449 to 447
Decency, dē'sen-si, *n.* The state or quality of being decent; decorum; modesty.
Decennial, dē-sen'ni-al, *a.* Consisting of ten years; happening every ten years.
Decent, dē'sent, *a.* Becoming; seemly; respectable; modest; moderate. [ner.
Decently, dē'sent-li, *adv.* In a decent man-
Decentralize, dē-sen'tral-īz, *vt.* To remove from direct dependence on a central authority.
Deception, dē-sep'shon, *n.* Act of deceiving; state of being deceived; artifice practised; fraud; double-dealing.
Deceptive, dē-sep'tiv, *a.* Tending to deceive; misleading; false; delusive. [decided.
Decidable, dē-sīd'a-bl, *a.* That may be
Decide, dē-sīd', *vt.* (deciding, decided). To determine; to settle; to resolve.—*vi.* To determine; to pronounce a judgment.
Decided, dē-sīd'ed, *a.* Clear; resolute.
Decidedly, dē-sīd'ed-li, *adv.* Clearly; indisputably.
Deciduous, dē-sid'ū-us, *a.* Not permanent; having leaves that fall in autumn.
Decimal, de'si-mal, *a.* Tenth; reckoned by ten.—*n.* A tenth.
Decimate, de'si-māt, *vt.* (decimating, decimated). To kill every tenth man of; to tithe; to destroy a large number of.
Decimation, de-si-mā'shon, *n.* Act of decimating; a tithing.
Decipher, dē-sī'fėr, *vt.* To explain what is written in ciphers; to read what is not clear; to interpret.
Decipherable, dē-sī'fėr-a-bl, *a.* That may be deciphered. [ciphers.
Decipherer, dē-sī'fėr-ėr, *n.* One who de-
Decision, dē-si'zhon, *n.* Determination of a difference, doubt, or event; final judgment; firmness of purpose or character.
Decisive, dē-sī'siv, *a.* Conclusive; absolute; marked by prompt determination.
Decisively, dē-sī'siv-li, *adv.* Conclusively.
Deck, dek, *vt.* To clothe; to adorn; to furnish with a deck, as a vessel.—*n.* The platform or floor of a ship.
Decker, dek'ėr, *n.* One who decks; a ship having decks; as, a three-decker.
Declaim, dē-klām', *vi.* To make a formal speech; to harangue; to inveigh.
Declaimer, dē-klām'ėr, *n.* One who declaims.
Declamation, de-kla-mā'shon, *n.* The art or act of declaiming; a harangue.
Declamatory, dē-klam'a-to-ri, *a.* Relating to the practice of declaiming; rhetorical, without solid sense or argument.
Declarable, dē-klār'a-bl, *a.* That may be declared or proved.
Declaration, de-kla-rā'shon, *n.* Act of declaring; that which is declared; an explicit statement; a solemn affirmation.
Declarative, dē-klar'at-iv, *a.* Explanatory; making proclamation.
Declaratory, dē-kla'ra-to-ri, *a.* Making declaration or manifestation; expressive.
Declare, dē-klār', *vt.* (declaring, declared). To show clearly; to tell explicitly; to testify; to reveal.—*vi.* To make a declaration.
Declared, dē-klārd', *p.a.* Made known; avowed; openly professed.
Declension, dē-klen'shon, *n.* The act or state of declining; refusal; the change of the terminations of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns to form the oblique cases. [declined.
Declinable, dē-klīn'a-bl, *a.* That may be
Declination, de-klin-ā'shon, *n.* A bending downwards; decay; deviation from rectitude; angular distance of a heavenly body north or south from the equator; variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place.
Decline, dē-klīn', *vi.* (declining, declined). To bend downwards; to swerve; to fail; not to comply.—*vt.* To bend downward; to refuse; to change the termination of a noun, &c.—*n.* A falling off; decay; deterioration; consumption.
Declinometer, dek-li-nom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle.
Declivity, dē-kliv'i-ti, *n.* Inclination downward; a downward slope. [to digest by heat.
Decoct, dē-kokt', *vt.* To prepare by boiling;
Decoction, dē-kok'shon, *n.* The act of boiling a substance in water to extract its virtues; the preparation thus obtained.
Decollate, dē-kol'āt, *vt.* To behead.
Decolorate, Decolorize, dē-kul'ėr-āt, dē-kul'ėr-īz, *vt.* To deprive of colour.
Decomposable, dē-kom-pōz'a-bl, *a.* That may be decomposed.
Decompose, dē-kom-pōz', *vt.* To resolve into original elements.—*vi.* To become resolved into elementary particles; to decay.
Decomposition, dē-kom'pō-zi"shon, *n.* Act or process of decomposing; analysis; decay.
Decompound, dē-kom-pound', *a.* Compounded a second time.
Decorate, dek'ō-rāt, *vt.* (decorating, decorated). To adorn; to embellish.
Decoration, dek-ō-rā'shon, *n.* Act of decorating; that which adorns; a badge or medal.
Decorative, dek'ō-rāt-iv, *a.* Suited to adorn.
Decorator, dek'ō-rāt-ėr, *n.* One who decorates buildings by painting, &c.
Decorous, dē-kō'rus, *a.* Seemly; becoming; behaving with strict propriety.
Decorously, dē-kō'rus-li, *adv.* In a decorous manner.
Decorum, dē-kō'rum, *n.* Propriety of speech or behaviour; seemliness.
Decoy, dē-koi', *n.* An inclosure for catching

ducks or wild fowls; a lure.—*vt.* To lure into a snare; to entice.

Decrease, dē-krēs', *vi.* (decreasing, decreased). To grow less.—*vt.* To cause to become less.—*n.* Gradual diminution; decay; the wane of the moon.

Decree, dē-krē', *n.* An edict; an order or law; predetermined purpose; judicial decision. *vt.* (decreeing, decreed). To enact; to award; to determine judicially.—*vi.* To make an edict; to appoint by edict.

Decrement, de'krē-ment, *n.* Decrease; quantity lost by diminution or waste.

Decrepit, dē-krep'it, *a.* Broken down with age; being in the last stage of decay.

Decrepitate, dē-krep'it-at, *vt.* To calcine in a strong heat, with a continual crackling of the substance.—*vi.* To crackle when roasting.

Decrepitation, dē-krep'it-ā"shon, *n.* The separation of parts with a crackling noise.

Decrepitude, dē-krep'it-ūd, *n.* The crazy state of the body produced by decay or age.

Decretal, dē-krēt'al, *a.* Containing a decree. *n.* A decree of the pope; a collection of papal decrees. [of a decree; making a decree.

Decretive, dē-krēt'iv, *a.* Having the force

Decretory, de'krē-to-ri, *a.* Established by a decree; judicial; definitive.

Decrial, dē-kri'al, *n.* The act of decrying.

Decry, dē-krī', *vt.* To cry down; to rail against; to censure; to depreciate.

Decumbent, dē-kum'bent, *a.* Lying down; recumbent; prostrate.

Decuple, de'kū-pl, *a.* Tenfold.—*n.* A number ten times repeated.

Decussate, dē-kus'at, *vt.* and *i.* To intersect; to cross.—*a.* Crossing; intersected.

Dedicate, ded'i-kāt, *vt.* (dedicating, dedicated). To consecrate to a sacred purpose; to devote (often refl.); to inscribe to a friend.

Dedication, ded-i-kā'shon, *n.* Act of devoting to some person, use, or thing; inscription or address. [cates.

Dedicator, ded'i-kāt-ėr, *n.* One who dedi-

Dedicatory, ded'i-kā-to-ri, *a.* Serving to dedicate, or as a dedication.

Deduce, dē-dūs', *vt.* (deducing, deduced). To draw or bring; to gather from premises; to infer; to derive. [deduced or inferred.

Deducible, dē-dūs'i-bl, *a.* That may be

Deduct, dē-dukt', *vt.* To subtract.

Deduction, dē-duk'shon, *n.* Inference; abatement; discount.

Deductive, dē-duk'tiv, *a.* That is or may be deduced from premises.

Deductively, dē-duk'tiv-li, *adv.* In a deductive manner; by deduction.

Deed, dēd, *n.* That which is done; an act; feat; reality; a written agreement; an instrument conveying real estate.

Deem, dēm, *vt.* To judge; to think.—*vi.* To judge: to be of opinion; to estimate.

Deemster, dēm'stėr, *n.* One of the two chief-justices of the Isle of Man.

Deep, dēp, *a.* Being far below the surface; descending far downward; low in situation; not obvious; sagacious; designing; grave in sound; very still or solemn; thick; strongly coloured; mysterious; heartfelt; absorbed.—*n.* The sea; the abyss of waters; any abyss.

Deepen, dēp'n, *vt.* To make deep or deeper. *vi.* To become more deep.

Deep-laid, dēp'lād, *a.* Formed with great skill or artifice.

Deeply, dēp'li, *adv.* At or to a great depth; profoundly.

Deer, dēr, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A quadruped of several species, as the stag, the fallow-deer, the roebuck, the reindeer, &c.

Deer-stalking, dēr'stak-ing, *n.* The hunting of deer on foot, by stealing within shot of them unawares.

Deface, dē-fās', *vt.* To destroy or mar the surface of a thing; to disfigure; to erase.

Defacement, dē-fās'ment, *n.* Injury to the surface or beauty; obliteration; that which mars or disfigures. [deduct.

Defalcate, dē-fal'kāt, *vt.* To take away or

Defalcation, dē-fal-kā'shon, *n.* A deficit; a fraudulent abstraction of money.

Defalcator, def'al-kāt-ėr, *n.* One guilty of defalcation or embezzlement.

Defamation, de-fa-mā'shon, *n.* Act of defaming; slander; calumny. [slanderous.

Defamatory, dē-fam'a-to-ri, *a.* Calumnious;

Defame, dē-fām', *vt.* (defaming, defamed). To accuse falsely and maliciously; to slander.

Defamer, dē-fām'ėr, *n.* A slanderer.

Default, dē-fąlt', *n.* An omission; neglect to do what duty or law requires; failure to appear in court.—*vi.* To fail in fulfilling an engagement, contract, &c.

Defaulter, dē-fąlt'ėr, *n.* One who makes default; one who fails to account for money intrusted to his care; a delinquent.

Defeat, dē-fēt', *n.* Frustration; overthrow; loss of battle.—*vt.* To frustrate; to foil, to overthrow; to conquer.

Defecate, de'fē-kāt, *vt.* To clear from lees; to purify.—*vi.* To void excrement.

Defecation, de-fē-kā'shon, *n.* Act of separating from lees; purification. [flaw.

Defect, dē-fekt', *n.* Want; a blemish; fault;

Defection, dē-fek'shon, *n.* Act of abandoning a person or cause; apostasy.

Defective, dē-fekt'iv, *a.* Having a defect; deficient; faulty. [tive manner.

Defectively, dē-fekt'iv-li, *adv.* In a defec-

Defence, dē-fens', *n.* A guarding against danger; protection; fortification; vindication; apology; plea; method adopted by one against whom legal proceedings are taken; skill in fencing. [unprotected; weak.

Defenceless, dē-fens'les, *a.* Without defence;

Defend, dē-fend', *vt.* To guard; to support; to resist; to vindicate; to act as defendant.—*vi.* To make defence or opposition.

Defendant, dē-fend'ant, *n.* A defender; in *law*, the person that opposes a charge, &c.

Defender, dē-fend'ėr, *n.* One who defends; a protector, supporter, or vindicator.

Defensible, dē-fens'i-bl, *a.* That may be vindicated, maintained, or justified.

Defensive, dē-fens'iv, *a.* Proper for defence; carried on in resisting attack; in a state or posture to defend.—*n.* That which defends; state or posture of defence.

Defensively, dē-fens'iv-li, *adv.* In a defensive manner.

Defensory, dē-fens'o-ri, *a.* Tending to defend.

Defer, dē-fėr', *vt.* (deferring, deferred). To put off to a future time; to postpone.—*vi.* To yield to another's opinion; to submit courteously or from respect.

Deference, de'fėr-ens, *n.* A yielding in opinion; regard; respect; submission.

Deferential, de-fėr-en'shal, *a.* Expressing or implying deference; respectful.

Deferentially, de-fėr-en'shal-li, *adv.* With deference.

Deferment, dē-fėr'ment, *n.* Postponement.

Defiance, dē-fī'ans, *n.* Act of defying; a challenge to fight; contempt of opposition or danger. [ance, boldness, or insolence.

Defiant, dē-fī'ant, *a.* Characterized by defi-

Deficiency, Deficience, dē-fi'shen-si, dē-fi'shens, *n.* Want; defect.

Deficient, dē-fi'shent, *a.* Defective; imperfect; not adequate.

Deficit, de'fi-sit, *n.* Deficiency of revenue.

Defile, dē-fīl', *vt.* (defiling, defiled). To make foul; to pollute; to violate the chastity of; to march off in a line, or file by file.—*n.* A narrow way in which troops may march only

in a line, or with a narrow front; a long narrow pass.

Deflement, dē-fīl'ment, *n.* Act of defiling, [or state of being defiled.

Defiler, dē-fīl'ėr, *n.* One who defiles.

Definable, dē-fīn'a-bl, *a.* That may be defined. [limit; to explain exactly.

Define, dē-fīn', *vt.* (defining, defined). To

Definite, de'fin-it, *a.* Having fixed limits; precise; exact; clear.

Definitely, de'fin-it-li, *adv.* Precisely.

Definition, de-fi-ni'shon, *n.* The act of defining; a brief description of a thing by its properties; an explanation in words.

Definitive, dē-fin'it-iv, *a.* Limiting; positive; determining; final.—*n.* A word used to limit the signification of a noun.

Definitively, dē-fin'it-iv-li, *adv.* In a definitive manner.

Deflagrate, de'flā-grāt, *vi.* To burn with a sudden and violent combustion.—*vt.* To set fire to. [and violent combustion.

Deflagration, de-flā-grā'shon, *n.* A sudden

Deflagrator, de'flā-grāt-ėr, *n.* An instrument for producing rapid combustion.

Deflect, dē-flekt', *vi.* To deviate; to swerve. *vt.* To cause to turn aside.

Deflection, **Deflexion**, **Deflexure**, dē-flek'shon, dē-flek'sūr, *n.* Deviation; a turning from a true line or regular course.

Defloration, dē-flōr-ā'shon, *n.* Act of deflowering; rape.

Deflower, **Deflour**, dē-flou'ėr, dē-flour', *vt.* To strip of flowers, or of bloom and beauty; to deprive of virginity.

Defluxion, dē-fluk'shon, *n.* A discharge of fluid from a mucous membrane.

Defoliation, dē-fō'li-ā'shon, *n.* The fall of the leaf, or shedding of leaves.

Deforce, dē-fōrs', *vt.* To keep out of lawful possession; to resist (an officer of the law) in the execution of official duty.

Deforcement, dē-fōrs'ment, *n.* The act of deforcing. [disfigure.

Deform, dē-form', *vt.* To mar in form; to

Deformation, dē-form-ā'shon, *n.* A disfiguring or defacing. [torted; misshapen.

Deformed, dē-formd', *a.* Disfigured; dis-

Deformity, dē-form'i-ti, *n.* Want of proper form; distortion; gross deviation from propriety. [hold from wrongfully.

Defraud, dē-frad', *vt.* To deprive of or with-

Defray, dē-frā', *vt.* To discharge or pay, as the expenses of anything.

Defrayal, **Defrayment**, dē-frā'al, dē-frā'ment, *n.* The act of defraying.

Deft, deft, *a.* Apt; clever.

Deftly, deft'li, *adv.* Aptly; fitly; neatly.

Defunct, dē-fungkt', *a.* Dead; deceased.—*n.* A dead person; one deceased.

Defy, dē-fī', *vt.* (defying, defied). To provoke to combat; to dare; to challenge; to set at nought.

Degeneracy, dē-jen'ė-ra-si, *n.* A growing worse or inferior; decline in good qualities; departure from the virtue of ancestors.

Degenerate, dē-jen'ė-rāt, *vi.* To become worse than one's kind; to decay in good qualities.—*a.* Fallen from primitive or natural excellence; mean; corrupt.

Degeneration, dē-jen'ė-rā''shon, *n.* A degenerate state; degeneracy; deterioration.

Deglutition, dē-glū-ti'shon, *n.* Act or power of swallowing.

Degradation, dē-gra-dā'shon, *n.* Act of degrading; state of being degraded; debasement; disgrace; a gradual wasting away.

Degrade, dē-grād', *vt.* (degrading, degraded). To reduce to a lower rank; to strip of honours; to debase; to depose; to dishonour.

Degraded, dē-grād'ed, *p.a.* Sunk to an abject state; exhibiting degradation; debased.

Degrading, dē-grād'ing, *p.a.* Dishonouring.

Degree, dē-grē', *n.* A step; step in relationship, rank, quality, &c.; measure; extent; the 360th part of the circumference of a circle; a mark of distinction conferred by universities; divisions marked on scientific instruments.

Dehisce, dē-his', *vi.* To open, as seed-vessels.

Dehort, dē-hort', *vt.* To dissuade.

Dehydration, dē-hī-drā'shon, *n.* Process of freeing a compound from water. [fying.

Deification, dē'if-ik-ā''shon, *n.* Act of dei-

Deiform, dē'i-form, *a.* Of a god-like form.

Deify, dē'i-fī, *vt.* (deifying, deified). To exalt to the rank of a deity; to extol as an object of supreme regard.

Deign, dān, *vi.* To vouchsafe; to condescend.—*vt.* To condescend to give.

Deism, dē'izm, *n.* The doctrine of a deist.

Deist, dē'ist, *n.* One who acknowledges the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion; a freethinker.

Deistic, **Deistical**, dē-ist'ik, dē-ist'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to deism or to deists.

Deity, dē'i-ti, *n.* Godhead; the Supreme Being; a fabulous god or goddess; a divinity.

Deject, dē-jekt', *vt.* To dispirit; to depress.

Dejected, dē-jekt'ed, *p.a.* Cast down; depressed; grieved; discouraged.

Dejection, dē-jek'shon, *n.* Depression; melancholy; lowness of spirits.

Déjeuner, dā-zhō-nā, *n.* Breakfast; luncheon.

Delaine, dē-lān', *n.* A figured muslin made of cotton and wool.

Delay, dē-lā', *vt.* To defer; to retard; to stop; to protract.—*vi.* To linger; to stop for a time.—*n.* A lingering; stay; hindrance.

Delectable, dē-lekt'a-bl, *a.* Delightful.

Delectation, dē-lek-tā'shon, *n.* A giving of pleasure or delight.

Delegate, de'lē-gāt, *vt.* (delegating, delegated). To send as a representative; to depute; to commit to another's care.—*n.* A representative; a deputy.

Delegation, de-lē-gā'shon, *n.* Act of delegating; persons delegated; a commission.

Delete, dē-lēt', *vt.* (deleting, deleted). To blot out; to erase; to efface.

Deleterious, de-lē-tē'ri-us, *a.* Hurtful; poisonous; pernicious.

Deletion, dē-lē'shon, *n.* Act of deleting; an erasure; passage deleted.

Deliberate, dē-lib'ė-rāt, *vi.* To weigh well in one's mind; to consider; to consult; to debate.—*vt.* To balance well in the mind; to consider.—*a.* Cautious; discreet; well advised.

Deliberately, dē-lib'ė-rāt-li, *adv.* In a deliberate manner; slowly; cautiously.

Deliberation, dē-lib'ė-rā''shon, *n.* Thoughtful consideration; prudence; discussion of reasons for and against a measure.

Deliberative, dē-lib'ė-rāt-iv, *a.* Proceeding or acting by deliberation; having a right to deliberate.

Delicacy, de'li-ka-si, *n.* The quality of being delicate; fineness of texture; tenderness; minute accuracy; refined taste; a dainty.

Delicate, de'li-kāt, *a.* Pleasing to the taste or senses; choice; fine; soft; smooth; nice in forms; minute; easily hurt or affected; tender; not robust. [manner; finely.

Delicately, de'li-kāt-li, *adv.* In a delicate

Delicious, dē-li'shus, *a.* Highly pleasing to the taste; delightful. [cious manner.

Deliciously, dē-li'shus-li, *adv.* In a deli-

Delight, dē-līt', *n.* That which yields great pleasure; a high degree of pleasure; joy.—*vt.* To affect with great pleasure; to give high satisfaction to.—*vi.* To take great pleasure; to be rejoiced.

Delighted, dē-līt'ed, *a.* Experiencing delight; charmed.

Delightful, dē-līt'ful, *a.* Affording great pleasure and satisfaction; charming.

Delightfully, dē-līt'fụl-li, *adv.* In a delightful manner. [distinctly the limits of.
Delimit, dē-lim'it, *vt.* To mark or settle
Delimitation, dē-lim'i-tā''shon, *n.* The act of delimiting; fixing of boundaries.
Delineate, dē-lin'ē-āt, *vt.* To draw the lines showing the form of; to sketch; to describe.
Delineation, dē-lin'ē-ā''shon, *n.* Act of delineating; outline; sketch; description.
Delineator, dē-lin'ē-āt-ėr, *n.* One who delineates.
Delinquency, dē-lin'kwen-si, *n.* An omission of duty; fault; offence; crime.
Delinquent, dē-lin'kwent, *a.* Neglecting duty.—*n.* One who fails to perform his duty, one who commits a fault or crime.
Deliquesce, dē-li-kwes', *vi.* To melt by absorbing moisture from the air.
Deliquescence, dē-li-kwes'ens, *n.* Act or process of deliquescing.
Deliquescent, dē-li-kwes'ent, *a.* That deliquesces; liquefying in the air.
Delirious, dē-li'ri-us, *a.* Disordered in intellect; raving; frenzied; insane.
Delirium, dē-li'ri-um, *n.* Temporary disorder of the mind; violent excitement.
Delitescence, **Delitescency**, del-i-tes'ens, del-i-tes'en-si, *n.* The state of being concealed, or not active or manifest.
Deliver, dē-liv'ėr, *vt.* To free, as from danger or bondage; to disburden a woman of a child; to surrender; to commit; to give forth in words or in action.
Deliverance, dē-liv'ėr-ans, *n.* Release; rescue; an authoritative judgment.
Deliverer, dē-liv'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who delivers.
Delivery, dē-liv'ė-ri, *n.* Act of delivering; childbirth; rescue; surrender; distribution (of letters); manner of speaking.
Dell, del, *n.* A small valley; a glen.
Delta, del'ta, *n.* The space between diverging mouths of a river, as the Nile.
Deltoid, del'toid, *a.* Triangular.
Delude, dē-lūd', *vt.* (deluding, deluded). To impose on; to deceive; to circumvent.
Deluge, del'ūj, *n.* A flood; an inundation; the flood in the days of Noah; a sweeping or overwhelming calamity.—*vt.* (deluging, deluged). To inundate; to drown; to overwhelm. [false belief; illusion; fallacy
Delusion, dē-lū'zhon, *n.* Act of deluding; a
Delusive, dē-lū'siv, *a.* Apt to deceive.
Delusively, dē-lū'siv-li, *adv.* In a delusive manner.
Delusory, dē-lū'so-ri, *a.* Delusive [dig
Delve, delv, *vt.* and *i.* (delving, delved). To
Delver, delv'ėr, *n.* One who delves.
Demagnetize, dē-mag'net-īz, *vt.* To deprive of magnetic polarity.
Demagogue, dem'a-gog, *n.* A leader of the people; a factious orator.
Demain. *See* DEMESNE.
Demand, dē-mand', *vt.* To seek as due by right; to require; to interrogate.—*n* A claim by virtue of a right; an asking with authority; debt; the calling for in order to purchase; desire to purchase or possess.
Demandable, dē-mand'a-bl, *a.* That may be demanded.
Demandant, dē-mand'ant, *n.* One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action.
Demarcation, dē-mär-kā'shon, *n.* Act of setting a limit; a limit fixed.
Demean, dē-mēn', *vt.* To conduct; to behave; to debase (one's self).
Demeanor, dē-mēn'ėr, *n.* Manner of conducting one's self; behaviour. [ated.
Demented, dē-ment'ed, *a.* Insane; infatu-
Demerit, dē-me'rit, *n.* Fault; vice.
Demesne, **Demain**, dē-mān', *n.* The land adjacent to a manor-house kept in the proprietor's own hands; a domain or region.
Demi-god, de'mi-god, *n.* Half a god; one partaking of the divine nature.
Demi-monde, dem'i-mongd, *n.* The class of fashionable courtesans.
Demirep, dem'i-rep, *n* A woman of doubtful reputation.
Demisable, dē-mīz'a-bl, *a.* That may be demised.
Demise, dē-mīz', *n.* Death; conveyance of an estate by lease or will.—*vt.* (demising, demised). To transfer; to lease; to bequeath.
Demission, dē-mi'shon, *n.* A laying down office; resignation; transference.
Demit, dē-mit', *vt.* (demitting, demitted) To lay down formally, as an office.
Demiurge, **Demiurgus**, de'mi-ėrj, dē-mi-ėr-gus, *n.* A maker; the Creator.
Demobilise, dē-mō'bil-īz, *vt.* To disband.
Democracy, dē-mok'ra-si, *n.* A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people.
Democrat, dem'ō-krat, *n.* One who adheres to democracy.
Democratic, **Democratical**, dem-ō-krat'ik, dem-ō-krat'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to democracy. [In a democratical manner.
Democratically, dem-ō-krat'ik-al-li, *adv.*
Demogorgon, dē-mō-gor'gon, *n.* A terrifying divinity in ancient mythology.
Demoiselle, dem-wä-zel', *n.* A damsel.
Demolish, dē-mol'ish, *vt.* To pull down; to destroy. [molishing; ruin; destruction.
Demolition, dē-mō-li'shon, *n.* Act of de-
Demon, dē'mon, *n.* A spirit, holding a place below the celestial deities of the pagans; an evil spirit; a devil; a fiend-like man.
Demonetize, dē-mon'e-tīz, *vt.* To deprive of standard value, as money; to withdraw from circulation.
Demoniac, dē-mō'ni-ak, *n.* A human being possessed by a demon.
Demoniac, **Demoniacal**, **Demonian**, dē-mō'ni-ak, dē-mō-nī'ak-al, dē-mō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to demons; influenced or produced by demons.
Demoniacally, dē-mō-nī'ak-al-li, *adv.* In a demoniacal manner.
Demonism, dē'mon-izm, *n.* Belief in demons.
Demonize, dē'mon-īz, *vt.* To fill with the spirit of a demon.
Demonology, dē-mon-ol'o-ji, *n.* Knowledge of, or a treatise on, evil spirits.
Demonstrable, dē-mon'stra-bl, *a.* That may be demonstrated or proved.
Demonstrably, dē-mon'stra-bli, *adv.* In a manner to preclude doubt.
Demonstrate, dē-mon'strāt, *vt.* (demonstrating, demonstrated). To prove beyond doubt; to make evident; to exhibit.
Demonstration, de-mon-strā'shon, *n.* Act or process of demonstrating; proof; massing of troops to deceive the enemy; a gathering to exhibit sympathy with a person or cause.
Demonstrative, dē-mon'strāt-iv, *a.* Serving to demonstrate; outwardly expressive of feelings; indicating clearly.
Demonstrator, de'mon-strāt-ėr, *n.* One who demonstrates.
Demoralization, dē-mo'ral-īz-ā''shon, *n.* Act of demoralizing.
Demoralize, dē-mo'ral-īz, *vt.* To corrupt the morals of; to deprave.
Demoralizing, dē-mo'ral-īz-ing, *p.a.* Tending to destroy morals or moral principles.
Demos, dē'mos, *n.* The people at large.
Demotic, dē-mot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the common people; applied to the popular alphabet of the ancient Egyptians, as distinguished from the *hieratic*.
Demulcent, dē-mul'sent, *a.* Softening; mollifying.—*n.* A medicine to soothe irritation.

Demur, dē-mėr', *vi.* (demurring, demurred). To hesitate; to object.—*n.* Pause; suspense of proceeding or decision; objection stated.
Demure, dē-mūr', *a.* Consciously grave; affectedly modest. [manner.
Demurely, dē-mūr'li, *adv.* In a demure
Demurrage, dē-mu'rāj, *n.* Delay of a vessel, railway wagon, &c., in loading or unloading; compensation for such delay; charge for the exchange of notes or coin into bullion
Demurrer, dē-mėr'ėr, *n.* One who demurs; a stop at some point in law pleadings; an issue on matter of law.
Demy, dē-mī', *n.* A particular size of paper, generally 22×17 inches.
Den, den, *n.* A cave; a dell; a haunt.
Denary, dē'na-ri, *a.* Containing ten; proceeding by tens.—*n.* The number ten.
Denationalize, dē-na'shon-al-īz, *vt.* To divest of national character or rights.
Denaturalize, dē-na'tūr-al-īz, *vt.* To render unnatural; to deprive of naturalization.
Dendriform, den'dri-form, *a.* Having the form or appearance of a tree.
Dendritic, Dendritical, den-drit'ik, den-drit'i-kal, *a.* Resembling a tree; marked by figures resembling shrubs, moss, &c.
Deniable, dē-nī'a-bl, *a.* That may be denied or contradicted.
Denial, dē-nī'al, *n.* Act of denying; contradiction; refusal to grant or acknowledge.
Denier, dē-nī'ėr, *n.* One who denies.
Denizen, de'ni-zn, *n.* A stranger admitted to residence in a foreign country.—*vt.* To naturalize.
Denominate, dē-nom'in-āt, *vt.* (denominating, denominated). To name; to designate.
Denomination, dē-nom'in-ā''shon, *n.* Act of naming; title; class; religious sect.
Denominational, dē-nom'in-ā''shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a denomination.
Denominationalism, dē-nom'in-ā''shon-al-izm, *n.* A class spirit; system of religious sects having each their own schools.
Denominative, dē-nom'in-āt-iv, *a.* That confers a distinct appellation.
Denominator, dē-nom'in-āt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which denominates; that number placed below the line in vulgar fractions.
Denotable, dē-nōt'a-bl, *a.* That may be denoted or marked.
Denote, dē-nōt', *vt.* To indicate; to imply.
Dénouement, dā-nō'mäng, *n.* The winding up of a plot in a novel or drama; solution of a mystery; issue; the event.
Denounce, dē-nouns', *vt.* (denouncing, denounced). To threaten; to accuse publicly; to stigmatize. [denouncing; denunciation.
Denouncement, dē-nouns'ment, *n.* Act of
Dense, dens, *a.* Thick; close; compact.
Densely, dens'li, *adv.* In a dense manner.
Density, dens'i-ti, *n.* Closeness of constituent parts; compactness.
Dent, dent, *n.* A mark made by a blow on a solid body.—*vt.* To make a dent on.
Dental, den'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the teeth; pronounced by the teeth and the tip of the tongue.—*n.* A dental letter or sound, as *d*, *t*, *th*.
Dentate, Dentated, den'tāt, den'tāt-ed, *a.* Toothed; notched. [jecting point.
Denticle, den'ti-kl, *n.* A small tooth or pro-
Denticulate, Denticulated, den-tik'ū-lāt, den-tik'ū-lāt-ed, *a.* Having small teeth.
Dentiform, den'ti-form, *a.* Having the form of a tooth.
Dentifrice, den'ti-fris, *n.* A powder or other substance for cleansing the teeth.
Dentine, den'tin, *n.* The ivory tissue forming the body of the tooth.
Dentist, den'tist, *n.* One whose occupation is to extract, repair, or replace teeth.
Dentition, den-ti'shon, *n.* The cutting of teeth in infancy; the system of teeth peculiar to an animal.
Denudation, dē-nūd-ā'shon, *n.* Act of denuding; exposure of rocks by the action of water.
Denude, dē-nūd', *vt.* (denuding, denuded). To make bare; to divest; to uncover.
Denunciation, dē-nun'si-ā''shon, *n.* Act of denouncing; public menace; arraignment.
Denunciator, dē-nun'si-āt-ėr, *n.* One who denounces or threatens publicly.
Denunciatory, dē-nun'si-a-to-ri, *a.* Characterized by denunciation; ready to denounce.
Deny, dē-nī', *vt.* (denying, denied). To declare not to be true; to disavow; to refuse to grant or acknowledge; not to afford or yield.
Deodorize, dē-ō'dėr-īz, *vt.* (deodorizing, deodorized). To deprive of fetid odour.
Deodorizer, Deodorant, dē-ō'dėr-i-zėr, dē-ō'dėr-ant, *n.* A substance which destroys fetid effluvia.
Deoxidate, Deoxidize, dē-ok'sid-āt, dē-ok'sid-īz, *vt.* To reduce from the state of an oxide.
Deoxidation, dē-ok'sid-ā''shon, *n.* The act or process of deoxidating.
Depart, dē-pärt', *vi.* To go away; to desist; to abandon; to deviate; to die.
Department, dē-pärt'ment, *n.* A separate part; a division of territory; a distinct branch, as of science, &c. [ing to a department.
Departmental, dē-pärt'ment-al, *a.* Pertain-
Departure, dē-pärt'ūr, *n.* Act of going away; withdrawal; abandonment; death.
Depasture, dē-pas'tūr, *vt.* To eat up; to consume.—*vi.* To feed; to graze.
Depend, dē-pend', *vi.* To hang from; to be contingent or conditioned; to rest or rely solely; to trust.
Dependant, Dependent, dē-pend'ant, dē-pend'ent, *n.* One who depends on another; a retainer. (The spelling with *-ant* is more common in the noun, with *-ent* in the adj.)
Dependence, Dependance, dē-pend'ens, dē-pend'ans, *n.* State of being dependent; connection and support; reliance; trust.
Dependency, dē-pend'en-si, *n.* State of being dependent; that which is dependent; a subject territory.
Dependent, Dependant, dē-pend'ent, dē-pend'ant, *a.* Hanging down; subordinate; relying solely on another; contingent.
Dependently, Dependantly, dē-pend'ent-li, dē-pend'ant-li, *adv.* In a dependent manner. [to represent in words.
Depict, dē-pikt', *vt.* To paint; to delineate;
Depilate, dep'il-lāt, *vt.* To strip of hair.
Depilatory, dē-pil'a-to-ri, *n.* An application to remove hair from the skin.
Deplete, dē-plēt', *vt.* (depleting, depleted). To empty, reduce, or exhaust.
Depletion, dē-plē'shon, *n.* Act of depleting; act of diminishing the quantity of blood by blood-letting.
Deplorable, dē-plōr'a-bl, *a.* To be deplored; lamentable; grievous; pitiable.
Deplorably, dē-plōr'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner to be deplored.
Deplore, dē-plōr', *vt.* (deploring, deplored). To feel or express deep grief for; to bewail.
Deploy, dē-ploi', *vt.* To open out; to extend, as a body of troops.—*vi.* To form a more extended front or line. [ploying.
Deployment, dē-ploi'ment. The act of de-
Deplume, dē-plūm', *vt.* To strip of feathers.
Depolarize, dē-pō'lar-īz, *vt.* To deprive of polarity. [give testimony; to depose.
Depone, dē-pōn', *vi.* (deponing, deponed). To
Deponent, dē-pōn'ent, *a.* Laying down; that has a passive form but an active signification. *n.* One who gives testimony under oath; a deponent verb.

Depopulate, dē-po'pū-lāt, *vt.* To deprive of inhabitants; to dispeople.
Depopulation, dē-po'pū-lā''shon, *n.* Act or process of depopulating; decrease of population. [or that which depopulates.
Depopulator, dē-po'pū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who
Deport, dē-pōrt', *vt.* To transport; to demean; to conduct (one's self).
Deportation, dē-pōrt-ā'shon, *n.* Removal from one country to another; exile.
Deportment, dē-pōrt'ment, *n.* Carriage; demeanour; manner of acting.
Deposable, dē-pōz'a-bl, *a.* That may be deposed or deprived of office.
Depose, dē-pōz', *vt.* (deposing, deposed). To dethrone; to divest of office; to degrade.—*vi.* To bear witness; to give testimony in writing.
Deposit, dē-poz'it, *vt.* To lay down; to lodge in a place; to lay in a place for preservation; to intrust; to commit as a pledge.—*n.* Any matter laid down or lodged; anything intrusted to another; a thing given as security.
Depositary, dē-poz'it-a-ri, *n.* One to whom a thing is lodged in trust; a guardian.
Deposition, dē-pō-zi'shon, *n.* Act of depositing and of deposing; attested written testimony; declaration; act of dethroning a king, or degrading an official.
Depositor, dē-poz'it-ėr, *n.* One who makes a deposit; one who lodges money in a bank.
Depository, dē-poz'it-o-ri, *n.* A place where anything is lodged for safe-keeping.
Depot, dep'ō or dē-pō', *n.* A place of deposit; head-quarters of a regiment; a railway-station.
Depravation, de-pra-vā'shon, *n.* Act of depraving; deterioration; degeneracy.
Deprave, dē-prāv', *vt.* (depraving, depraved). To make bad or worse; to impair the good qualities of; to corrupt; to vitiate.
Depraved, dē-prāvd', *a.* Given to evil courses; profligate; vitiated.
Depravity, dē-prav'i-ti, *n.* Corruption of moral principles; wickedness; profligacy.
Deprecate, de'prē-kāt, *vt.* (deprecating, deprecated). To pray for deliverance from; to plead against; to express regret or disapproval.
Deprecation, de-prē-kā'shon, *n.* Act of deprecating; protest; disapproval.
Deprecatory, **Deprecative**, de'prē-kā-to-ri, de'prē-kāt-iv, *a.* That serves to deprecate; containing protest or entreaty.
Depreciate, dē-prē'shi-āt, *vt.* (depreciating, depreciated). To bring down the price or value of; to undervalue; to disparage; to traduce.—*vi.* To fall in value.
Depreciation, dē-prē'shi-ā''shon, *n.* Act of depreciating; the falling of value.
Depreciative, **Depreciatory**, dē-prē'shi-āt-iv, dē-prē'shi-a-to-ri, *a.* Tending to depreciate or undervalue. [waste.
Depredate, de'prē-dāt, *vt.* To plunder; to
Depredation, de-prē-dā'shon, *n.* Act of plundering; pillaging.
Depredator, de'prē-dāt-ėr, *n.* One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler.
Depress, dē-pres', *vt.* To press down; to lower; to humble; to deject.
Depressed, dē-prest', *a.* Dejected; dispirited; flattened in shape.
Depression, dē-pre'shon, *n.* Act of depressing; state of being depressed; a low state; a sinking of a surface; a hollow; abasement; dejection; a state of dulness.
Depressive, dē-pres'iv, *a.* Able or tending to depress or cast down.
Deprivation, de-pri-vā'shon, *n.* Act of depriving; state of being deprived; want; bereavement; deposition of a clergyman.
Deprive, dē-prīv', *vt.* (depriving, deprived). To take from; to dispossess; to hinder from possessing or enjoying.
Depth, depth, *n.* Deepness; a deep place; the darkest or stillest part, as of the night; the inner part; abstruseness; unsearchableness; intensity; extent of penetration.
Deputation, de-pū-tā'shon, *n.* Act of deputing; the person or persons sent to transact business for another.
Depute, dē-pūt', *vt.* (deputing, deputed). To appoint as a substitute; to send with authority to act for the sender; to assign to a deputy.
Deputy, de'pū-ti, *n.* A person appointed to act for another; a substitute; a delegate; an agent. [the roots; to extirpate.
Deracinate, dē-ras'in-āt, *vt.* To pluck up by
Derange, dē-rānj' *vt.* (deranging, deranged). To disturb the regular order of; to displace; to disconcert; to disorder the mind of.
Deranged, dē-rānjd', *p.a.* Disordered in mind; distracted.
Derangement, dē-rānj'ment, *n.* A putting out of order; disorder; insanity.
Derelict, de're-likt, *a.* Abandoned.—*n.* Anything forsaken or left, especially a ship.
Dereliction, de-re-lik'shon, *n.* Act of forsaking; state of being forsaken; neglect.
Deride, dē-rīd', *vt.* (deriding, derided). To laugh at in contempt; to ridicule; to jeer.
Derider, dē-rīd'ėr, *n.* A mocker; scoffer.
Deridingly, dē-rīd'ing-li, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.
Derision, dē-ri'zhon, *n.* Act of deriding; scorn; ridicule; mockery.
Derisive, dē-rīs'iv, *a.* Mocking; ridiculing.
Derivable, dē-rīv'a-bl, *a.* That may be drawn or derived; deducible.
Derivably, dē-rīv'a-bli, *adv.* By derivation.
Derivation, de-ri-vā'shon, *a.* Act of deriving; the tracing of a word from its root; deduction.
Derivative, de-riv'āt-iv, *a.* Derived; secondary.—*n.* That which is derived; a word which takes its origin in another word.
Derivatively, de-riv'āt-iv-li, *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.
Derive, de-rīv', *vt.* (deriving, derived). To draw or receive, as from a source or origin; to trace the etymology of.—*vi.* To come from.
Derma, **Dermis**, **Derm**, dėr'ma, dėr'mis, dėrm, *n.* The true skin, or under layer of the skin. [sisting of skin.
Dermal, dėr'mal, *a.* Pertaining to skin; con-
Dermatology, dėr-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* The science which treats of skin and its diseases.
Dermo-skeleton, dėr'mo-skel''e-ton, *n.* The covering of scales, plates, shells, &c., of many animals, as crabs, crocodiles, &c.
Derogate, de'rō-gāt, *vt.* (derogating, derogated). To detract from; to disparage —*vi.* To detract.
Derogation, de-rō-gā'shon, *n.* Act of derogating; detraction; disparagement.
Derogatory, dē-rog'a-to-ri, *a.* Tending to lessen in repute, effect, &c.; disparaging.
Derrick, de'rik, *n.* A kind of crane for hoisting heavy weights.
Dervis, **Dervish**, dėr'vis, dėr'vish, *n.* A poor Mohammedan priest or monk.
Descant, des'kant, *n.* A discourse; discussion; a song or tune with various modulations.—*vi.* des-kant'. To discourse or animadvert freely; to add a part to a melody.
Descend, dē-send', *vi.* To pass of move down; to invade; to be derived; to pass to an heir.—*vt.* To pass or move down, on, or along.
Descendant, dē-send'ant, *n.* Offspring from an ancestor; issue.
Descendent, dē-send'ent, *a.* Descending; proceeding from an original or ancestor.
Descendible, dē-send'i-bl, *a.* That may be descended or passed down; that may descend from an ancestor to an heir.
Descending, dē-send'ing, *p.a.* Moving or bent downward; gradually decreasing.
Descent, dē-sent', *n.* Act of descending; de-

clivity; invasion; a passing from an ancestor to an heir; lineage; distance from the common ancestor; descendants; a rank in the scale of subordination. [described.

Describable, dē-skrīb'a-bl, *a.* That may be

Describe, dē-skrīb', *vt.* (describing, described). To mark or trace out; to represent on paper, &c.; to portray; to relate.

Description, dē-skrip'shon, *n.* Act of describing; account; relation; class, species, kind.

Descriptive, dē-skrip'tiv, *a.* Containing description; having the quality of representing.

Descry, dē-skrī', *vt.* (descrying, descried). To espy; to discover from a distance.

Desecrate, de'sē-krāt, *vt.* (desecrating, desecrated). To divert from a sacred purpose; to profane. [One who desecrates.

Desecrater, Desecrator, de'sē-krāt-ėr, *n.*

Desecration, de-sē-krā'shon, *n.* Act of desecrating; profanation

Desert, de'zėrt, *a.* Waste; uncultivated —*n* An uninhabited tract; a vast sandy plain

Desert, dē-zėrt', *vt* To leave, as service, to abandon; to quit—*vi* To run away; to quit a service without permission —*n* That which is deserved; merit or demerit; reward.

Deserter, dē-zert'ėr, *n.* One who deserts; a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission. [state of being deserted.

Desertion, dē-zėr'shon, *n* Act of deserting;

Deserve, dē-zėrv', *vt* (deserving, deserved). To merit by qualities or services; to be worthy of.—*vi.* To merit; to be worthy of

Deservedly, dē-zėrv'ed-li, *adv* Justly, according to desert

Deserving, dē-zėrv'ing, *a* Worthy of reward or praise, meritorious

Deshabille, dez-a-bēl', *n* The state of being in undress, or not fully dressed

Desiccant, Desiccative, des'i-kant, or dē-sik'ant, dē-sik'a-tiv, *a* Drying —*n.* An application that dries a sore

Desiccate, dē-sik'āt, *vt.* To exhaust of moisture; to dry

Desiderate, dē-sid'ėr-āt, *vt* To desire, to want; to miss [implying, or denoting desire.

Desiderative, dē-sid'ėr-āt-iv, *a.* Having,

Desideratum, dē-sid'ėr-ā''tum, *n*, pl. **-ata**. That which is not possessed, but is desirable, something much wanted

Design, dē-sīn', *vt* To delineate by drawing the outline of, to form in idea, to plan; to propose; to mean.—*vi.* To intend.—*n.* A representation of a thing by an outline; first idea represented by lines; a plan drawn out in the mind; purpose; aim; project.

Designate, de'sig-nāt, *vt.* (designating, designated). To point out, to name; to characterize; to appoint; to allot.

Designation, de-sig-nā'shon, *n.* Act of designating; appointment; assignment; appellation. [purposely; intentionally.

Designedly, dē-sīn'ed-li, *adv.* By design;

Designer, dē-sīn'ėr, *n.* One who designs; a contriver; a plotter.

Designing, dē-sīn'ing, *a.* Artful; intriguing; deceitful; treacherous.

Desirability, dē-zīr'a-bil''i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being desirable.

Desirable, dē-zīr'a-bl, *a.* Worthy of desire; pleasing; agreeable.

Desirably, dē-zīr'a-bli, *adv.* In a desirable manner.

Desire, dē'zīr', *n.* Eagerness to obtain or enjoy; aspiration; longing; a request to obtain; the object of desire; love; lust.—*vt.* (desiring, desired). To wish for the possession or enjoyment of; to covet; to ask; to petition.

Desirous, dē-zīr'us, *a.* Full of desire; solicitous to possess and enjoy; eager.

Desist, dē-sist', *vi.* To cease to act or proceed; to forbear; to leave off. (With *from.*)

Desk, desk, *n.* An inclining table to write or read upon; a portable case for the same purpose; a lectern; a pulpit.

Desolate, de'sō-lāt, *a.* Destitute of inhabitants; waste; laid waste; afflicted; forlorn *vt.* (desolating, desolated). To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert; to ravage.

Desolately, de'sō-lāt-li, *adv.* In a desolate manner.

Desolation, de-sō-lā'shon, *n.* Act of desolating; a desolate state or place; melancholy.

Despair, dē-spār', *n.* A hopeless state; despondency; that which causes despair; loss of hope.—*vi.* To give up all hope; to despond.

Despatch, Dispatch, des-pach', dis-pach', *vt.* To send away in haste; to put to death; to perform quickly; to conclude.—*n.* Act of despatching; communication on public business; speedy performance; due diligence.

Desperado, des-pė-rā'dō, *n.* A desperate fellow; a reckless ruffian.

Desperate, des'pė-rāt, *a* Without care of safety; reckless; frantic; beyond hope; past cure.

Desperately, des'pė-rāt-li, *adv.* In a desperate manner.

Desperation, des-pė-rā'shon, *n.* A giving up of hope; fury; disregard of danger; despair.

Despicable, des'pik-a-bl, *a* Contemptible; vile; base; mean.

Despicably, des'pik-a-bli, *adv.* Meanly

Despisable, dē-spīz'a-bl, *a.* That may be despised; despicable; contemptible.

Despise, dē-spīz', *vt.* (despising, despised). To hold in contempt; to scorn; to disdain.

Despiser, dē-spīz'ėr, *n.* A contemner; scorner.

Despite, dē-spīt', *n.* Extreme malice; defiance with contempt; an act of malice.—*vt.* To despise; to spite.—*prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding [malignant.

Despiteful, dē-spīt'ful, *a.* Full of spite;

Despoil, dē-spoil', *vt.* To take from by force; to rob; to bereave; to rifle.

Despond, dē-spond', *vi.* To be cast down or dejected; to lose heart, hope, or resolution.

Despondence, Despondency, dē-spond'ens, dē-spond'en-si, *n.* Hopelessness; dejection.

Despondent, dē-spond'ent, *a.* Depressed and inactive in despair; desponding.

Despondently, Despondingly, dē-spond'ent-li, dē-spond'ing-li, *adv.* In a despondent manner; without hope

Despot, des'pot, *n.* An absolute ruler (generally in a bad sense); a tyrant.

Despotic, Despotical, des-pot'ik, des-pot'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to a despot; absolute in power; arbitrary; tyrannical.

Despotically, des-pot'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a despotic manner; arbitrarily.

Despotism, des'pot-izm, *n.* The rule of a despot; autocracy; tyranny.

Desquamate, dē-skwā'māt, *vt.* or *i.* To come off in scales; to peel off.

Dessert, dē-zėrt', *n.* That which is served at the close of a dinner, as fruits, &c.

Destination, des-tin-ā'shon, *n.* Act of destining; ultimate design; predetermined end.

Destine, des'tin, *vt.* (destining, destined). To set or appoint to a purpose; to design; to doom; to ordain.

Destiny, des'ti-ni, *n.* State appointed or predetermined; fate; invincible necessity.

Destitute, des'ti-tūt, *a.* Wanting; needy; comfortless; forlorn.

Destitution, des-ti-tū'shon, *n.* Want; poverty; indigence.

Destroy, dē-stroi', *vt.* To pull down; to overthrow; to devastate; to annihilate.

Destroyer, dē-stroi'ėr, *n.* One who or that which destroys. [destruction.

Destructible, dē-strukt'i-bl, *a.* Liable to

Destruction, dē-struk'shon, *n.* A pulling

down; demolition; overthrow; death; slaughter; cause of destruction.

Destructive, dē-struk'tiv, *a.* Causing destruction; pernicious; mischievous.

Destructively, dē-struk'tiv-li, *adv* With destruction; ruinously.

Desuetude, des'wē-tūd, *n.* Disuse.

Desultorily, de'sul-to-ri-li, *adv.* In a desultory manner; without method.

Desultory, de'sul-to-ri, *a.* Passing from one subject to another, without order; unconnected; rambling.

Detach, dē-tach', *vt.* To separate; to disengage.

Detached, dē-tacht', *p.a.* Separate.

Detachment, dē-tach'ment, *n.* Act of detaching; a body of troops, or number of ships, sent from the main army or fleet.

Detail, dē-tāl', *vt.* To relate in particulars; to specify; in military affairs, to appoint to a particular service.—*n.* dē'tāl' or dē'tāl. An individual fact, circumstance, or portion; an item; a report of particulars. [lars; exact.

Detailed, dē-tāld', *p.a.* Related in particu-

Detain, dē-tān', *vt.* To keep back or from; to withhold; to arrest; to check; to retard.

Detainer, dē-tān'ėr, *n.* One who detains; a holding of what belongs to another.

Detainment, dē-tān'ment, *n.* Detention.

Detect, dē-tekt', *vt.* To discover; to bring to light.

Detection, dē-tek'shon, *n.* Act of detecting; discovery of a person or thing.

Detective, dē-tekt'iv, *a.* Skilled or employed in detecting.—*n.* A police officer whose duty is to detect criminals; one who investigates cases for hire.

Detent, dē-tent', *n.* A pin, stud, or lever forming a check in a clock, watch, &c.

Detention, dē-ten'shon, *n.* Act of detaining; confinement; delay.

Deter, dē-tėr', *vt.* (deterring, deterred). To prevent by prohibition or danger; to discourage.

Deterge, dē-tėrj', *vt.* To cleanse, purge.

Detergent, dē-tėrj'ent, *a.* Cleansing; purging.—*n.* That which cleanses.

Deteriorate, dē-tē'ri-o-rāt, *vi.* (deteriorating, deteriorated). To grow worse; to degenerate. *vt.* To reduce in quality.

Deterioration, dē-tē'ri-o-rā"shon, *n.* The state or process of deteriorating.

Determent, dē-tėr'ment, *n.* Act of deterring; that which deters.

Determinable, dē-tėr'min-a-bl, *a.* That may be decided or determined.

Determinate, dē-tėr'min-āt, *a.* Fixed; positive; decisive.

Determinately, dē-tėr'min-āt-li, *adv.* With certainty; resolutely.

Determination, dē-tėr'min-ā"shon, *n.* Act of determining; firm resolution; judgment; strong direction to a given point; end.

Determine, dē-tėr'min, *vt.* (determining, determined). To bound; to fix permanently; to decide; to establish; to give a direction to; to resolve on; to bring to an end.—*vi.* To resolve; to conclude.

Determined, dē-tėr'mind, *a.* Resolute.

Determinedly, dē-tėr'mind-li, *adv.* In a determined manner.

Deterrent, dē-tėr'ent, *a.* Tending or able to deter.—*n.* That which deters.

Detest, dē-test', *vt.* To abhor; to loathe.

Detestable, dē-test'a-bl, *a.* Extremely hateful; abominable; odious.

Detestably, dē-test'a-bli, *adv.* Abominably.

Detestation, dē-test-ā'shon, *n.* Extreme hatred; abhorrence; loathing.

Dethrone, dē-thrōn', *vt.* (dethroning, dethroned). To divest of royal authority and dignity; to depose.

Dethronement, dē-thrōn'ment, *n.* Removal from a throne; deposition.

Detonate, de'tō-nāt, *vt.* (detonating, detonated). To cause to explode; to cause to burn with a sudden report.—*vi.* To explode.

Detonation, de-tō-nā'shon, *n.* An explosion made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies.

Detract, dē-trakt', *vt.* To draw away; to disparage.—*vi.* To take away from (especially reputation). [ing; depreciation; slander

Detraction, dē-trak'shon, *n.* Act of detract-

Detractor, dē-trakt'ėr, *n.* One who detracts; a slanderer; a muscle which detracts.

Detriment, de'tri-ment, *n.* Loss; damage, injury; prejudice; mischief; harm.

Detrimental, de-tri-ment'al, *a.* Causing detriment; injurious; hurtful.

Detritus, dē-trīt'us, *n.* A mass of matter worn off from solid bodies by attrition; disintegrated materials of rocks.

Detruncate, dē-trung'kāt, *vt.* To cut off; to lop; to shorten by cutting. [cutting off.

Detruncation, dē-trung-kā'shon, *n.* Act of

Deuce, dūs, *n.* A card or die with two spots; the devil; perdition.

Deuterogamist, dū-tėr-og'a-mist, *n.* One who marries the second time.

Deuterogamy, dū-tėr-og'a-mi, *n.* A second marriage.

Deuteronomy, dū-tėr-on'o-mi, *n.* The second law, or second giving of the law by Moses; the fifth book of the Pentateuch.

Devastate, de'vas-tāt, *vt.* (devastating, devastated). To lay waste; to ravage.

Devastation, de-vas-tā'shon, *n.* Act of devastating; state of being devastated; havoc.

Develop, dē-vel'up, *pt.* To unfold; to lay open to view; to make to grow.—*vi.* To be unfolded; to become manifest; to grow or expand; to be evolved.

Development, dē-vel'up-ment, *n.* Act or process of developing; expansion; growth.

Deviate, dē'vi-āt, *vi.* (deviating, deviated). To stray; to wander; to swerve; to err.

Deviation, dē-vi-ā'shon, *n.* A turning aside from the right way, course, or line.

Device, dē-vīs', *n.* That which is devised; contrivance; scheme; an emblem.

Devil, de'vil, *n.* An evil spirit; Satan; a very wicked person; a machine for cutting, tearing, &c.—*vt.* (devilling, devilled). To pepper excessively and broil; to tease or cut up.

Devilish, de'vil-ish, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; infernal.

Devil-may-care, de'vil-mā-kār, *a.* Rollicking; reckless.

Devilment, de'vil-ment, *n.* Roguery.

Devilry, de'vil-ri, *n.* Extreme wickedness, wicked mischief.

Devious, dē'vi-us, *a.* Out of the common way or track; erring; rambling.

Devisable, dē-vīz'a-bl, *a.* That may be devised; that may be bequeathed.

Devise, dē-vīz', *vt.* (devising, devised). To form in the mind; to contrive; to invent; to give or bequeath by will.—*n.* Act of bequeathing by will; a will; a share of estate bequeathed.

Deviser, dē-vīz'ėr, *n.* A contriver; inventor.

Devisor, de-vīz'ėr, *n.* One who bequeaths.

Devoid, dē-void', *a.* Destitute; not possessing; free from. [civility or respect.

Devoir, de-vwär', *n.* Service or duty; act of

Devolution, de-vō-lū'shon, *n.* Act of rolling down; transference; a passing or falling upon a successor.

Devolve, dē-volv', *vt.* (devolving, devolved). To roll down; to deliver over; to transfer.—*vi.* To fall by succession.

Devonport, dev'on-pōrt, *n.* A small ornamental writing-table fitted with drawers, &c.

Devote, dē-vōt', *vt.* (devoting, devoted). To set apart by vow; to consecrate; to addict (one's self); to apply closely to; to consign.

Devoted, dē-vōt'ed, *a.* Ardent; zealous; strongly attached.
Devotee, dev-o-tē', *n.* One wholly devoted, particularly to religion; a votary.
Devotion, dē-vō'shon, *n.* Act of devoting or state of being devoted; prayer; devoutness; ardent love or affection; attachment; earnestness. [devotion; used in devotion.
Devotional, dē-vō'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to
Devour, dē-vour', *vt.* To eat ravenously; to swallow up; to waste; to look on with keen delight. [votion; earnest; solemn.
Devout, dē-vout', *a.* Pious; expressing de-
Devoutly, dē-vout'li, *adv.* Piously.
Dew, dū, *n.* Moisture from the atmosphere condensed into drops on the surface of cold bodies, as grass, &c.; damp.—*vt.* To wet with dew; to moisten; to damp.
Dewiness, dū'i-nes, *n.* State of being dewy.
Dew-lap, dū'lap, *n.* The fold of skin that hangs from the throat of oxen, &c.
Dew-point, dū'point, *n.* The temperature at which dew begins to form.
Dewy, dū'i, *a.* Pertaining to dew; like dew; moist with dew.
Dexter, deks'tėr, *a.* Right, as opposed to left.
Dexterity, deks-te'ri-ti, *n.* Right-handedness; adroitness; expertness; skill.
Dexterous, deks'tėr-us, *a.* Expert in manual acts; adroit; done with dexterity.
Dexterously, deks'tėr-us-li, *adv.* With dexterity; expertly; skilfully; artfully.
Dextrine, deks'trin, *n.* A gummy matter prepared from starch.
Dextrose, deks'tros, *n.* Grape-sugar.
Dhow, dou, *n.* An Arab trading vessel.
Dhurra, dur'ra, *n.* A kind of millet cultivated in Africa and elsewhere.
Diabetes, dī-a-bē'tēz, *n.* Disease characterized by a morbid discharge of urine.
Diabolic, **Diabolical**, dī-a-bol'ik, dī-a-bol'ik-al, *a.* Devilish; atrocious.
Diabolically, dī-a-bol'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a diabolical manner; very wickedly.
Diaconal, dī-ak'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to a deacon.
Diaconate, dī-ak'on-āt, *n.* Office of a deacon; body of deacons.
Diacoustics, dī-a-kous'tiks, *n.* The science of refracted sound.
Diacritical, dī-a-krit'ik-al, *a.* Separating; distinctive: applied to a mark used to distinguish letters similar in form.
Diadem, dī'a-dem, *n.* A badge of royalty worn on the head; a crown; a coronet.
Diæresis, dī-ē're-sis, *n.* Separation of one syllable into two; a mark signifying such a division, as in *aërial*.
Diagnose, dī-ag-nōs', *vt.* To ascertain from symptoms the true nature of.
Diagnosis, dī-ag-nō'sis, *n.* The ascertaining from symptoms the true nature of diseases.
Diagnostic, dī-ag-nōs'tik, *a.* Pertaining to diagnosis.—*n.* A symptom.
Diagonal, dī-ag'on-al, *a.* Extending from one angle to another of a quadrilateral figure; lying in an oblique direction.—*n.* A straight line drawn between opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure. [onal direction.
Diagonally, dī-ag'on-al-li, *adv.* In a diag-
Diagram, dī'a-gram, *n.* A drawing to demonstrate the properties of any figure; an illustrative figure in outline.
Dial, dī'al, *n.* An instrument for showing the hour by the sun's shadow; face of a clock, &c.
Dialect, dī'a-lekt, *n.* The idiom of a language peculiar to a province; language; manner of speaking. [dialect.
Dialectal, dī-a-lek'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a
Dialectic, **Dialectical**, dī-a-lek'tik, dī-a-lek'tik-al, *a.* Relating to dialectics; pertaining to a dialect or dialects.
Dialectician, dī'a-lek-ti"shan, *n.* One skilled in dialectics; a logician; a reasoner.
Dialectics, dī-a-lek'tiks, *n. sing.* The art of reasoning; that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning; word-fence. Also **Dialectic** in same sense.
Dialling, dī'al-ling, *n.* The science which explains the principles of measuring time by dials; the art of constructing dials.
Dialogue, dī'a-log, *n.* A conversation between two or more persons.
Dial-plate, dī'al-plāt, *n.* The plate or face of a dial, clock, or watch.
Diamagnetic, dī-a-mag-net'ik, *a.* Applied to substances which, when under the influence of magnetism, point east and west.
Diameter, dī-am'et-ėr, *n.* A straight line passing through the centre of a circle, and terminated by the circumference; the distance through the centre of any object.
Diametric, **Diametrical**, dī-a-met'rik, dī-a-met'rik-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a diameter. [a diametrical direction; directly.
Diametrically, dī-a-met'rik-al-li, *adv.* In
Diamond, dī'a-mond, *n.* A valuable gem, remarkable for its hardness and transparency; a rhombus; a card of the suit marked with such figures in red; a very small printing type. *a.* Resembling a diamond; set with diamonds.
Diapason, dī-a-pā'zon, *n.* The entire compass of a voice of instrument; an organ stop.
Diaper, dī'a-pėr, *n.* A figured linen or cotton cloth.—*vt.* To variegate or diversify with figures.—*vi.* To draw flowers or figures on.
Diaphanous, dī-af'an-us, *a.* Having power to transmit rays of light; transparent.
Diaphragm, dī'a-fram, *n.* The midriff, a muscle separating the thorax from the abdomen. [evacuation of the intestines.
Diarrhœa, dī-a-rē'a, *n.* A morbidly frequent
Diary, dī'a-ri, *n.* A register of daily events or transactions; a journal.
Diastole, dī-as'to-lē, *n.* Dilatation of the heart in beating.
Diathermal, **Diathermous**, dī-a-thėr'mal, dī-a-thėr'mus, *a.* Freely permeable by heat.
Diathesis, dī-ath'e-sis, *n.* Predisposition.
Diatomic, dī-a-tom'ik, *a.* Consisting of two atoms. [the major or minor scales.
Diatonic, dī-a-ton'ik, *a.* In *music*, applied to
Diatribe, dī'a-trīb, *n.* A continued dispatation; a lengthy invective.
Dibble, dib'bl, *n.* A pointed instrument to make holes for planting seeds, &c.—*vt.* (dibbling, dibbled). To make holes for planting seeds, &c.
Dice, dīs, *n.*; pl. of **Die**, for gaming.—*vi.* (dicing, diced). To play with dice.
Dicer, dis'ėr, *n.* A player at dice.
Dichotomous, dī-kot'o-mus, *a.* In *botany*, regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom.
Dickey, **Dicky**, dik'i, *n.* An article of dress like the front of a dress-shirt, and worn instead; the driver's seat in a carriage.
Dicotyledon, dī'kot-i-lē"don, *n.* A plant whose seeds contain a pair of cotyledons.
Dictate, dik'tāt, *vt.* (dictating, dictated). To deliver, as an order or direction; to prescribe; to tell what to say or to write; to instigate.—*n.* An order delivered; an authoritative precept or maxim; an impulse.
Dictation, dik-tā'shon, *n.* Act of dictating; the act or practice of speaking that another may write down what is spoken.
Dictator, dik'tāt-ėr, *n.* One invested with absolute authority.
Dictatorial, dik-ta-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; overbearing.
Dictatorship, dik-tāt'ėr-ship, *n.* The office of a dictator. [of expression; style.
Diction, dik'shon, *n.* Choice of words; mode

Dictionary, dik'shon-a-ri, *n.* A book containing the words of a language arranged alphabetically, with their meanings, &c.; a work explaining the terms, &c., of any subject under heads alphabetically arranged.
Dictum, dik'tum, *n.*; pl. **Dicta**. An authoritative saying or assertion.
Did, did, *pret.* of *do*.
Didactic, Didactical, di-dak'tik, di-dak'tik-al, *a.* Adapted to teach; instructive; containing doctrines, precepts, &c.
Didactics, di-dak'tiks, *n.* The art or science of teaching.
Diddle, did'l, *vt.* To cheat or trick.
Die, dī, *vi.* (dying, died). To cease to live; to expire; to sink gradually; to vanish.—*n.*; pl. **Dice**, dīs, in first sense, in the others **Dies**, dīz. A small cube with numbers from one to six; any cubic body; the dado of a pedestal; a stamp used in coining money; an implement for turning out things of a regular shape.
Dielectric, dī-ē-lek'trik, *n.* Any medium through or across which electric induction takes place between two conductors.
Diet, dī'et, *n.* A person's regular food; food prescribed medically; a meeting of dignitaries or delegates for legislative or other purposes. *vt.* To furnish provisions for.—*vi.* To eat according to rules prescribed.
Dietary, dī'et-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to diet.—*n.* A system of diet; allowance of food.
Dietetic, Dietetical, dī-et-et'ik, dī-et-et'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to diet, or the rules for regulating diet. [lating the diet.
Dietetics, dī-et-et'iks, *n.* Principles for regu-
Differ, dif'ėr, *vi.* To be unlike or distinct; to disagree; to be at variance.
Difference, dif'ėr-ens, *n.* State of being different; dissimilarity; that which distinguishes; dispute; point in dispute; remainder after a sum is subtracted. [(With *from*.)
Different, dif'ėr-ent, *a.* Distinct; dissimilar.
Differential, dif-ėr-en'shi-al, *a.* Creating a difference; discriminating.—*n.* An infinitesimal difference between two states of a variable quantity.
Differentiate, dif-ėr-en'shi-āt, *vt.* To mark or distinguish by a difference.—*vi.* To acquire a distinct character.
Differently, dif'ėr-ent-li, *adv.* In a different manner; variously.
Difficult, dif'i-kult, *a.* Not easy to be done, &c.; perplexed; hard to please; unyielding.
Difficulty, dif'i-kul-ti, *n.* Hardness to be done; obstacle; perplexity; objection.
Diffidence, dif'i-dens, *n.* Want of confidence; modest reserve; bashfulness.
Diffident, dif'i-dent, *a.* Wanting confidence; bashful. [manner; modestly.
Diffidently, dif'i-dent-li, *adv.* In a diffident
Diffract, dif-frakt', *vt.* To bend from a straight line; to deflect.
Diffraction, dif-frak'shon, *n.* The modifications which light undergoes when it passes by the edge of an opaque body; deflection.
Diffuse, dif-fūz', *vt.* (diffusing, diffused). To pour out and spread; to circulate; to proclaim. *a.* dif-fūs'. Widely spread; prolix; verbose.
Diffusely, dif-fūs'li, *adv.* In a diffuse manner; copiously; with too many words.
Diffusible, dif-fūz'i-bl, *a.* That may be diffused or dispersed.
Diffusion, dif-fū'zhon, *n.* A spreading or scattering; dispersion; circulation.
Diffusive, dif-fūs'iv, *a.* Having the quality of diffusing; spread widely; verbose.
Diffusively, dif-fūs'iv-li, *adv.* Widely.
Dig, dig, *vt.* (digging, digged or dug). To open and turn up with a spade; to excavate.—*vi.* To work with a spade.
Digest, di-jest', *vt.* To arrange under proper heads; to think out; to dissolve in the stomach; to soften by a heated liquid; to bear with patience.—*vi.* To undergo digestion, as food. *n.* dī'jest. A collection of laws; systematic summary.
Digester, di-jest'ėr, *n.* That which assists the digestion of food. [digested.
Digestible, di-jest'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being
Digestion, di-jest'yon, *n.* Act of digesting; process of dissolving aliment in the stomach; operation of heating with some solvent.
Digestive, di-jest'iv, *a.* Having the power to cause digestion in the stomach.—*n.* A medicine which aids digestion.
Digging, dig'ing, *n.* The act of one who digs; *pl.* localities where gold is mined.
Dight, dīt, *vt.* To put in order; to array.
Digit, dij'it, *n.* A finger; three-fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; any integer under 10.
Digital, di'jit-al, *a.* Pertaining to the fingers or to digits.
Digitate, Digitated, di'jit-āt, di'jit-āt-ed, *a.* Branching into divisions like fingers.
Dignified, dig'ni-fid, *a.* Marked with dignity; stately; grave.
Dignify, dig'ni-fī, *vt.* (dignifying, dignified). To invest with dignity; to exalt in rank or office; to make illustrious.
Dignitary, dig'ni-ta-ri, *n.* One of exalted rank or office; an ecclesiastic who has preeminence over priests and canons.
Dignity, dig'ni-ti, *n.* Nobleness or elevation of mind; honourable place; degree of excellence; grandeur of mien; an elevated office; one who holds high rank.
Digress, di-gres' or dī'gres, *vi.* To depart from the main subject; to deviate.
Digression, di-gre'shon or dī-, *n.* Act of digressing; departure from the main subject; the part of a discourse which digresses.
Digressional, Digressive, di-gre'shon-al, di-gres'iv, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in digression.
Dike, Dyke, dīk, *n.* A ditch; an embankment; a wall; a vein of igneous rock.—*vt.* (diking, diked). To surround with a dike; to secure by a bank; to drain by ditches.
Dilacerate, dī-la'sė-rāt, *vt.* To rend asunder; to separate by force.
Dilapidate, di-la'pi-dāt, *vt.* To make ruinous; to squander.—*vi.* To go to ruin; to fall by decay. [ous condition.
Dilapidated, di-la'pi-dāt-ed, *p.a.* In a ruin-
Dilapidation, di-la'pi-dā'shon, *n.* Decay; ruin; destruction; ruining or suffering to decay of a church building.
Dilatability, dī-lāt'a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being dilatable.
Dilatable, dī-lāt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic.
Dilatation, Dilation, dil-at-ā'shon, dī-lā'shon, *n.* Act of dilating; expansion; state of being expanded or distended.
Dilate, dī-lāt', *vt.* (dilating, dilated). To expand; to distend.—*vi.* To swell or extend in all directions; to speak copiously; to dwell on in narration (with *on* or *upon*).
Dilatorily, di'la-to-ri-li, *adv.* With delay.
Dilatory, di'la-tō-ri, *a.* Tardy; given to procrastination; making delay; sluggish.
Dilemma, di-lem'ma, *n.* An argument with two alternatives, each conclusive against an opponent; a difficult or doubtful choice.
Dilettante, dil-e-tan'tā, *n.*; pl. **Dilettanti**, dil-e-tan'tē. An amateur or trifler in art.
Diligence, di'li-jens, *n.* Steady application; assiduity; a four-wheeled stage-coach.
Diligent, di'li-jent, *a.* Steady in application; industrious; persevering; prosecuted with care and constant effort. [manner.
Diligently, di'li-jent-li, *adv.* In a diligent
Dilly-Dally, dil'i-dal-i, *vi.* To loiter, trifle.

Diluent, dil'ū-ent, *a.* Diluting.—*n.* That which dilutes; a substance which increases the proportion of fluid in the blood.
Dilute, di-lūt', *vt.* (diluting, diluted). To render liquid or more liquid; to weaken by admixture of water.—*vi.* To become attenuated or diluted.—*a.* Thin; reduced in strength.
Dilution, di-lū'shon, *n.* Act of diluting.
Diluvial, Diluvian, di-lū'vi-al, di-lū'vi-an, *a.* Pertaining to a flood or deluge; effected or produced by a deluge.
Diluvium, Diluvion, di-lū'vi-um, di-lū'vi-on, *n.* A deluge or inundation; a deposit of sand, gravel, &c., caused by a flood.
Dim, dim, *a.* Not seeing clearly; not clearly seen; mysterious; tarnished.—*vt.* (dimming, dimmed). To dull; to obscure; to sully.
Dime, dīm, *n.* A silver coin the tenth of a dollar, or about 5*d.*
Dimension, di-men'shon, *n.* Extension in a single direction; measure of a thing, its size, extent, capacity (usually in *pl.*).
Diminish, di-min'ish, *vt.* To reduce; to abate; to degrade.—*vi.* To become less.
Diminution, di-min-ū'shon, *n.* Act of diminishing; state of becoming less.
Diminutive, di-min'ūt-iv, *a.* Small; little. *n.* A word formed from another word to express a little thing of the kind.
Dimissory, di-mis'so-ri, *a.* Dismissing to another jurisdiction; granting leave to depart.
Dimity, di'mi-ti, *n.* A stout cotton fabric woven with raised stripes or figures.
Dimly, dim'li, *adv.* Obscurely.
Dimmish, dim'ish, *a.* Somewhat dim.
Dimple, dim'pl, *n.* A small natural depression in the cheek or chin.—*vt.* (dimpling, dimpled). To form dimples.
Dimpled, dim'pld, *a.* Set with dimples.
Din, din, *n.* A loud sound long continued.—*vt.* (dinning, dinned). To stun with noise; to harass with clamour.
Dine, dīn, *vi.* (dining, dined). To eat a dinner. *vt.* To give a dinner to.
Ding, ding, *vt.* (pret. and pp. dung or dinged). To strike; to drive; to thrust or dash.
Dingdong, ding'dong. The sound of bells, &c.
Dinghy, Dingey, ding'gi, *n.* A small boat used by a ship.
Dingle, ding'gl, *n.* A small secluded valley.
Dingy, din'ji, *a.* Of a dusky colour; soiled.
Dinner, din'ner, *n.* The principal meal of the day.
Dint, dint, *n.* The mark made by a blow; dent; power exerted.—*vt.* To make a mark on by a blow or by pressure.
Diocesan, dī-os'es-an or dī'ō-sē-san, *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.—*n.* A bishop; one in possession of a diocese.
Diocese, dī'ō-sēs, *n.* An ecclesiastical division of a state, subject to a bishop.
Dioptric, Dioptrical, dī-op'trik, dī-op'trik-al, *a.* Pertaining to refracted light.
Dioptrics, dī-op'triks, *n.* The science of the refractions of light passing through mediums, as air, water, or lenses.
Diorama, dī-ō-rā'ma, *n.* A contrivance for giving a high degree of optical illusion to painted scenes. [diorama.
Dioramic, dī-ō-ram'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a
Dip, dip, *vt.* (dipping, dipped or dipt). To plunge in a liquid; to baptize by immersion.—*vi.* To dive into a liquid and emerge; to engage in a desultory way; to look cursorily; to choose by chance; to incline.—*n.* Act of dipping; a bath; candle; downward slope.
Diphtheria, dip-thē'ri-a, *n.* An epidemic inflammatory disease of the throat.
Diphthong, dip'thong, *n.* A union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable.
Diphthongal, dip-thong'gal, *a.* Belonging to a diphthong.
Diploma, di-plō'ma, *n.* A document conferring some power, privilege, or honour.
Diplomacy, di-plō'ma-si, *n.* The art or practice of conducting international negotiations; skill in securing advantages.
Diplomat, dip'lō-mat, *n.* A diplomatist.
Diplomatic, Diplomatical, dip-lō-mat'ik, dip-lō-mat'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to diplomacy; skilful in gaining one's ends by tact; relating to diplomatics.
Diplomatics, dip-lō-mat'iks, *n.* The science of deciphering ancient writings, and of ascertaining their authenticity, date, &c.
Diplomatist, di-plō'mat-ist, *n.* One skilled or engaged in diplomacy.
Dipper, dip'er, *n.* He or that which dips; a ladle; a bird, the water-ousel.
Dipsomania, dip-sō-mā'ni-a, *n.* An uncontrollable craving for stimulants.
Dire, dīr, *a.* Dreadful; dismal; terrible.
Direct, di-rekt', *a.* Straight; right; in the line of father and son; not ambiguous; express.—*vt.* To point or aim at; to show the right course to; to conduct; to order; to instruct.
Direction, di-rek'shon, *n.* Act of directing; a pointing toward; course; guidance; command; address on a letter; a body of directors.
Directive, di-rekt'iv, *a.* Giving direction.
Directly, di-rekt'li, *adv.* In a direct manner; without delay; expressly.
Director, di-rekt'er, *n.* One who or that which directs; a superintendent; an instructor; a counsellor; one appointed to transact the affairs of a company.
Directorate, di-rek'tėr-āt, *n.* Office of a director; body of directors.
Directorship, di-rek'tėr-ship, *n.* The condition or office of a director.
Directory, di-rek'to-ri, *n.* A rule to direct; a book containing directions for public worship; a book containing a list of the inhabitants of a place, with their addresses; a board of directors.
Directress, Directrix, di-rekt'res, di-rekt'riks, *n.* A female who directs. [ous.
Direful, dīr'ful, *a.* Dire; dreadful; calamit-
Direfully, dīr'ful-li, *adv.* Dreadfully.
Dirge, dėrj, *n.* A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow, and mourning.
Dirk, dėrk, *n.* A kind of dagger or poniard.
Dirt, dėrt, *n.* Any foul or filthy substance.—*vt.* To make foul; to defile.
Dirtily, dėrt'i-li, *adv.* In a dirty manner; foully; meanly.
Dirty, dėrt'i, *a.* Soiled with dirt; mean; despicable; rainy, squally, &c.—*vt.* (dirtying, dirtied). To soil; to sully.
Disability, dis-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Want of ability; incompetence; want of legal qualification.
Disable, dis-ā'bl, *vt.* (disabling, disabled). To deprive of power; to disqualify; to incapacitate.
Disabuse, dis-a-būz', *vt.* To undeceive.
Disadvantage, dis-ad-van'tāj, *n.* Want of advantage; unfavourable state; detriment.
Disadvantageous, dis-ad'van-tāj''us, *p.a.* Unfavourable to success or prosperity.
Disadvantageously, dis-ad'van-tāj''us-li, *adv.* In a disadvantageous manner.
Disaffect, dis-af-fekt', *vt.* To make less faithful or friendly; to make discontented.
Disaffected, dis-af-fekt'ed, *a.* Indisposed to favour or support; unfriendly.
Disaffection, dis-af-fek'shon, *n.* Alienation of affection; disloyalty; hostility. [annul.
Disaffirm, dis-af-fėrm', *vt.* To deny; to
Disagree, dis-a-grē', *vi.* To be of a different opinion; to dissent; to be unfriendly; to be unsuitable.
Disagreeable, dis-a-grē'a-bl, *a.* Not agreeable; offensive; displeasing.
Disagreeably, dis-a-grē'a-bli, *adv.* Unpleasantly.

Disagreement, dis-a-grē'ment, *n.* Difference; unsuitableness; discrepancy, discord.
Disallow, dis-al-lou', *vt.* To refuse to allow; to disapprove of; to reject. [able.
Disallowable, dis-al-lou'a-bl, *a.* Not allow-
Disallowance, dis-al-lou'ans, *n.* Refusal to allow; disapprobation; rejection.
Disannex, dis-an-neks', *vt.* To separate after having been annexed.
Disannul, dis-an-nul', *vt.* To annul.
Disappear, dis-ap-pēr', *vi.* To vanish from sight; to cease, or seem to cease, to be.
Disappearance, dis-ap-pēr'ans, *n.* Act of disappearing; removal from sight.
Disappoint, dis-ap-point', *vt.* To defeat of expectation or intention; to frustrate.
Disappointed, dis-ap-point'ed, *a.* Balked; soured in life.
Disappointment, dis-ap-point'ment, *n.* Failure of expectation or intention.
Disapprobation, dis-ap'prō-bā"shon, *n.* Disapproval; censure, expressed or unexpressed. [disapproving; dislike.
Disapproval, dis-ap-prōv'al, *n.* The act of
Disapprove, dis-ap-prōv', *vt.* To censure as wrong; to regard with dislike; to reject.
Disapprovingly, dis-ap-prōv'ing-li, *adv.* By disapprobation.
Disarm, dis-ärm', *vt.* To take the arms or weapons from; to render harmless.—*vi.* To lay down arms; to disband. [disarming.
Disarmament, dis-ärm'a-ment, *n.* Act of
Disarrange, dis-a-rānj', *vt.* To put out of arrangement or order; to derange.
Disarrangement, dis-a-rānj'ment, *n.* Act of disturbing order; disorder.
Disarray, dis-a-rā', *vt.* To undress; to throw into disorder.—*n.* Disorder; undress.
Disaster, diz-as'tėr, *n.* An unfortunate event; mishap; catastrophe; reverse.
Disastrous, diz-as'trus, *a.* Occasioning, accompanied by, or threatening disaster; calamitous; dismal. [trous manner.
Disastrously, diz-as'trus-li, *adv.* In a disas-
Disavouch, dis-a-vouch', *vt.* To disavow.
Disavow, dis-a-vou', *vt.* To deny to be true; to reject; to dissent from. [ation.
Disavowal, dis-a-vou'al, *n.* Denial; repudi-
Disband, dis-band', *vt.* To dismiss from military service; to disperse.—*vi.* To retire from military service; to dissolve connection.
Disbar, dis-bär', *vt.* To expel from being a member of the bar. [faith; distrust.
Disbelief, dis-bē-lēf', *n.* Refusal of credit or
Disbelieve, dis-bē-lēv', *vt.* To refuse to credit. [burden from; to relieve.
Disburden, dis-bėr'dn, *vt.* To remove a
Disburse, dis-bėrs', *vt.* (disbursing, disbursed). To pay out, as money; to expend.
Disbursement, dis-bėrs'ment, *n.* Act of disbursing; the sum paid out.
Disburthen, dis-bėr'ŦHen, *vt.* and *i.* A different orthography of *disburden*.
Disc, Disk, disk, *n.* A flat circular plate; the face of the sun, or a planet; the central part of a composite flower.
Discard, dis-kärd', *vt.* To throw away, to cast off; to dismiss; to discharge.
Discern, dis-sėrn' or di-zėrn', *vt.* To distinguish; to discriminate; to descry.—*vi.* To see or understand differences; to have clearness of mental sight. [a clear-sighted observer.
Discerner, dis-sėrn'ėr, *n.* One who discerns;
Discernible, dis-sėrn'i-bl, *a.* That may be discerned; perceptible.
Discerning, dis-sėrn'ing, *p.a.* Having power to discern; sharp-sighted; acute.
Discerningly, dis-sėrn'ing-li, *adv.* With discernment; acutely; with judgment.
Discernment, dis-sėrn'ment, *n.* Act or power of discerning; judgment; sagacity.
Discharge, dis-chärj', *vt.* To unload; to let fly or go, as a missile; to fire off; to give vent to; to clear off by payment; to perform; to acquit; to dismiss; to release.—*vi.* To get rid of or let out a charge or contents.—*n.* Act of discharging; unloading; a firing off; emission; dismissal; release from obligation, debt, or penalty; absolution from a crime; ransom; performance; release; payment, as of a debt.
Disciple, dis-sī'pl, *n.* A learner; a pupil; an adherent to the doctrines of another.
Discipleship, dis-sī'pl-ship, *n.* The state or position of a disciple.
Disciplinable, dis'si-plin-a-bl, *a.* Capable of discipline, or of instruction.
Disciplinarian, dis'si-plin-ā"ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.—*n.* One who enforces discipline; a martinet.
Disciplinary, dis'si-plin-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline.
Discipline, dis'si-plin, *n.* Training; method of government; order; subjection to laws; punishment; correction; execution of ecclesiastical laws.—*vt.* (disciplining, disciplined). To subject to discipline; to train up well; to chastise. [to; to reject; to disown.
Disclaim, dis-klām', *vt.* To deny all claim
Disclaimer, dis-klām'ėr, *n.* One who disclaims; formal disavowal; renunciation.
Disclose, dis-klōz', *vt.* To open; to uncover; to reveal; to divulge.
Disclosure, dis-klō'zhūr, *n.* Act of disclosing; utterance of what was secret, that which is disclosed.
Discoloration, dis-kul'ėr-ā"shon, *n.* Act of discoloring; alteration of color; stain.
Discolor, dis-kul'ėr, *vt.* To alter the color of; to stain; to tinge.
Discomfit, dis-kom'fit, *vt.* To rout; to defeat.—*n.* Rout; overthrow.
Discomfiture, dis-kom'fit-ūr, *n.* Rout; overthrow; frustration; disappointment.
Discomfort, dis-kum'fėrt, *n.* Want of comfort; uneasiness; inquietude.—*vt.* To deprive of comfort; to grieve.
Discommend, dis-kom-mend', *vt.* To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.
Discompose, dis-kom-pōz', *vt.* To disturb.
Discomposure, dis-kom-pō'zhūr, *n.* Disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation.
Disconcert, dis-kon-sėrt', *vt.* To disturb; to unsettle; to confuse; to ruffle.
Disconnect, dis-kon-nekt', *vt.* To separate, to disunite. [ration; want of union.
Disconnection, dis-kon-nek'shon, *n.* Sepa-
Disconsolate, dis-kon'sō-lāt, *a.* Comfortless; hopeless; gloomy; cheerless.
Discontent, dis-kon-tent', *n.* Want of content; uneasiness of mind; dissatisfaction.
Discontented, dis-kon-tent'ed, *a.* Dissatisfied; given to grumble.
Discontentedly, dis-kon-tent'ed-li, *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood.
Discontentment, dis-kon tent'ment, *n.* Discontent; uneasiness; inquietude.
Discontinuance, dis-kon-tin'ū-ans, *n.* A breaking off; cessation.
Discontinuation, dis-kon-tin'ū-ā"shon, *n.* Act of discontinuing; discontinuance.
Discontinue, dis-kon-tin'ū, *vt.* To leave off; to cause to cease; to cease to take or receive.
vi. To cease. [of being discontinuous.
Discontinuity, dis-kon'tin-ū"i-ti, *n.* State
Discontinuous, dis-kon-tin'ū-us, *a.* Not continuous; broken off; interrupted.
Discord, dis'kord, *n.* Want of concord; disagreement; disagreement of sounds.
Discordance, Discordancy, dis-kord'ans, dis-kord'an-si, *n.* Want of concord; disagreement; inconsistency; discord.
Discordant, dis-kord'ant, *a.* Wanting agreement; incongruous; dissonant; jarring.
Discount, dis'kount, *n.* A sum deducted for

prompt or advanced payment.—*vt.* dis-kount' To advance the amount of, as of a bill, deducting a certain rate per cent; to make an allowance for supposed exaggeration; to disregard.

Discountable, dis-kount'a-bl, *a.* That may be discounted.

Discountenance, dis-koun'ten-ans, *vt* To restrain by censure, cold treatment, &c.

Discounter, dis'kount-ėr, *n.* One who discounts bills and financial documents.

Discourage, dis-ku'rāj, *vt.* (discouraging, discouraged). To dishearten; to dissuade.

Discouragement, dis-ku'rāj-ment, *n.* Act of discouraging, that which discourages.

Discouraging, dis-ku'rāj-ing, *a.* Tending to discourage. [a discouraging manner.

Discouragingly, dis-ku'rāj-ing-li, *adv* In

Discourse, dis-kōrs', *n* A speech; treatise, sermon; conversation —*vi.* (discoursing, discoursed). To talk; to converse, to treat of formally; to expatiate.—*vt.* To utter

Discourteous, dis-kōr'tē-us, *a.* Void of courtesy; rude.

Discourtesy, dis-kōr'te-si, *n.* Incivility; rudeness; act of disrespect.

Discover, dis-kuv'ėr, *vt.* To lay open to view; to reveal, to have the first sight of, to find out; to detect. [be discovered.

Discoverable, dis-kuv'ėr-a-bl, *a.* That may

Discoverer, dis-kuv'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who discovers; an explorer

Discovery, dis-kuv'ė-ri, *n.* Act of discovering; disclosure; that which is discovered.

Discredit, dis-kred'it, *n.* Want of credit; disrepute; disbelief; distrust.—*vt.* To give no credit to; to deprive of credit, to make less reputable; to bring into disesteem.

Discreditable, dis-kred'it-a-bl, *a.* Tending to discredit; injurious to reputation.

Discreditably, dis-kred'it-a-bli, *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

Discreet, dis-krēt', *a.* Prudent; wary, judicious. [manner.

Discreetly, dis-krēt'li, *adv.* In a discreet

Discrepance, **Discrepancy**, dis-krep'ans, dis-krep'an-si, *n.* Discordance; disagreement

Discrete, dis'krēt, *a.* Separate; distinct.

Discretion, dis-kre'shon, *n.* Quality of being discreet; prudence, discernment; judgment, freedom of choice or action.

Discretionarily, **Discretionally**, dis-kre'shon-a-ri-li, dis-kre'shon-al-li, *adv* At discretion; according to discretion.

Discretionary, dis-kre'shon-a-ri, *a.* Unrestrained except by discretion.

Discretive, dis-krēt'iv, *a* Disjunctive; implying opposition or distinction.

Discriminate, dis-krim'in-āt, *vt* (discriminating, discriminated). To distinguish; to select from.—*vi.* To make a distinction.—*a.* Having the difference marked; distinct.

Discriminately, dis-krim'in-āt-li, *adv* In a discriminate manner.

Discriminating, dis-krim'in-āt-ing, *p.a.* Distinguishing; able to make nice distinctions

Discrimination, dis-krim'in-ā"shon, *n.* Discernment; judgment; distinction.

Discriminative, dis-krim'in-āt-iv, *a.* That discriminates or distinguishes

Discriminator, dis-krim'in-āt-ėr, *n.* One who discriminates.

Discursive, dis-kėrs'iv, *a.* Passing from one subject to another; desultory; rambling.

Discursively, dis-kėrs'iv-li, *adv* In a discursive manner

Discus, dis'kus, *n* A round, flat piece of iron, &c, thrown in play; a quoit.

Discuss, dis-kus', *vt.* To drive away or dissolve (a tumour, &c.), to debate, to examine by disputation; to make a trial of, as food; to consume. [bate, examination.

Discussion, dis-ku'shon, *n.* Dispersion; de-

Disdain, dis-dān', *vt* To think unworthy; to deem worthless; to scorn; to contemn.—*n.* Contempt; scorn; haughtiness; pride

Disdainful, dis-dān'ful, *a.* Contemptuous; scornful; haughty; indignant. [scorn.

Disdainfully, dis-dān'ful-li, *adv.* With

Disease, diz-ēz', *n.* Any state of a living body in which the natural functions are disturbed; illness; disorder.—*vt.* (diseasing, diseased). To afflict with disease; to infect; to derange.

Disembark, dis-em-bärk', *vt.* To remove from a vessel to the land.—*vi.* To go ashore.

Disembarkation, **Disembarkment**, dis-em'bärk-ā"shon, dis-em-bärk'ment, *n.* Act of disembarking.

Disembarrass, dis-em-ba'ras, *vt.* To free from perplexity; to clear; to extricate.

Disembody, dis-em bo'di, *vt.* To divest of body; to free from connection with the human body; to disband (troops)

Disembogue, dis-em-bōg', *vt.* (disemboguing, disembogued). To pour out at the mouth, as a stream; to discharge into the ocean, a lake, &c.—*vi.* To flow out at the mouth.

Disembowel, dis-em-bou'el, *vt.* (disembowelling, disembowelled). To take out the bowels of.

Disembroil, dis-em-broil', *vt.* To disentangle; to free from perplexity.

Disenchant, dis-en-chant', *vt.* To free from enchantment.

Disencumber, dis-en-kum'bėr, *vt.* To free from encumbrance or obstruction.

Disencumbrance, dis-en-kum'brans, *n.* The act of disencumbering.

Disendow, dis-en-dou', *vt.* To deprive of endowment, as a church.

Disendowment, dis-en-dou'ment, *n.* The act of disendowing.

Disengage, dis-en-gāj', *vt.* To free from engagement; to detach; to release; to extricate.

Disengaged, dis-en-gājd', *p.a.* At leisure; not particularly occupied.

Disengagement, dis-en-gāj'ment, *n.* Release from engagement; separation; extrication; leisure.

Disennoble, dis-en-nō'bl, *vt.* To deprive of that which ennobles; to deprive of title.

Disentail, dis-en-tāl', *vt.* To free from being entailed.—*n.* The act of breaking the entail of an estate.

Disentangle, dis-en-tang'gl, *vt.* To free from entanglement; to clear. [dom to.

Disenthrall, dis-en-thrąl', *vt* To give free-

Disentitle, dis-en-tī'tl, *vt.* To deprive of title.

Disestablish, dis-es-tab'lish, *vt.* To cause to cease to be established; to withdraw (a church) from connection with the state.

Disestablishment, dis-es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* The act of disestablishing.

Disesteem, dis-es-tēm', *n.* Want of esteem. *vt.* To dislike moderately; to slight.

Disfavour, dis-fā'vėr, *n.* Want of favour; unfavourable regard.—*vt.* To withhold favour from; to discountenance.

Disfiguration, dis-fi'gūr-ā"shon, *n.* Act of disfiguring; some degree of deformity.

Disfigure, dis-fi'gūr, *vt.* (disfiguring, disfigured). To mar the figure of, to impair the beauty, symmetry, or excellence of.

Disfigurement, dis-fi'gūr-ment, *n.* Act of disfiguring; that which disfigures.

Disfranchise, dis-fran'chiz, *vt.* To deprive of the rights of a free citizen.

Disfranchisement, dis-fran'chiz-ment, *n* Act of disfranchising.

Disgorge, dis-gorj', *vt.* To vomit; to discharge violently; to surrender.

Disgrace, dis-grās', *n.* State of being deprived of grace or favour; cause of shame, dishonour.—*vt.* (disgracing, disgraced). To bring to shame; to degrade; to dishonour.

Disgraceful, dis-grās'fụl, *a.* Shameful; causing shame; sinking reputation.
Disgracefully, dis-grās'fụl-li, *adv.* In a disgraceful manner.
Disguise, dis-gīz', *vt.* (disguising, disguised). To conceal by an unusual habit or mask; to dissemble; to give an unusual appearance to. *n.* A dress intended to conceal; an assumed appearance, intended to deceive.
Disgust, dis-gust', *n.* Distaste; loathing; repugnance.—*vt.* To cause distaste in; to offend the mind or moral taste of.
Disgustful, dis-gust'fụl, *a.* Exciting aversion in the natural or moral taste.
Disgusting, dis-gust'ing, *a.* Provoking disgust; loathsome; nasty.
Dish, dish, *n.* A broad open vessel for serving up meat at table; the meat served; any particular kind of food.—*vt.* To put in a dish; to make (a wheel) hollow or concave.
Dishabille, dis'a-bil, *n.* *See* DESHABILLE.
Dishearten, dis-härt'n, *vt.* To discourage; to depress.
Dishevel, di-shev'el, *vt.* (dishevelling, dishevelled). To put out of order, or spread loosely, as the hair.
Dishonest, dis-on'est, *a.* Void of honesty; fraudulent; knavish; perfidious.
Dishonestly, dis-on'est-li, *adv.* In a dishonest manner.
Dishonesty, dis-on'est-i, *n.* Want of honesty or integrity.
Dishonor, dis-on'ėr, *n.* Want of honor; disgrace, ignominy.—*vt.* To deprive of honor; to treat with indignity; to violate the chastity of; to decline to accept or pay, as a draft.
Dishonorable, dis-on'ėr-a-bl, *a.* Destitute of honor; base; vile.
Dishonorably, dis-on'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* In a dishonorable manner. [from illusion.
Disillusionize, dis-il-lū'zhon-īz, *vt.* To free
Disinclination, dis-in'klin-ā"shon, *n.* Want of propensity, desire, or affection.
Disincline, dis-in-klīn', *vt.* To take away inclination from; to make disaffected.
Disinfect, dis-in-fekt', *vt.* To cleanse from infection.
Disinfectant, dis-in-fekt'ant, *n.* An agent for removing the causes of infection.
Disinfection, dis-in-fek'shon, *n.* Purification from infecting matter.
Disingenuous, dis-in-jen'ū-us, *a.* Not open, frank, and candid; crafty; cunning.
Disingenuously, dis-in-jen'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; artfully.
Disinherit, dis-in-he'rit, *vt.* To cut off from hereditary right. [of disinheriting.
Disinheritance, dis-in-he'rit-ans, *n.* Act
Disintegrable, dis-in'tē-gra-bl, *a.* That may be disintegrated.
Disintegrate, dis-in'tē-grāt, *vt.* To separate, as the integral parts of a body.
Disintegration, dis-in'tē-grā"shon, *n.* Act of separating integral parts of a substance.
Disinter, dis-in-tėr', *vt.* To take out of a grave; to bring into view.
Disinterested, dis-in'tėr-est-ed, *a.* Not interested; free from self-interest; not dictated by private advantage; impartial.
Disinterestedly, dis-in'tėr-est-ed-li, *adv.* In a disinterested manner.
Disinterment, dis-in-tėr'ment, *n.* Act of disinterring or taking out of the earth.
Disinthrall, dis-in-thrạl', *vt.* *See* DISENTHRALL. [sever.—*vi.* To part.
Disjoin, dis-join', *vt.* To part asunder; to
Disjoint, dis-joint', *vt.* To separate, as parts united by joints; to put out of joint; to make incoherent.
Disjointed, dis-joint'ed, *p.a.* Unconnected; incoherent; out of joint.
Disjunct, dis-jungkt', *a.* Disjoined.
Disjunction, dis-jungk'shon, *n.* Act of disjoining; disunion.
Disjunctive, dis-jungk'tiv, *a.* Separating; uniting words or sentences in construction, but disjoining the sense.—*n.* A word that disjoins, as *or*, *nor*.
Disk, disk, *n.* *See* DISC.
Dislike, dis-līk', *n.* A feeling the opposite of liking; a moderate degree of hatred; aversion; antipathy.—*vt.* To regard with some aversion or displeasure. [out of joint.
Dislocate, dis'lō-kāt, *vt.* To displace; to put
Dislocation, dis-lō-kā'shon, *n.* Act of dislocating; displacement.
Dislodge, dis-loj', *vt.* To remove or drive from a place of rest or a station.—*vi.* To go from a place of rest.
Dislodgment, dis-loj'ment, *n.* Act of dislodging; displacement.
Disloyal, dis-loi'al, *a.* Void of loyalty; false to a sovereign; faithless.
Disloyally, dis-loi'al-li, *adv.* In a disloyal manner; perfidiously.
Disloyalty, dis-loi'al-ti, *n.* Want of loyalty or fidelity; violation of allegiance.
Dismal, diz'mal, *a.* Dark; gloomy, doleful; calamitous; sorrowful.
Dismally, diz'mal-li, *adv.* Gloomily.
Dismantle, dis-man'tl, *vt.* To strip; to divest; to unrig; to deprive or strip, as of military equipment or defences; to break down.
Dismask, dis-mask', *vt.* To strip off a mask from, to uncover. [away the masts from.
Dismast, dis-mast', *vt.* To break and carry
Dismay, dis-mā', *vt.* To produce terror in; to appal; to dishearten.—*n.* Loss of courage; consternation; fright.
Dismember, dis-mem'bėr, *vt* To sever limb from limb; to separate; to mutilate.
Dismemberment, dis-mem'bėr-ment, *n.* The act of dismembering.
Dismiss, dis-mis', *vt.* To send away, to permit to depart; to discharge.
Dismissal, dis-mis'al, *n.* Dismission.
Dismission, dis-mi'shon, *n.* Act of sending away; leave to depart; discharge.
Dismount, dis-mount', *vi.* To descend from a horse, &c.—*vt.* To unhorse; to throw cannon from their carriages or fixed positions.
Disobedience, dis-ō-bē'di-ens, *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey.
Disobedient, dis-ō-bē'di-ent, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; refractory.
Disobediently, dis-ō-bē'di-ent-li, *adv.* In a disobedient manner.
Disobey, dis-ō-bā', *vt.* To neglect or refuse to obey; to violate an order.
Disoblige, dis-ō-blīj', *vt.* To fail to oblige; to be unaccommodating to. [disobliging.
Disobligement, dis-ō-blīj'ment, *n.* Act of
Disobliging, dis-ō-blīj'ing, *p.a.* Not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; unaccommodating. [disobliging manner.
Disobligingly, dis-ō-blīj'ing-li, *adv.* In a
Disorder, dis-or'dėr, *n.* Want of order; confusion; disease.—*vt.* To put out of order; to disturb; to produce indisposition; to craze.
Disordered, dis-or'dėrd, *p.a.* Deranged.
Disorderly, dis-or'dėr-li, *a.* Being without proper order; confused; unruly.
Disorganization, dis-or'gan-īz-ā"shon, *n.* Act of disorganizing; state of being disorganized.
Disorganize, dis-or'gan-īz, *vt.* To destroy organic structure or connected system in; to throw into confusion.
Disown, dis-ōn', *vt.* To refuse to acknowledge; to renounce; to repudiate.
Disparage, dis-pa'rāj, *vt.* (disparaging, disparaged). To dishonour by comparison with something inferior; to derogate from; to decry.
Disparagement, dis-pa'rāj-ment, *n.* Injury

by union or comparison with something inferior; indignity; detraction.
Disparagingly, dis-pa'rāj-ing-li, *adv.* In a manner to disparage.
Disparate, dis'pa-rāt, *a.* Unequal; unlike.
Disparity, dis-pa'ri-ti, *n.* Inequality; difference in degree, age, rank, &c.
Dispark, dis-pärk', *vt.* To cause to be no longer a park; to throw open.
Dispart, dis-pärt', *vt.* and *i.* To separate.
Dispassionate, dis-pa'shon-āt, *a.* Free from passion; cool; impartial.
Dispassionately, dis-pa'shon-āt-li, *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.
Dispatch, dis-pach'. *See* DESPATCH.
Dispauper, dis-pa'pėr, *vt.* To deprive of the claim to public support.
Dispeace, dis-pēs', *n.* Want of peace or quiet; dissension; quarrelling.
Dispel, dis-pel', *vt.* (dispelling, dispelled). To scatter; to banish.—*vi.* To fly different ways; to disappear. [dispensed with.
Dispensable, dis-pens'a-bl, *a.* That may be
Dispensary, dis-pens'a-ri, *n.* A place where medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice is given gratis; a place where medicines are compounded.
Dispensation, dis-pens-ā'shon, *n.* Act of dispensing; distribution; good or evil dealt out by providence; exemption.
Dispensatory, dis-pens'a-to-ri, *a.* Having power to grant dispensations.—*n.* A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines.
Dispense, dis-pens', *vt.* (dispensing, dispensed). To deal out in portions; to administer; to apply; to exempt; to grant dispensation for.—*vi.* To do without (with *with*).
Dispenser, dis-pens'ėr, *n.* One who dispenses, distributes, or administers.
Dispensing, dis-pens'ing, *p.a.* Granting dispensation or exemption.
Dispeople, dis-pē'pl, *vt.* To depopulate.
Disperse, dis-pėrs', *vt.* To scatter; to dispel; to diffuse; to distribute.—*vi.* To be scattered; to vanish.
Dispersion, dis-pėr'shon, *n.* Act of dispersing; diffusion; dissipation.
Dispirit, dis-pi'rit, *vt.* To deprive of spirit; to discourage; to daunt. [tame.
Dispirited, dis-pi'rit-ed, *p.a.* Dejected;
Dispiriting, dis-pi'rit-ing, *p.a.* Discouraging.
Displace, dis-plās', *vt.* To remove from its place; to derange; to dismiss.
Displacement, dis-plās'ment, *n.* Act of displacing; quantity of water displaced by a floating body.
Displant, dis-plant', *vt.* To pluck up from the spot where planted; to remove from the usual place of residence; to depopulate.
Display, dis-plā', *vt.* To unfold; to spread before the eyes or mind; to show; to parade. *vt.* To make a show; to talk without restraint. *n.* An opening or unfolding; exhibition; parade.
Displease, dis-plēz', *vt.* To offend; to dissatisfy; to provoke.—*vi.* To disgust.
Displeased, dis-plēzd', *p.a.* Annoyed.
Displeasing, dis-plēz'ing, *p.a.* Disgusting; disagreeable.
Displeasure, dis-ple'zhūr, *n.* Dissatisfaction; resentment. [or badges of honour.
Displume, dis-plūm', *vt.* To strip of plumes
Disport, dis-pōrt', *n.* Sport; pastime.—*vt.* To sport; to play; to wanton.
Disposable, dis-pōz'a-bl, *a.* Subject to disposal; free to be used or employed.
Disposal, dis-pōz'al, *n.* Act or power of disposing; disposition; control.
Dispose, dis-pōz', *vt.* (disposing, disposed). To arrange; to apply to a particular purpose; to incline.—*vi.* To regulate; (with *of*) to part with, to employ.
Disposed, dis-pōzd', *p.a.* Inclined.
Disposer, dis-pōz'ėr, *n.* One who disposes.
Disposition, dis-pō-zi'shon, *n.* Act of disposing; state of being disposed; arrangement; natural fitness; frame of mind; inclination.
Dispossess, dis-poz-zes', *vt.* To deprive of possession. [putting out of possession.
Dispossession, dis-poz-ze'shon, *n.* Act of
Dispraise, dis-prāz', *n.* The opposite of praise; blame; censure.—*vt.* To blame; to mention with disapprobation.
Disproof, dis-prōf', *n.* Refutation.
Disproportion, dis-prō-pōr'shon, *n.* Want of proportion or symmetry.—*vt.* To violate proportion; to join unfitly.
Disproportional, dis-prō-pōr'shon-al, *a.* Showing disproportion; inadequate.
Disproportionate, dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt, *a.* Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; inadequate.
Disproval, dis-prōv'al, *n.* Act of disproving; disproof. [to confute.
Disprove, dis-prōv', *vt.* To prove to be false;
Disputable, dis-pūt'a-bl or dis'pūt-a-bl, *a.* That may be disputed; controvertible.
Disputant, dis'pūt-ant, *n.* One who argues in opposition to another.
Disputation, dis-pūt-ā'shon, *n.* Act of disputing; controversy in words; debate.
Disputatious, dis-pūt-ā'shus, *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to controvert.
Disputative, dis-pūt'at-iv, *a.* Disputatious.
Dispute, dis-pūt', *vi.* (disputing, disputed). To contend in argument; to debate; to strive with.—*vt.* To attempt to prove to be false; to impugn; to contest; to strive to maintain.—*n.* Controversy in words; strife.
Disputer, dis-pūt'ėr, *n.* One who disputes or who is given to disputes.
Disqualification, dis-kwo'li-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act of disqualifying; that which disqualifies.
Disqualify, dis-kwo'li-fī, *vt.* To divest of qualifications; to incapacitate.
Disquiet, dis-kwī'et, *n.* Uneasiness; anxiety. *vt.* To make uneasy or restless.
Disquieting, dis-kwī'et-ing, *p.a.* Tending to disturb the mind. [anxiety.
Disquietude, dis-kwī'et-ūd, *n.* Uneasiness;
Disquisition, dis-kwi-zi'shon, *n.* A systematic inquiry into any subject, by arguments; a treatise or dissertation.
Disregard, dis-rē-gärd', *n.* Neglect; slight. *vt.* To omit to take notice of; to slight.
Disregardful, dis-rē-gärd'fụl, *a.* Neglectful; negligent; heedless.
Disrelish, dis-rel'ish, *n.* Distaste; dislike. *vt.* To dislike the taste of; to feel some disgust at. [not in repair.
Disrepair, dis-rē-pār', *n.* A state of being
Disreputable, dis-re'pūt-a-bl, *a.* Discreditable; low; mean.
Disrepute, dis-rē-pūt', *n.* Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; disgrace.
Disrespect, dis-rē-spekt', *n.* Want of respect; incivility.—*vt.* To show disrespect to.
Disrespectful, dis-rē-spekt'fụl, *a.* Irreverent; discourteous; rude.
Disrobe, dis-rōb', *vt.* To undress; to uncover; to divest of any surrounding appendage.
Disroot, dis-rōt', *vt.* To tear up the roots.
Disruption, dis-rup'shon, *n.* Act of rending asunder; breach; rent; rupture.
Disruptive, dis-rupt'iv, *a.* Causing, or produced by, disruption.
Dissatisfaction, dis-sa'tis-fak"shon, *n.* Want of satisfaction; discontent.
Dissatisfactory, dis-sa'tis-fak"to-ri, *a.* Not satisfactory; displeasing.
Dissatisfied, dis-sa'tis-fīd, *p.a.* Discontented; offended. [to render discontented.
Dissatisfy, dis-sa'tis-fī, *vt.* To fail to satisfy;
Dissect, dis-sekt', *vt.* To cut up; to anatomize; to divide and examine minutely.

Dissecting, dis-sekt'ing, *p.a.* Used in dissection.
Dissection, dis-sek'shon, *n.* Act of cutting up anatomically; act of separating into parts for the purpose of critical examination.
Dissector, dis-sekt'ėr, *n.* An anatomist.
Disseize, dis-sēz', *vt.* To deprive of possession; to dispossess wrongfully.
Disseizin, dis-sēz'in, *n.* Act of disseizing.
Dissemble, dis-sem'bl, *vt.* and *i.* (dissembling, dissembled). To hide under a false appearance; to conceal under some pretence.
Dissembler, dis-sem'bl-ėr, *n.* One who dissembles.
Disseminate, dis-se'min-āt, *vt.* (disseminating, disseminated). To scatter; to spread.
Dissemination, dis-se'min-ā''shon, *n.* Act of disseminating; propagation.
Disseminator, dis-se'min-āt-ėr, *n.* One who disseminates.
Dissension, dis-sen'shon, *n.* Disagreement in opinion; discord; strife.
Dissent, dis-sent', *vi.* To disagree in opinion; to separate from an established church, in doctrines, rites, or government.—*n.* Disagreement; separation from an established church.
Dissenter, dis-sent'ėr, *n.* One who withdraws from an established church; a nonconformist.
Dissentient, dis-sen'shi-ent, *a.* Declaring dissent; disagreeing.—*n.* One who declares his dissent.
Dissenting, dis-sent'ing, *p.a.* Disagreeing; connected with a body of dissenters.
Dissertation, dis-sėr-tā'shon, *n.* A formal discourse; treatise; disquisition.
Disserve, dis-sėrv', *vt.* To do an ill service to; to harm. [jury; harm; mischief.
Disservice, dis-sėr'vis, *n.* An ill-service; in-
Dissever, dis-sev'ėr, *vt.* To part in two; to disunite. [dissenter.
Dissident, dis'si-dent, *a.* Dissenting.—*n.* A
Dissilient, dis-si'li-ent, *a.* Starting asunder; opening with an elastic force.
Dissimilar, dis-si'mi-lėr, *a.* Unlike.
Dissimilarity, dis-si'mi-la''ri-ti, *n.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance.
Dissimilitude, dis-si-mil'i-tūd, *n.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance.
Dissimulate, dis-sim'ū-lāt, *vt.* and *i.* To dissemble.
Dissimulation, dis-si'mū-lā''shon, *n.* Act of dissembling; false pretension; hypocrisy.
Dissipate, dis'si-pāt, *vt.* (dissipating, dissipated). To scatter; to spend; to squander.—*vi.* To scatter; to disperse; to vanish.
Dissipated, dis'si-pāt-ed, *p.a.* Dissolute; devoted to pleasure and vice.
Dissipation, dis-si-pā'shon, *n.* Dispersion; waste; dissolute conduct; diversion.
Dissociate, dis-sō'shi-āt, *vt.* (dissociating, dissociated). To separate, as from society; to disunite; to part.
Dissociation, dis-sō'shi-ā''shon, *n.* Act of dissociating; state of separation; disunion.
Dissolubility, dis-so lū-bil''i-ti, *n.* State of being dissoluble. [dissolved.
Dissoluble, dis'so-lū-bl, *a.* Capable of being
Dissolute, dis'sō-lūt, *a.* Loose in behaviour and morals; licentious; debauched.
Dissolutely, dis'sō-lūt-li, *adv.* In a dissolute manner.
Dissolution, dis-sō-lū'shon, *n.* Act of dissolving; a melting or liquefaction; separation of parts; decomposition; death; destruction; the breaking up of an assembly.
Dissolvable, diz-zolv'a-bl, *a.* That may be dissolved, melted, or converted into fluid.
Dissolve, diz-zolv', *vt.* To melt; to break up; to put an end to; to cause to vanish.—*vi.* To be melted; to become soft or languid; to waste away; to perish; to break up.
Dissolvent, diz-zolv'ent, *a.* Having power to dissolve.—*n.* That which has the power of melting; a solvent.
Dissolver, diz-zolv'ėr, *n.* One who or that which dissolves. [in sound; discord.
Dissonance, dis'sō-nans, *n.* Disagreement
Dissonant, dis'sō-nant, *a.* Discordant in sound; harsh; jarring; incongruous.
Dissuade, dis-swād', *vt.* (dissuading, dissuaded). To exhort against; to turn from a purpose by argument.
Dissuasion, dis-swā'zhon, *n.* Act of dissuading; advice in opposition to something.
Dissuasive, dis-swā'siv, *a.* Tending to dissuade.—*n.* Argument or motive that deters.
Dissuasively, dis-swā'siv-li, *adv.* In a way to dissuade. [two syllables only.
Dissyllabic, dis-sil-lab'ik, *a.* Consisting of
Dissyllable, dis'sil-la-bl, *n.* A word of two syllables only.
Distaff, dis'taf, *n.* The staff to which a bunch of flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is drawn in spinning.
Distain, dis-tān', *vt.* To discolour; to stain.
Distance, dis'tans, *n.* Remoteness in place or time; extent of interval between two things; the remoteness which respect requires; reserve; coldness. *vt.* (distancing, distanced). To leave behind in a race; to outdo or excel.
Distant, dis'tant, *a.* Remote in place, time, relationship, &c.; implying haughtiness, indifference, &c.; cool; shy.
Distantly, dis'tant-li, *adv.* Remotely; at a distance; with reserve.
Distaste, dis-tāst', *n.* Aversion of the taste or mind; dislike.—*vt.* To dislike.
Distasteful, dis-tāst'fụl, *a.* Unpleasant to the taste; nauseous; displeasing.
Distastefully, dis-tāst'fụl-li. *adv.* In a distasteful manner.
Distemper, dis-tem'pėr, *n.* Any morbid state of the body; disorder; a disease of young dogs; bad constitution of the mind; a kind of painting in which the pigments are mixed with size; a pigment so mixed.—*vt.* To disease; to derange; to ruffle.
Distemperature, dis-tem'pėr-ā-tūr, *n.* Tumult; perturbation of mind.
Distempered, dis-tem'pėrd, *p.a.* Diseased in body, or disordered in mind; biassed.
Distend, dis-tend', *vt.* To stretch by force from within; to swell.—*vi.* To swell; to dilate.
Distensible, dis-tens'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being distended or dilated.
Distention, dis-ten'shon, *n.* Act of distending; state of being distended.
Distich, dis'tik, *n.* A couple of poetic lines.
Distil, dis-til', *vt.* (distilling, distilled). To fall in drops; to practise distillation.—*vt.* To let fall in drops; to extract spirit from, by evaporation and condensation
Distillation, dis-til-ā'shon, *n.* Act or process of distilling.
Distillatory, dis-til'ā-to-ri, *a.* Belonging to distillation.—*n.* A still.
Distiller, dis-til'ėr, *n.* One who distils.
Distillery, dis-til'ė-ri, *n.* The building where distilling is carried on.
Distinct, dis-tingkt', *a.* Separated by some mark; not the same in number or kind; separate in place; clear; definite.
Distinction, dis-tingk'shon, *n.* Act of distinguishing; that which distinguishes; difference; elevation of rank in society; eminence; a title or honour.
Distinctive, dis-tingkt'iv, *a.* Marking distinction; having power to distinguish.
Distinctively, dis-tingkt'iv-li, *adv.* In a distinctive manner; with distinction; plainly.
Distinctly, dis-tingkt'li, *adv.* In a distinct manner; clearly; plainly; obviously.
Distinctness, dis-tingkt'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being distinct; clearness; precision.

Distinguish, dis-ting'gwish, *vt.* To mark out by some peculiarity; to perceive; to make eminent; to signalize.—*vi.* To make a distinction; to find or show the difference.
Distinguishable, dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being distinguished; worthy of note. [nent.
Distinguished, dis-ting'gwisht, *p.a.* Emi-
Distinguishing, dis-ting'gwish-ing, *p.a.* Constituting distinction; characteristic.
Distort, dis-tort', *vt.* To twist; to pervert.
Distortion, dis-tor'shon, *n.* Act of distorting; a writhing motion; deformity; perversion of the true meaning of words.
Distract, dis-trakt', *vt.* To draw towards different objects; to perplex; to disorder the reason of; to render furious.
Distracted, dis-trakt'ed, *p.a.* Disordered in intellect; crazy; frantic; insane.
Distractedly, dis-trakt'ed-li, *adv.* Madly; furiously; wildly.
Distracting, dis-trakt'ing, *p.a.* Perplexing.
Distraction, dis-trak'shon, *n.* Derangement; frenzy; diversion.
Distrain, dis-trān', *vt.* To seize, as goods, for debt.—*vi.* To make seizure of goods.
Distrainable, dis-trān'a-bl, *a.* Liable to be distrained.
Distrainer, **Distrainor**, dis-trān'ér, *n.* One who seizes goods for debt. [goods.
Distraint, dis-trānt', *n.* A distraining of
Distraught, dis-trąt', *a.* Distracted.
Distress, dis-tres', *n.* Anguish of body or mind; affliction; state of danger or destitution; act of distraining.—*vt.* To afflict with pain or anguish; to perplex.
Distressed, dis-trest', *p.a.* Afflicted; oppressed with calamity or misfortune.
Distressful, dis-tres'fụl, *a.* Full of distress; proceeding from pain or anguish; calamitous; indicating distress.
Distressfully, dis-tres fụl-li, *adv.* In a distressful or painful manner.
Distressing, dis-tres'ing, *p.a.* Afflicting; grievous. [may be distributed.
Distributable, dis-tri'būt-a-bl, *a.* That
Distribute, dis-tri'būt, *vt.* (distributing, distributed). To divide among two or more; to apportion; to administer, as justice; to classify. [tributes.
Distributer, dis-tri'būt'ér, *n.* One who dis-
Distribution, dis-tri-bū'shon, *n.* Act of distributing; apportionment.
Distributive, dis-tri'būt-iv, *a.* That distributes; expressing separation or division.—*n.* A word that divides or distributes, as *each, every, either*. [not collectively.
Distributively, dis-tri'būt-iv-li, *adv.* Singly;
District, dis'trikt, *n.* A limited extent of country; a circuit; a region.
Distrust, dis-trust', *vt.* To have no trust in; to doubt; to suspect.—*n.* Want of trust; doubt; suspicion; discredit.
Distrustful, dis-trust'fụl, *a.* Apt to distrust; suspicious; not confident.
Disturb, dis-tėrb', *vt.* To throw into disorder; to agitate; to hinder; to move.
Disturbance, dis-tėrb'ans, *n.* State of being disturbed; commotion; excitement; interruption of a right. [which disturbs.
Disturber, dis-tėrb'ér, *n.* One who or that
Disunion, dis-ū'ni-un, *n.* A severing of union; disjunction; breach of concord.
Disunite, dis-ū-nīt', *vt.* To separate.—*vi.* To part; to become separate.
Disuse, dis-ūs', *n.* Cessation of use; desuetude. *vt.* dis-ūz'. To cease to use; to neglect or omit to practise; to disaccustom.
Ditch, dich, *n.* A trench in the earth for drainage or defence.—*vt.* To dig a ditch.—*vt.* To dig a ditch in; to drain by a ditch; to surround with a ditch.
Ditcher, dich'ér, *n.* One who digs ditches.
Dithyramb, di'thi-ramb, *n.* An ancient hymn in honour of Bacchus; a poem of impetuous and irregular character.
Ditto, dit'tō, *n.* A word used in lists, &c., meaning same as above; often written *Do.*
Ditty, dit'ti, *n.* A song; a poem to be sung.
Diuretic, dī-ū-rēt'ik, *a.* Tending to produce discharges of urine.—*n.* A medicine that has this effect.
Diurnal, dī-ėrn'al, *a.* Relating to day; daily. *n.* In the Roman Catholic Church, a book containing the office of each day.
Diurnally, dī-ėrn'al-li, *adv.* Daily.
Divagation, dī-va-gā'shon, *n.* Deviation.
Divan, di-van', *n.* Among the Turks, a court of justice; a council or council-chamber; a cushioned seat standing against the wall of a room. [to fork.
Divaricate, dī-va'ri-kāt, *vi.* To branch off;
Divarication, dī-va'ri-kā"shon, *n.* A parting into two branches; a crossing of fibres at different angles.
Dive, dīv, *vi.* (diving, dived). To plunge into water head-foremost; to go under water to execute some work; to go deep.
Diver, dīv'ér, *n.* One who dives; one who works under water; a bird which dives.
Diverge, di-vėrj', *vi.* (diverging, diverged). To proceed from a point in different directions; to deviate; to vary.
Divergence, **Divergency**, di-vėrj'ens, di-vėr'jen-si, *n.* Act of diverging; a receding from each other. [ing from each other.
Divergent, di-vėrj'ent, *a.* Diverging; receed-
Divers, dī'vėrz, *a.* Different; various; sundry; more than one, but not many.
Diverse, di-vėrs', *a.* Different; unlike; various.
Diversely, di-vėrs'li, *adv.* In a diverse manner; variously. [of being diversified.
Diversifiable, di-vėrs'i-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable
Diversification, di-vėrs'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act of diversifying; variation; variegation.
Diversified, di-vėrs'i-fīd, *p.a.* Distinguished by various forms; variegated.
Diversify, di-vėrs'i-fī, *vt.* (diversifying, diversified). To make diverse in form or qualities; to variegate; to give diversity to.
Diversion, di-vėr'shon, *n.* Act of diverting; that which diverts; amusement; a feigned attack. [verse; contrariety; variety.
Diversity, di-vėrs'i-ti, *n.* State of being di-
Divert, di-vėrt', *vt.* To turn aside; to amuse.
Diverting, di-vėrt'ing, *p.a.* Amusing.
Divest, di-vest', *vt.* To strip of clothes; to deprive.
Dividable, di-vīd'a-bl, *a.* Divisible.
Divide, di-vīd', *vt.* (dividing, divided). To part asunder; to separate; to keep apart; to distribute, allot; to set at variance.—*vi.* To part; to be of different opinions; to vote by the division of a legislative house into parties.
Dividend, di'vi-dend, *n.* A number which is to be divided; share of profit; share divided to creditors.
Divider, di-vīd'ér, *n.* One who or that which divides; a distributor; *pl.* compasses.
Divination, di-vin-ā'shon, *n.* Act of divining; a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret, by magical means.
Divine, di-vīn', *a.* Of or belonging to God; excellent in the highest degree.—*n.* One versed in divinity; a clergyman.—*vt.* (divining, divined). To foretell; to presage; to guess.—*vi.* To practise divination; to have or utter presages; to guess.
Divinely, di-vīn'li, *adv.* In a divine manner.
Diviner, di-vīn'ér, *n.* One who divines; one who professes divination; a soothsayer.
Diving-bell, dīv'ing-bel, *n.* An apparatus by means of which persons may descend below water to execute various operations.

Divining-rod, di-vīn'ing-rod, *n.* A hazel rod, which is said to point downwards over a spot where water or treasure is to be found.
Divinity, di-vin'i-ti, *n.* The state of being divine; God; a deity; the science of divine things; theology. [being divisible.
Divisibility, di-viz'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of
Divisible, di-viz'i-bl, *a.* Capable of division; separable.
Division, di-vi'zhon, *n.* Act of dividing; state of being divided; separation; partition; portion; a separate body of men; a process or rule in arithmetic.
Divisional, di-vizh'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to division; belonging to a division or district.
Divisive, di-vī'siv, *a.* Creating division or discord.
Divisor, di-vī'zor, *n.* In *arithmetic*, the number by which the dividend is divided.
Divorce, di-vōrs', *n.* A legal dissolution of marriage; disunion of things closely united.—*vt.* (divorcing, divorced). To dissolve the marriage contract between; to separate.
Divorcement, di-vōrs'ment, *n.* The act of divorcing. [To make public; to disclose.
Divulge, di-vulj', *vt.* (divulging, divulged).
Divulsion, di-vul'shon, *n.* A pulling, tearing, or rending asunder, or separating.
Dizen, diz'n, *vt.* To dress; to bedizen.
Dizziness, diz'zi-nes, *n.* Giddiness; vertigo.
Dizzy, diz'zi, *a.* Having a sensation of whirling in the head; giddy; causing giddiness.—*vt.* (dizzying, dizzied). To make giddy.
Djereed, Djerid, je-rēd', *n.* A blunt javelin used in oriental military sports.
Do, dö, *vt.* or *auxiliary* (doing, pret. did, pp. done). To perform; to bring about; to pay (as honour, &c.); to transact; to finish; to prepare; to cook.—*vi.* To act or behave; to fare in health; to succeed; to suffice; to avail.
Docile, dō'sil, *a.* Easily taught; ready to learn; tractable; pliant.
Docility, dō-si'li-ti, *n.* Quality of being docile.
Docimasy, do'si-ma-si, *n.* The art or practice of assaying ores or metals; metallurgy.
Dock, dok, *n.* A troublesome weed; the tail of a beast cut short; the stump of a tail; an inclosed area on the side of a harbour or bank of a river for ships; the place where the accused stands in court.—*vt.* To cut off; to curtail; to deduct from; to put a ship in dock.
Dockage, dok'āj, *n.* Pay for using a dock.
Docket, dok'et, *n.* A summary; a bill tied to goods; a list of cases in a court.—*vt.* To make an abstract of; to mark the contents of papers on the back; to attach a docket to.
Dockyard, dok'yärd, *n.* A yard near a dock for naval stores.
Doctor, dok'tėr, *n.* A person who has received the highest degree in a university faculty; one licensed to practise medicine; a physician.—*vt.* To treat medically; to adulterate.
Doctorate, dok'tėr-āt, *n.* The degree of a doctor.
Doctrinaire, dok-tri-nār', *n.* A political theorist.
Doctrinal, dok'trin-al, *a.* Pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine.
Doctrine, dok'trin, *n.* Instruction; whatever is taught; a principle in any science; dogma; a truth of the gospel.
Document, do'kū-ment, *n.* Written evidence or proof; any authoritative paper containing instructions or proof.—*vt.* To furnish with documents.
Documentary, do-kū-ment'a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in documents.
Dodecagon, dō-de'ka-gon, *n.* A figure with twelve sides.
Dodge, doj, *vt.* (dodging, dodged). To start aside; to quibble.—*vt.* To evade by a sudden shift of place.—*n.* An artifice; an evasion.
Dodo, dō'dō, *n.* An extinct bird of Mauritius, having a massive, clumsy body, short strong legs, and wings useless for flight.
Doe, dō, *n.* A female deer.
Doer, dö'ėr, *n.* One who does; actor; agent.
Does, duz. The third sing. present of *do*.
Doeskin, dō'skin, *n.* The skin of a doe; a compact twilled woollen cloth.
Doff, dof, *vt.* To put off.
Dog, dog, *n.* A domestic quadruped of many varieties; a mean fellow; a gay young man. *vt.* (dogging, dogged). To follow insidiously; to worry with importunity.
Dog-cart, dog'kärt, *n.* A carriage with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs; a sort of double-seated gig.
Dog-cheap, dog'chēp, *a.* Very cheap.
Dog-day, dog'dā, *n.* One of the days when Sirius, the Dog-star, rises and sets with the sun.
Doge, dōj, *n.* The chief magistrate in republican Venice.
Dog-eared, dog'ērd, *a.* Having the corners of the leaves turned down (said of a book).
Dog-fish, dog'fish, *n.* A species of shark.
Dogged, dog'ed, *a.* Determined; pertinacious.
Doggedly, dog'ed-li, *adv.* With obstinate resolution. [ing-boat.
Dogger, dog'ėr, *n.* A two-masted Dutch fish-
Doggerel, dog'é-rel, *n.* A loose irregular kind of versification; wretched verse.
Doggish, dog'ish, *a.* Churlish; snappish.
Dogma, dog'ma, *n.* A settled opinion or belief; tenet; a doctrinal point.
Dogmatic, Dogmatical, dog-mat'ik, dog-mat'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a dogma; asserting, or asserted, with authority or arrogance; positive. [dogmatic manner.
Dogmatically, dog-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a
Dogmatics, dog-mat'iks, *n.* Doctrinal theology; essential doctrines of Christianity.
Dogmatism, dog'mat-izm, *n.* Positiveness in assertion; arrogance in opinion.
Dogmatist, dog'mat-ist, *n.* A dogmatic asserter; an arrogant advancer of principles.
Dogmatize, dog'mat-īz, *vi.* (dogmatizing, dogmatized). To assert with undue confidence; to advance principles with arrogance.
Dog-star, dog'stär, *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude.
Dog-tooth, dog'töth, *n.* An eye-tooth.
Doily, doi'li, *n.* A small ornamental mat for glasses, &c. [tions; conduct; bustle.
Doings, dö'ingz, *n.pl.* Things done; transac-
Doit, doit, *n.* A small Dutch copper coin worth about half a farthing; any small piece of money; a trifle.
Doldrums, dol'drumz, *n.pl.* The dumps.
Dole, dōl, *n.* That which is dealt out; share; gratuity; grief; sorrow.—*vt.* (doling, doled). To deal out; to distribute.
Doleful, dōl'ful, *a.* Full of pain, grief, &c.; expressing or causing grief; gloomy.
Dolefully, dōl'ful-li, *adv.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.
Dolesome, dōl'sum, *a.* Doleful.
Dolichocephalic, Dolichocephalous, dol'i-kō-se-fal''ik, dol'i-kō-sef''a-lus, *a.* Long-skulled: used to denote skulls in which the diameter from side to side is small in proportion to the diameter from front to back.
Doll, dol, *n.* A child's puppet in human form.
Dollar, dol'lėr, *n.* A coin of the United States and Canada, worth about 4*s.* 2*d.* sterling.
Dolman, dol'man, *n.* A lady's mantle.
Dolmen, dol'men, *n.* An ancient structure consisting of one large unhewn stone resting on others; a cromlech.
Dolomite, dol'o-mīt, *n.* A granular crystalline or schistose rock compounded of carbonate of magnesia and carbonate of lime.
Dolorous, dō'lėr-us, *a.* Sorrowful; doleful.
Dolorously, dō'lėr-us-li, *adv.* Sorrowfully.

Dolour, dō'lėr, *n.* Sorrow; lamentation.
Dolphin, dol'fin, *n.* A small species of whale remarkable for gambolling in the water; a fish celebrated for its changes of colour when
Dolt, dōlt, *n.* A blockhead. [dying.
Doltish, dōlt'ish, *a.* Dull in intellect.
Domain, dō-mān', *n.* Territory governed; estate; a demesne.
Dome, dōm, *n.* A hemispherical roof of a building; a large cupola.
Domestic, dō-mes'tik, *a.* Belonging to the house or home; tame; not foreign.—*n.* A household servant.
Domesticate, dō-mes'tik-āt, *vt.* To accustom to remain much at home; to tame.
Domestication, dō-mes'tik-ā"shon, *n.* Act of domesticating; state of being domesticated.
Domicile, do'mi-sīl, *n.* A habitation; family residence.—*vt.* (domiciling, domiciled). To establish in a residence.
Domiciliary, do-mi-si'li-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a domicile. [dominant; ascendant.
Dominant, dom'in-ant, *a.* Governing; pre-
Dominate, dom'in-āt, *vt.* (dominating, dominated). To rule; to predominate over.
Domination, dom-in-ā'shon, *n.* Rule; tyranny.
Domineer, dom-in-ēr', *vi.* To rule tyrannically or with insolence (with *over*).
Domineering, dom-in-ēr'ing, *p.a.* Overbearing; insolent.
Dominical, dō-min'ik-al, *a.* Noting Sunday; relating to God.
Dominican, dō-min'ik-an, *n.* A Black-friar.
Dominie, dom'i-ni, *n.* A pedagogue.
Dominion, dō-min'i-on, *n.* Sovereign authority; district governed; region.
Domino, do'mi-nō, *n.* A masquerade dress; a half-mask; a person wearing a domino; *pl.* (**Dominoes**), a game played with pieces of ivory or bone dotted like disc.
Don, don, *n.* A Spanish title, corresponding to Eng. Mr.; an important personage; a fellow, &c., of an English college.—*vt.* (donning, donned). To put on; to invest with.
Donate, dō'nāt, *vt.* To bestow
Donation, dō-nā'shon, *n.* Act of giving; that which is given; a gift; a present.
Donative, don'at-iv, *n.* A gift; a largess; a benefice given by the patron, without presentation, institution, or introduction by the ordinary.—*a.* Vested or vesting by donation.
Donee, dō-nē', *n.* One to whom a gift is made.
Donjon, don'jon, *n.* The principal tower of a castle; the keep.
Donkey, dong'ki, *n.* An ass.
Donna, don'na, *n.* A lady; as, *prima donna*, the first female singer in an opera, &c.
Donor, dō'nėr, *n.* One who gives.
Dooly, dō'li, *n.* A light palanquin or litter.
Doom, dōm, *n.* Judicial sentence; fate; ruin. *vt.* To condemn to punishment; to destine.
Doomed, dōmd, *p.a.* Having the doom or fate settled; destined to speedy destruction.
Doomsday, dōmz'dā, *n.* The day of judgment.
Door, dōr, *n.* The entrance of a house or room; the frame of boards that shuts such an entrance; avenue; means of approach.
Dor, Dorr, dor, *n.* A common British beetle.
Dorian, dō'ri-an, *n* Pertaining to Doris in Greece.—*n.* A Greek of Doris.
Doric, dor'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Doris in Greece; denoting the earliest and plainest of the Grecian orders of architecture.
Dormancy, dor'man-si, *n.* State of being dormant; quiescence; sleep; abeyance
Dormant, dor'mant, *a.* Sleeping; not used; inactive.
Dormer, Dormer-window, dor'mėr, dor'mėr-win-dō, *n.* A window in a sloping roof, the frame being placed vertically.
Dormitory, dor'mi-to-ri, *n.* A place to sleep in; a room in which a number sleep.
Dormouse, dor'mous, *n.*; pl. **Dormice**, dor'mīs. A small rodent which passes the winter in a lethargic or torpid state.
Dorsal, dor'sal, *a.* Pertaining to the back.
Dory, dō'ri, *n.* A European yellow fish, with a protrusible mouth; a small boat.
Dose, dōs, *n.* The quantity of medicine given at one time; something given to be swallowed. *vt.* (dosing, dosed). To give in doses; to give medicine to.
Dost, dust. The second sing. present of *do*.
Dot, dot, *n.* A small point, as made with a pen, &c.; a speck.—*vt.* (dotting, dotted). To mark with a dot; to diversify with small objects.—*vi.* To make dots.
Dotage, dōt'āj, *n.* Feebleness of mind, particularly in old age; excessive fondness.
Dotal, dōt'al, *a.* Pertaining to dower.
Dotard, dōt'ėrd, *n.* One whose mind is impaired by age; one foolishly fond.
Dotation, dō-tā'shon, *n.* Act of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman; endowment.
Dote, dōt, *vi.* (doting, doted). To have the intellect impaired by age; to be foolishly fond.
Doth, duth. The third sing present of *do*.
Doting, dōt'ing, *p.a.* Having the mind impaired by age; foolishly fond. [ner.
Dotingly, dōt'ing-li, *adv.* In a doting man-
Dotterel, Dottrel, dot'tėr-el, dot'trel, *n.* A species of plover; a booby; a dupe.
Double, du'bl, *a.* Twofold; forming a pair; of extra size, quality, &c.; deceitful.—*vt.* (doubling, doubled). To make twofold; to fold; to increase by adding an equal amount to; to sail round (a cape, &c.).—*vi.* To increase twofold; to turn or wind in running; to use sleights.—*n.* Twice as much; a turn in running; a shift; a duplicate; a wraith.
Double-bass, du'bl-bās, *n.* The lowest-toned instrument of the violin class.
Double-dealing, du'bl-dēl-ing, *n.* Deceitful practice; duplicity.
Double-entry, du'bl-en-tri, *n.* A mode of book-keeping in which every transaction is entered on the debit side of one account and the credit side of another.
Double-star, du'bl-stär, *n.* A star which in the telescope is resolved into two stars.
Doublet, du'blet, *n.* A close-fitting body garment; one of a pair; one of two words really the same but different in form.
Doubling, du'bl-ing, *n.* Act of making double; a fold; a lining.
Doubloon, dub-lön', *n.* A Spanish gold coin, worth about 21*s.* sterling.
Doubly, du'bli, *adv.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.
Doubt, dout, *vi.* To waver in opinion or judgment; to question; to suspect.—*vt.* To deem uncertain; to distrust.—*n.* A wavering in opinion; uncertainty; suspicion.
Doubter, dout'ėr, *n.* One who doubts.
Doubtful, dout'fụl, *a.* Full of doubt or doubts; hesitating; ambiguous; precarious; suspicious. [manner; dubiously.
Doubtfully, dout'fụl-li, *adv.* In a doubtful
Doubtless, dout'les, *adv.* Without doubt; unquestionably.
Doubtlessly, dout'les-li, *adv.* Doubtless.
Douceur, dö-sėr', *n.* A gift; bribe; gratuity.
Douche, dösh, *n.* A jet of water directed upon some part of the body
Dough, dō, *n.* Flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked; paste of bread.
Doughtily, dou'ti-li, *adv.* In a doughty manner
Doughty, dou'ti, *a.* Noble; brave; valiant.
Doughy, dō'i, *a.* Like dough; soft; pale.
Douse, Dowse, dous, *vt.* and *i.* To plunge into water; to drench.

Dove, duv, *n.* A pigeon; a word of endearment.
Dove-cot, Dove-cote, duv'kot, duv'kōt, *n.* A place for pigeons.
Dovelet, Doveling, duv'let, duv'ling, *n.* A young or small dove.
Dovetail, duv'tāl, *n.* A mode of joining boards by letting one piece into another in the form of a dove's tail spread, or wedge reversed.—*vt.* and *i.* To unite by the above method; to fit exactly.
Dowager, dou'ā-jėr, *n.* A title given to the widow of a person of title.
Dowdy, dou'di, *n.* An awkward, ill-dressed woman.—*a.* Ill-dressed; vulgar-looking.
Dowel, dou'el, *n.* A pin of wood or iron to join boards, &c.—*vt.* (dowelling, dowelled). To fasten by dowels.
Dower, dou'ėr, *n.* That portion of the property of a man which his widow enjoys during her life; the property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; dowry.
Dowered, dou'ėrd, *p.a.* Furnished with dower, or a portion.
Dowerless, dou'ėr-les, *a.* Destitute of dower.
Dowlas, dou'las, *n.* A coarse linen cloth.
Down, doun, *n.* The fine soft feathers of birds; fine hair; the pubescence of plants; a hill; a dune; a tract of naked, hilly land.—*adv.* In a descending direction; on the ground; into less bulk; paid in ready money.—*prep.* Along in descent; toward the mouth of.—*a.* Downcast; dejected. [dejected.
Downcast, doun'kast, *a.* Cast downward;
Down-come, doun'kum, *n.* A sudden or heavy fall; ruin; destruction.
Downfall, doun'fal, *n.* A falling down; loss of wealth or high position; ruin.
Downhill, doun'hil, *a.* Descending; easy.—*adv.* Down a hill or slope.
Downpour, doun'pōr, *n.* A pouring down; especially, a heavy or continuous shower.
Downright, doun'rīt, *adv.* Right down; in plain terms; utterly.—*a.* Directly to the point; plain; blunt; utter.
Downstairs, doun'stārz, *a.* or *adv.* Descending the stairs; on a lower flat.
Downthrow, doun'thrō, *n.* A throwing down; a falling or sinking of strata.
Downtrodden, doun'trod-n, *a.* Trodden down; oppressed.
Downward, Downwards, doun'wėrd, doun'wėrdz, *adv.* From a higher place or state to a lower; in direction from a head or source.
Downward, *a.* Sloping down; descending.
Downy, doun'i, *a.* Covered with, or pertaining to, down; soft; soothing.
Dowry, dou'ri, *n.* The property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; a dower; a gift.
Doxological, doks-o-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to doxology. [of giving glory to God.
Doxology, doks-ol'o-ji, *n.* A hymn or form
Doze, dōz, *vi.* (dozing, dozed). To sleep lightly; to be half asleep.—*vt.* To pass or spend in drowsiness.—*n.* A slight sleep; a slumber.
Dozen, du'zn, *n.* Twelve things regarded collectively.
Dozy, dōz'i, *a.* Drowsy; sleepy; sluggish.
Drab, drab, *n.* A sluttish woman; a strumpet; a thick woollen cloth of a dun colour; a dull brownish colour.—*a.* Of a dull brown colour.
Drachm, dram, *n.* Same as *Drachma, Dram.*
Drachma, drak'ma, *n.* A Greek silver coin value one franc; a Greek weight of about 2 dwts. 7 grains troy.
Draconic, Draconian, drā-kon'ik, drā-kō'ni-an, *a.* Relating to Draco, the Athenian lawgiver; extremely severe.
Draff, draf, *n.* Refuse; dregs; waste matter.
Draft, drāft, *n.* A detachment of men or things; an order for money; the first sketch of any writing; a sketch.—*vt.* To make a draft of; to sketch; to select. [MAN.
Draftsman, drāfts'man, *n.* *See* DRAUGHTS-
Drag, drag, *vt.* (dragging, dragged). To draw along the ground by main force; to haul; to explore with a drag.—*vi.* To hang so as to trail on the ground; to move slowly.—*n.* A net drawn along the bottom of the water; an instrument to catch hold of things under water; a machine for dredging; a low cart; a long coach; a contrivance to stop a wheel of a carriage; whatever serves to retard.
Draggle, drag'gl, *vt.* (draggling, draggled). To dirty by drawing on the ground.—*vi.* To become dirty by being drawn on the ground
Drag-net, drag'net, *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of a river or pond.
Dragoman, drag'ō-man, *n.*; pl. **Dragomans.** An interpreter and traveller's guide or agent in eastern countries.
Dragon, dra'gon, *n.* A fabulous winged monster; a fierce person; a kind of small lizard.
Dragonet, dra'gon-et, *n.* A little dragon; a small fish of the goby family.
Dragon-fly, dra'gon-fli, *n.* A fly that preys upon other insects. [dragon; dragon-like.
Dragonish, dra'gon-ish, *a.* In the form of a
Dragon's-blood, dra'gonz-blud, *n.* The red juice of certain tropical plants, used for colouring varnishes, staining marble, &c.
Dragoon, dra-gōn', *n.* A heavy cavalry soldier. *vt.* To harass; to compel by force.
Drain, drān, *vt.* To draw off; to filter; to make dry; to exhaust.—*vi.* To flow off gradually.—*n.* A channel for liquid; a sewer; gradual or continuous withdrawal.
Drainage, drān'āj, *n.* The act or art of draining; the system of drains; that which flows out of drains.
Drainer, drān'ėr, *n.* A utensil on which articles are placed to drain; one who or that which drains.
Drake, drāk, *n.* The male of ducks.
Dram, dram, *n.* The eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains apothecaries' measure; the sixteenth part of an ounce avoirdupois; as much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once.
Drama, dra'ma, *n.* A representation on a stage; a play; dramatic literature.
Dramatic, Dramatical, dra-mat'ik, dra-mat'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the drama; represented by action; theatrical.
Dramatist, dra'mat-ist, *n.* The author of a dramatic composition.
Dramatize, dra'mat-īz, *vt.* To compose in the form of the drama.
Dramaturgy, dram'a-tėr-ji, *n.* The science of dramatic composition and representation.
Drape, drāp, *vt.* (draping, draped). To cover with cloth or drapery.
Draper, drāp'ėr, *n.* One who sells cloths.
Drapery, drāp'ė-ri, *n.* The occupation of a draper; fabrics of wool or linen; clothes or hangings.
Drastic, dras'tik, *a.* Acting with strength or violence.—*n.* A strong purgative.
Draught, drāft, *n.* The act of drawing; quantity drunk at once; a sketch or outline; the depth a ship sinks in water; a current of air; *pl.* a game played on a checkered board.—*vt.* To draw out; to draft.—*a.* Used for drawing; drawn from the barrel, &c.
Draughtsman, drāfts'man, *n.* One who draws plans or designs.
Draughty, drāf'ti, *a.* Of or pertaining to draughts of air; exposed to draughts.
Dravidian, dra-vid'yan, *a.* Pertaining to Dravida, an old province of S. India: applied to a distinct family of tongues spoken in S. India, Ceylon, &c.
Draw, drą, *vt.* (drawing, pret. drew, pp. drawn). To pull along or towards; to cause to

come; to unsheathe; to suck; to attract; to inhale; to stretch; to lead, as a motive; to represent by lines drawn on a surface; to describe; to infer; to derive; to draft; to require a certain depth of water; to bend (a bow); to end indecisively.—*vi.* To pull; to shrink; to advance; to practise drawing; to make a written demand for money.—*n.* Act of drawing; the lot or chance drawn; a drawn game.

Drawback, drą'bak, *n.* What detracts from profit or pleasure; duties on goods paid back when exported.

Drawbridge, drą'brij, *n.* A bridge which may be raised or drawn aside.

Drawer, drą'ėr, *n.* One who or that which draws; he who draws a bill; a sliding box in a case, &c.; *pl.* an under-garment for the lower limbs.

Drawing, drą'ing, *n.* Act of one who draws; representation of objects by lines and shades; delineation.

Drawing-room, drą'ing-röm, *n.* A room for receiving company in; formal reception of company at a court.

Drawl, drąl, *vi.* To speak with slow, prolonged utterance.—*vt.* To utter in a slow tone. *n.* A lengthened utterance.

Draw-well, drą'wel, *n.* A deep well from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole.

Dray, drā, *n.* A low cart or carriage on wheels, drawn by a horse.

Dread, dred, *n.* Fear, united with respect; terror; the person or the thing dreaded.—*a.* Exciting great fear; terrible; venerable.—*vt.* and *i.* To fear in a great degree.

Dreadful, dred'ful, *a.* Awful; terrible.

Dreadfully, dred'ful-li, *adv.* Terribly.

Dreadless, dred'les, *a.* Fearless, intrepid.

Dreadnought, dred'nąt, *n.* A person that fears nothing; a thick cloth with a long pile; a garment made of such cloth.

Dream, drēm, *n.* The thought of a person in sleep; a vain fancy.—*vi.* To have images in the mind, in sleep; to imagine; to think idly. *vt.* To see in a dream; to spend idly.

Dreamer, drēm'ėr, *n.* One who dreams; a fanciful man; a visionary.

Dreamless, drēm'les, *a.* Free from dreams.

Dreamy, drēm'i, *a.* Full of dreams; visionary.

Drear, drēr, *a.* Dismal; gloomy.

Drearily, drē'ri-li, *adv.* Gloomily.

Dreary, drē'ri, *a.* Dismal; gloomy; oppressively monotonous.

Dredge, drej, *n.* An oyster net; a dredging-machine.—*vt.* (dredging, dredged). To take with a dredge; to deepen with a dredging-machine; to powder; to sprinkle flour on meat while roasting.

Dredger, drej'ėr, *n.* One who uses a dredge; a utensil for scattering flour on meat while roasting; a dredging-machine.

Dredging-machine, drej'ing-ma-shēn, *n.* A machine to take up mud, &c., from the bottom of rivers or docks.

Dreggy, dreg'i, *a.* Containing dregs; foul.

Dregs, dregz, *n.pl.* Lees; grounds; the most vile and despicable part.

Drench, drensh, *vt.* To wet thoroughly; to soak; to purge violently.—*n.* A draught; a large dose of liquid medicine for an animal.

Dress, dres, *vt.* To make straight; to put in good order; to cleanse and cover a wound; to prepare; to curry, rub, and comb; to clothe; to array; to trim.—*vi.* To arrange in a line; to put on clothes; to pay regard to dress.—*n.* Apparel; attire; a lady's gown.

Dresser, dres'ėr, *n.* One who dresses; a table on which food is dressed; a low cupboard for dishes.

Dressing, dres'ing, *n.* Act of one who dresses; manure; application to a sore; stuffing of fowls, pigs, &c.; starch, &c., used in finishing silk, linen, &c.; moulding round doors, windows, &c.

Dressing-case, dres'ing-kās, *n.* A box containing toilet requisites. [for dressing in.

Dressing-room, dres'ing-röm, *n.* A room

Dressy, dres'i, *a.* Showy in dress.

Dribble, drib'l, *vi.* (dribbling, dribbled). To fall in a quick succession of drops; to trickle. *vt.* To throw down in drops.

Driblet, **Dribblet**, drib'let, *n.* A small drop; a small sum, as one of a series.

Drift, drift, *n.* That which is driven by wind or water; impulse; tendency; aim; velocity of a current; the distance a vessel is driven by a current; rocks conveyed by glaciers and deposited over a country while submerged; in S. Africa, a ford.—*vt.* To move along like anything driven; to accumulate in heaps; to float or be driven by a current.—*vt.* To drive into heaps.—*a.* Drifted by wind or currents.

Driftless, drift'les, *a.* Aimless.

Drill, dril, *vt.* To pierce with a drill; to teach soldiers their proper movements, &c.; to teach by repeated exercise; to sow in rows; to furrow.—*vi.* To sow in drills; to muster for exercise.—*n.* A pointed instrument for boring holes; act of training soldiers; a row of seeds; a furrow.

Drill, **Drilling**, dril, dril'ing, *n.* A kind of coarse linen or cotton cloth.

Drink, dringk, *vi.* (drinking, pret. drank, pp. drunk or drunken). To swallow liquor; to take spirituous liquors to excess.—*vt.* To swallow, as liquids; to absorb.—*n.* Liquor to be swallowed; any beverage; potion.

Drinkable, dringk'a-bl, *a.* That may be drunk; fit or suitable for drink. [tippler.

Drinker, dringk'ėr, *n.* One who drinks; a

Drip, drip, *vi.* (dripping, dripped). To fall in drops.—*vt.* To let fall in drops.—*n.* A falling in drops; the eaves; a projecting moulding.

Dripping, drip'ing, *n.* A falling in drops; the fat which falls from meat in roasting.

Drive, drīv, *vt.* (driving, pret. drove, pp. driven). To impel; to hurry on; to impel and guide; to convey in a carriage; to carry on.—*vi.* To be impelled along; to aim at; to strike with force.—*n.* A journey in a vehicle; a road for driving on; a sweeping blow.

Drivel, driv'el, *vi.* (drivelling, drivelled). To slaver; to dote; to talk rubbish.—*n.* Slaver; senseless twaddle.

Driveller, driv'el-ėr, *n.* An idiot, twaddler.

Driver, drīv'ėr, *n.* One who or that which drives; a large quadrilateral sail; a main wheel; a golf club for long strokes.

Drizzle, driz'l, *vi.* (drizzling, drizzled). To rain in small drops.—*vt.* To shed in small drops or particles.—*n.* A small or fine rain.

Drizzly, driz'li, *a.* Shedding small rain.

Droll, drōl, *a.* Comic; queer; facetious.—*n.* A jester; a farce. [stories.

Drollery, drōl'ė-ri, *n.* Buffoonery; comical

Dromedary, drum'ė-da-ri, *n.* A swift camel, usually the Arabian, with one hump, in distinction from the Bactrian, which has two.

Drone, drōn, *n.* The male or non-working bee; an idler; a low humming sound; a large tube of the bagpipe.—*vi.* (droning, droned). To give a low dull sound; to hum.

Dronish, drōn'ish, *a.* Idle; sluggish.

Droop, drōp, *vi.* To hang down; to languish; to fail; to be dispirited.—*vt.* To let sink or hang down.—*n.* A drooping position or state.

Drop, drop, *n.* A globule of any liquid; an earring; a small quantity; part of a gallows; a distance to fall.—*vt.* (dropping, dropped). To pour or let fall in drops; to let fall; to let down; to quit; to utter casually.— *vi.* To fall in drops; to fall; to cease; to come unexpectedly.

Dropping, drop'ing, *n.* A falling in drops; that which drops; *pl.* the dung of animals.

Drop-scene, drop'sēn, *n.* A scenic picture, which descends in front of the stage.
Dropsical, drop'sik-al, *a.* Diseased with, or inclined to, dropsy; of the nature of dropsy.
Dropsy, drop'si, *n.* An unnatural collection of water in any part of the body.
Drosky, dros'ki, *n.* A light four-wheeled open carriage.
Dross, dros, *n.* The scum of metals; waste [matter; refuse.
Drossy, dros'i, *a.* Like or pertaining to dross; full of dross; foul.
Drought, drout, *n.* Dry weather; want of rain; aridness; thirst; lack.
Droughty, drout'i, *a.* Dry; wanting rain.
Drove, drōv, *n.* A collection of cattle driven; a crowd of people in motion.
Drover, drōv'ėr, *n.* One who drives cattle or sheep to market.
Drown, droun, *vt.* To deprive of life by immersion in water, &c.; to inundate; to overwhelm.—*vi.* To be suffocated in water, &c.
Drowse, drouz, *vi.* (drowsing, drowsed). To nod in slumber; to doze; to look heavy.—*vt.* To make heavy with sleep, or stupid.
Drowsily, drou'zi-li, *adv.* Sleepily.
Drowsy, drou'zi, *a.* Inclined to sleep; dull; sluggish; lulling.
Drub, drub, *vt.* (drubbing, drubbed). To cudgel; to thrash.—*n.* A blow; a thump.
Drubbing, drub'ing, *n.* A sound beating.
Drudge, druj, *vi.* (drudging, drudged). To labour at mean work.—*n.* One who labours hard in servile employments; a slave.
Drudgery, druj'ė-ri, *n.* Hard labour; toilsome work; ignoble toil.
Drug, drug, *n.* Any substance used in medicine; an article of slow sale.—*vt.* (drugging, drugged). To mix with drugs; to introduce a narcotic into; to dose to excess with drugs.
Drugget, drug'et, *n.* A coarse woollen cloth or felted stuff.
Druggist, drug'ist, *n.* One who deals in drugs.
Druid, drū'id, *n.* A priest and judge among the ancient Celtic nations.
Druidic, Druidical, drū-id'ik, drū-id'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Druids.
Druidism, drū'id-izm, *n.* The doctrines, rites, and ceremonies of the Druids.
Drum, drum, *n.* A hollow cylindrical instrument of music beaten with sticks; something in the form of a drum; the tympanum of the ear.—*vi.* (drumming, drummed). To beat a drum; to beat with the fingers, as with drumsticks; to beat rapidly.—*vt.* To expel or summon by beat of drum.
Drumhead, drum'hed, *n.* The head of a drum; the top part of a capstan.
Drum-major, drum'mā-jėr, *n.* The chief drummer of a regiment.
Drummer, drum'ėr, *n.* One whose office is to beat the drum in military exercises.
Drunk, drungk, *a.* Overcome with alcoholic liquor; intoxicated.
Drunkard, drungk'ėrd, *n.* A person who is habitually or frequently drunk.
Drunken, drungk'en, *p.a.* Inebriated; given to drunkenness; proceeding from intoxication.
Drunkenness, drungk'en-nes, *n.* Intoxication; inebriety.
Drupe, drōp, *n.* A stone fruit, as the plum.
Dry, drī, *a.* Destitute of moisture; arid; free from juice; thirsty; uninteresting; sarcastic; harsh; cold.—*vt.* (drying, dried). To free from moisture; to deprive of natural juice; to drain.—*vi.* To lose moisture; to evaporate wholly.
Dryad, drī'ad, *n.* A nymph of the woods.
Dryer, Drier, drī'ėr, *n.* One who or that which dries; that which exhausts moisture.
Dryly, Drily, drī'li, *adv.* In a dry manner; coldly; sarcastically.
Dryness, drī'nes, *n.* State or quality of being dry; jejuneness; causticity.
Dry-nurse, drī'nėrs, *n.* A nurse who attends but does not suckle a child.
Dry-rot, drī'rot, *n.* A decay of timber, occasioned by various species of fungi.
Drysalter, drī'salt-ėr, *n.* A dealer in dyestuffs, chemicals, &c.
Drysaltery, drī'salt-ė-ri, *n.* The articles kept by, or the business of, a drysalter.
Dual, dū'al, *a.* Expressing the number two; existing as two; twofold.
Dualism, dū'al-izm, *n.* A twofold division; the belief in two gods, the one good, the other evil; the doctrine of the existence of spirit and matter as distinct entities.
Dualist, dū'al-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of dualism. [or twofold.
Duality, dū-al'i-ti, *n.* The state of being dual
Dub, dub, *vt.* (dubbing, dubbed). To tap with a sword and make a knight; to speak of as; to smooth; to trim.
Dubiety, dū-bī'e-ti, *n.* Doubtfulness.
Dubious, dū'bi-us, *a.* Wavering in opinion; doubtful; uncertain.
Dubiously, dū'bi-us-li, *adv.* Doubtfully.
Ducal, dūk'al, *a.* Pertaining to a duke.
Ducally, dūk'al-li, *adv.* In a ducal manner.
Ducat, duk'at, *n.* A coin formerly common in Europe, either of silver (value 3*s.* to 4*s.*) or gold (value about 9*s.* 4*d.*).
Duchess, duch'es, *n.* The wife of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.
Duchy, duch'i, *n.* The dominion of a duke.
Duck, duk, *vt.* and *i.* To plunge in water; to bow, stoop, or nod.—*n.* A water-fowl; a term of endearment; an inclination of the head; a canvas or coarse cloth.
Duckling, duk'ling, *n.* A young duck.
Duct, dukt *n.* A canal or tube, especially in animal bodies and plants.
Ductile, duk'til, *a.* That may be drawn out; docile; tractable; flexible.
Ductility, duk-til'i-ti, *n.* The property of metals which renders them capable of being drawn out without breaking; obsequiousness; ready compliance. [brainless exquisite.
Dude, dūd, *n.* A dandy of the first water; a
Dudgeon, du'jon, *n.* A small dagger, or the handle of a dagger; ill-will; sullenness.
Due, dū, *a.* Owed; owing; suitable; proper; attributable; that ought to have arrived by the time specified.—*adv.* Directly.—*n.* That which law, office, rank, &c., require to be paid or done; fee; right; just title.
Duel, dū'el, *n.* A premeditated combat between two persons; single combat; contest.
Duellist, dū'el-ist, *n.* One who fights duels.
Duello, dū-el'lō, *n.* The art of duelling; the code of laws which regulate it.
Duenna, dū-en'na, *n.* The chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain; an elderly woman in charge of a younger; a governess.
Duet, dū'et, *n.* A piece of music for two performers, vocal or instrumental.
Duffer, duf'ėr, *n.* A useless fellow.
Dug, dug, *n.* The pap or nipple: now applied only to beasts, unless in contempt.
Duke, dūk, *n.* One of the highest order of nobility; a sovereign prince.
Dukedom, dūk'dum, *n.* The jurisdiction, possessions, title, or quality of a duke.
Dulcet, dul'set, *a.* Sweet; harmonious.
Dulcimer, dul'si-mėr, *n.* A stringed instrument of music, played on by two sticks.
Dull, dul, *a.* Stupid; slow; blunt; drowsy; cheerless; not bright or clear; tarnished; uninteresting.—*vt.* To make dull; to stupefy; to blunt; to make sad; to sully.—*vi.* To become dull, blunt, or stupid.
Dullard, dul'ėrd, *n.* A stupid person; dolt.
Dully, dul'li, *adv.* Stupidly; sluggishly.
Dulness, Dullness, dul'nes, *n.* Stupidity; heaviness; slowness; dimness.

Dulse, duls, *n.* An edible sea-weed.
Duly, dū'li, *adv.* Properly; fitly.
Dumb, dum, *a.* Incapable of speech; mute; silent; not accompanied with speech.
Dumb-bell, dum'bel, *n.* One of a pair of weights used for exercise.
Dumbly, dum'li, *adv.* Mutely.
Dumfound, Dumbfound, dum-fownd', *vt.* To strike dumb; to confuse. Also *Dumfounder*
Dummy, dum'i, *n.* One who is dumb; the exposed hand when three persons play at whist; a sham article.
Dump, dump, *n.* A dull state of the mind; sadness; a thud; a clumsy piece; *pl.* low spirits; gloom. [pressed in spirits.
Dumpish, dump'ish, *a.* Melancholy; de-
Dumpling, dump'ling, *n.* A pudding of boiled suet paste, with or without fruit.
Dumpy, dump'i, *a.* Short and thick.
Dun, dun, *a.* Of a dark dull colour; swarthy. *vt.* (dunning, dunned). To demand a debt from; to urge importunately.—*n.* An importunate creditor; urgent demand for payment.
Dunce, duns, *n.* One slow at learning; a dullard; a dolt.
Dunderhead, dun'dėr-hed, *n.* A dolt.
Dune, dūn, *n.* A sand-hill on the sea-coast.
Dung, dung, *n.* The excrement of animals.—*vt.* To manure; to immerse (calico) in cowdung and water.—*vi.* To void excrement.
Dungeon, dun'jon, *n.* A strong tower in the middle of a castle; a deep, dark place of confinement.
Dunghill, dung'hil, *n.* A heap of dung.—*a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low.
Dunlin, dun'lin, *n.* A species of sandpiper.
Dunnage, dun'āj, *n.* Branches or brushwood, &c., used as a support for cargo.
Dunnish, dun'ish, *a.* Inclined to a dun colour; somewhat dun.
Duo, dū'ō, *n.* A duet.
Duodecimal, dū-ō-de'si-mal, *a.* Proceeding in computation by twelves; twelfth.
Duodecimo, dū-ō-de'si-mō, *a.* Consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet.—*n.* A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.
Duodenum, dū-ō-dē'num, *n.* The first portion of the small intestines.
Dupe, dūp, *n.* One who is cheated; one easily deceived.—*vt.* (duping, duped). To impose on.
Duplex, dū'pleks, *a.* Double; twofold.
Duplicate, dū'pli-kāt, *a.* Double; twofold. *n.* A copy; a transcript.—*vt.* To double.
Duplication, dū-pli-kā'shon, *n.* Act of doubling; a fold; multiplication by 2.
Duplicity, dū-pli'si-ti, *n.* Doubleness of heart or speech; guile; deception.
Durability, dūr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being durable.
Durable, dūr'a-bl, *a.* Having the quality of lasting long; permanent; firm.
Durably, dūr'a-bli, *adv.* In a durable manner [membrane of the brain.
Dura-mater, dū'ra-mā-tėr, *n.* The outer
Duramen, dū-rā'men, *n.* The heart-wood of an exogenous tree.
Durance, dūr'ans, *n.* Imprisonment; custody.
Duration, dūr-ā'shon, *n.* Continuance in time; power of continuance; permanency.
Durbar, dėr'bär, *n.* An Indian state levee or audience.
Duress, dūr'es, *n.* Constraint; imprisonment.
During, dūr'ing, *prep.* For the time of the continuance of
Durst, dėrst, pret. of *dare*.
Dusk, dusk, *a.* Tending to darkness; moderately black.—*n.* A middle degree between light and darkness; twilight.
Duskily, dusk'i-li, *adv.* In a dusky manner; with partial darkness.
Duskish, dusk'ish, *a.* Moderately dusky.
Dusky, dusk'i, *a.* Partially dark; dark coloured; not bright.
Dust, dust, *n.* Fine dry particles of earth, &c.; powder; earth as symbolic of mortality; a low condition.—*vt.* To free from dust; to sprinkle, as with dust.
Duster, dust'ėr, *n.* A cloth, &c., for removing dust; a sieve.
Dusty, dust'i, *a.* Covered with dust; like dust.
Dutch, duch, *a.* Pertaining to Holland, or to its inhabitants.—*n. pl.* The people of Holland; *sing.* their language. [dutiful.
Duteous, dū'tē-us, *a.* Pertaining to duty;
Duteously, dū'tē-us-li, *adv.* In a duteous manner.
Dutiful, dū'ti-ful, *a.* Regularly performing duties required toward superiors; respectful.
Dutifully, dū'ti-ful-li, *adv.* In a dutiful manner.
Duty, dū'ti, *n.* That which a person is bound to perform; obligation; act of reverence or respect; business, service, or office; tax; impost or customs.
Dux, duks, *n.* The head of a class in a school.
Dwarf, dwarf, *n.* A person or plant much below the ordinary size.—*vt.* To stunt; to make or keep small; to cause to appear small by comparison.—*a.* Below the common size; stunted. [small; petty.
Dwarfish, dwarf'ish, *a.* Like a dwarf; very
Dwell, dwel, *vi.* (pret. and pp. dwelled or dwelt). To live in a place; to reside; to hang on with fondness; to continue.
Dweller, dwel'ėr, *n.* An inhabitant.
Dwelling, dwel'ing, *n.* Habitation; abode.
Dwindle, dwin'dl, *vi.* (dwindling, dwindled). To diminish gradually; to shrink; to sink.
Dye, dī, *vt.* (dyeing, dyed). To stain; to give a new and permanent colour to.—*n.* A colouring liquid or matter; tinge.
Dyer, dī'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.
Dying, dī'ing, *a.* Mortal; destined to death; uttered, given, &c., just before death; pertaining to death; fading away.
Dyke, dīk. *See* DIKE.
Dynamic, Dynamical, dī-nam'ik, dī-nam'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to strength, or to dynamics.
Dynamics, dī-nam'iks, *n.* The science which investigates the action of force.
Dynamitard, Dynamiter, din'a-mīt-ärd, din'a-mīt-ėr, *n.* One who uses dynamite for criminal purposes.
Dynamite, din'a-mīt, *n.* An explosive substance consisting of some powdery matter impregnated with nitro-glycerine.
Dynamo, dī'na-mō, *n.* A machine for producing an electric current by mechanical power. [same family.
Dynasty, dī'nas-ti, *n.* A race of kings of the
Dyne, din, *n.* A unit of force, being that force which, acting on a gramme for one second, generates a velocity of a centimetre per second.
Dysentery, dis'en-te-ri, *n.* A disorder of the intestines; a flux in which the stools consist chiefly of blood and mucus.
Dyspepsia, Dyspepsy, dis-pep'si-a, dis-pep'si, *n.* Indigestion; difficulty of digestion.
Dyspeptic, dis-pep'tik. *a.* Afflicted with dyspepsia; pertaining to dyspepsia.—*n.* A person afflicted with bad digestion.

E

Each, ēch, *a.* and *pron.* Every one of any number considered individually.
Eager, ē'gėr, *a.* Sharp; ardent; keenly desirous; impetuous; earnest; intense.
Eagerly, ē'gėr-li, *adv.* With great ardour of desire; ardently; earnestly.

Eagerness, ē'gėr-nes, *n.* Ardent desire; vehemence; fervour; avidity.
Eagle, ē'gl, *n.* A large bird of prey, of great powers of flight and vision; a military standard.
Eaglet, ē'gl-et, *n.* A young eagle.
Eagle-wood, ē'gl-wụd, *n.* A fragrant wood, burned by Asiatics as incense.
Eagre, Eager, ā'gėr, ē'gėr, *n.* A tidal wave; [a bore.
Ear, ėr, *n.* The organ of hearing; power of distinguishing musical sounds; heed; regard; anything resembling an ear or ears; a spike, as of corn.—*vi.* To form ears, as corn.—*vt.* To plough or till.
Ear-ache, ėr'āk, *n.* Pain in the ear.
Ear-drum, ėr'drum, *n.* The tympanum or middle ear.
Earl, ėrl, *n.* A British title of nobility, below a marquis and above a viscount.
Earldom, ėrl'dum, *n.* The domain, title, or dignity of an earl.
Earless, ėr'les, *a.* Without ears.
Earl-marshal, ėrl-mär'shal, *n.* An officer of state in England, who takes cognizance of matters relating to honour, pedigree, and state solemnities.
Early, ėr'li, *adv.* and *a.* In good time or season; before the usual time; prior in time.
Earn, ėrn, *vt.* To gain by labour; to deserve.
Earnest, ėrn'est, *a.* Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager; zealous; serious.—*n.* Seriousness; a reality; first-fruits; a part given beforehand as a pledge for the whole; indication; token. [ously; importunately; eagerly.
Earnestly, ėrn'est-li, *adv.* Warmly; zeal-
Earnest-money, ėrn'est-mun-i, *n.* Money paid as earnest, to bind a bargain, &c.
Earnings, ėrn'ingz, *n.pl.* That which is gained or merited by labour or performance; wages; reward.
Ear-ring, ėr'ring, *n.* A jewel or ornament worn in the ear; a pendant.
Ear-shot, ėr'shot, *n.* The distance at which words may be heard.
Earth, ėrth, *n.* The globe we inhabit; the world; the fine mould on the surface of the globe; dry land; the ground; the hiding hole of a fox, &c.—*vt.* To cover with earth.—*vi.* To retire underground; to burrow.
Earthen, ėrth'en, *a.* Made of earth.
Earthenware, ėrth'en-wār, *n.* Ware made of clay; crockery; pottery.
Earthling, ėrth'ling, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a frail creature.
Earthly, ėrth'li, *a.* Pertaining to the earth; sordid; worldly; sensual; conceivable.
Earthquake, ėrth'kwāk, *n.* A shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth.
Earthward, ėrth'wėrd, *adv.* Toward the earth.
Earth-work, ėrth'wėrk, *n.* A rampart or fortification of earth.
Earth-worm, ėrth'wėrm, *n.* The common worm; a mean, sordid wretch.
Earthy, ėrth'i, *a.* Consisting of or resembling earth; gross; not refined.
Ear-trumpet, ėr'trum-pet, *n.* An instrument in form of a tube, to aid in hearing.
Earwig, ėr'wig, *n.* A well-known insect, erroneously supposed to creep into the human brain through the ear.
Ear-witness, ėr'wit-nes, *n.* One who can testify to a fact from his own hearing.
Ease, ēz, *n.* Freedom from toil, pain, anxiety, &c.; freedom from difficulty; freedom from stiffness or formality; unaffectedness.—*vt.* (easing, eased). To give ease to; to relieve; to calm; to alleviate; to shift a little.
Easel, ēz'el, *n.* The frame on which pictures are placed while being painted.
Easement, ēz'ment, *n.* That which gives ease; accommodation; privilege.
Easily, ēz'i-li, *adv.* In an easy manner.
East, ēst, *n.* That part of the heavens where the sun rises; the countries east of Europe.—*a.* In or toward the east; easterly.—*adv.* Eastwards.
Easter, ēs'tėr, *n.* A festival of the Christian church in March or April, in commemoration of Christ's resurrection.
Easterling, ēst'ėr-ling, *n.* A native of some country east of Britain; a Baltic trader.
Easterly, ēst'ėr-li, *a.* Coming from the east, as wind; situated or moving toward the east. *adv.* On the east; in the direction of east.
Eastern, ēst'ėrn, *a.* Belonging to the east; toward the east; oriental.
Eastertide, ēst'ėr-tīd, *n.* The time at which Easter is celebrated. [the east.
Eastward, ēst'wėrd, *adv.* and *a.* Toward
Easy, ēz'i, *a.* Being at ease; free from pain or anxiety; not difficult; gentle; complying; affluent; not stiff or formal. [arm-chair.
Easy-chair, ēz'i-chār, *n.* A large, padded
Eat, ēt, *vt.* (pret. ate, pp. eaten or eat). To chew and swallow, as food; to wear away; to gnaw; to consume.—*vi.* To take food; to taste or relish; to corrode.
Eatable, ēt'a-bl, *a.* That may be eaten; proper for food.—*n.* That which is fit for, or used as food.
Eating, ēt'ing, *n.* The act of chewing and swallowing food; what is eaten.
Eau de Cologne, ō dė ko-lōn, *n.* A perfumed spirit.—**Eau de vie**, ō dė vē, *n.* Brandy.
Eaves, ēvz, *n.pl.* That part of the roof of a building which overhangs the walls.
Eavesdrop, ēvz'drop, *n.* The water which drops from the eaves.—*vi.* To listen to what is said within doors; to watch for opportunities of hearing private conversation.
Eavesdropper, ēvz'drop-ėr, *n.* One who tries to hear private conversation.
Ebb, eb, *n.* The flowing back of the tide; decline; decay.—*vi.* To flow back; to decay; to decline. [ebony; black.
Ebon, eb'on, *a.* Consisting of ebony; like
Ebonite, eb'o-nīt, *n.* Vulcanite.
Ebonize, eb'o-nīz, *vt.* To make black or like ebony. [admitting of a fine polish.
Ebony, eb'on-i, *n.* A hard, heavy, dark wood
Ebriety, ē-brī'e-ti, *n.* Drunkenness.
Ebullient, ē-bul'yent, *a.* Boiling over, as a liquor; over enthusiastic.
Ebullition, ē-bul-li'shon, *n.* The operation of boiling; a sudden burst, as of passion; an overflowing; outbreak.
Eburnean, Eburnine, ē-bėr'nē-an, ē-bėr'nin, *a.* Relating to or made of ivory.
Ecarté, ā-kär-tā, *n.* A game of cards for two persons with thirty-two cards.
Eccentric, ek-sen'trik, *a.* Not having its axis in the centre; not having the same centre; deviating from usual practice, &c.; anomalous; whimsical.—*n.* An eccentric person; mechanical contrivance for converting circular into reciprocating rectilinear motion.
Eccentrically, ek-sen'trik-al-li, *adv.* In an eccentric manner.
Eccentricity, ek-sen-tris'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being eccentric; distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun; singularity; oddness.
Ecclesiastes, ek-klē'zi-as''tēz, *n.* A canonical book of the Old Testament.
Ecclesiastic, ek-klē'zi-as-tik, *a.* Ecclesiastical.—*n.* A priest; a clergyman.
Ecclesiastical, ek-klē'zi-as''tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the church; not civil or secular.
Ecclesiology, ek-klē'zi-ol''o-ji, *n.* The science of ecclesiastical antiquities.
Echelon, esh'e-lon, *n.* The position of troops in parallel lines, each line being a little to the right or left of the preceding one.

Echinus, ē-kī'nus, *n.* The sea-urchin; a form of moulding.
Echo, e'kō, *n.* A sound repeated or reverberated.—*vi.* To give out an echo.—*vt.* To reverberate or send back, as sound; to repeat with assent. [splendour.
Eclat, e-klä', *n.* A burst of applause; renown;
Eclectic, ek-lek'tik, *a.* Proceeding by the method of selection; applied to certain philosophers who selected from the principl. ; of various schools what they thought sound.—*n.* One who follows an eclectic method in philosophy, &c.
Eclecticism, ek-lek'ti-sizm, *n.* The doctrine or practice of an eclectic.
Eclipse, ē-klips', *n.* An interception of the light of the sun, moon, &c., by some other body; darkness; obscuration.—*vt.* (eclipsing, eclipsed). To cause an eclipse of; to excel.
Ecliptic, ē-klip'tik, *n.* The apparent path of the sun round the earth.—*a.* Pertaining to the ecliptic or an eclipse; suffering an eclipse.
Eclogue, ek'log, *n.* A pastoral poem.
Economic, Economical, ē-kon-om'ik, ē-kon-om'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to economy or economics; frugal; careful. [economy.
Economically, ē-kon-om'ik-al-li, *adv.* With
Economics, ē-kon-om'iks, *n.* The science of the application of wealth; political economy.
Economist, ē-kon'om-ist, *n.* One who practises economy; one versed in economics.
Economize, ē-kon'om-īz, *vt.* and *i.* (economizing, economized). To manage with prudence or frugality.
Economy, ē-kon'o-mi, *n.* Frugal use of money; the regular operations of nature; due order of things; judicious management.
Ecraseur, ā-krā-zėr, *n.* A surgical instrument for removing tumours.
Ecstasy, ek'sta-si, *n.* A trance; excessive joy; rapture; enthusiasm.
Ecstatic, Ecstatical, ek-stat'ik, ek-stat'ik-al, *a.* Causing or pertaining to ecstasy; entrancing; delightful beyond measure.
Ecumenic, Ecumenical, ek-ū-men'ik, ek-ū-men'i-kal, *a.* General; universal: applied to church councils.
Eczema, ek'ze-ma, *n.* A skin disease.
Edacious, ē-dā'shus, *a.* Voracious.
Eddish, ed'ish, *n.* The pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping.
Eddy, ed'i, *n.* A circular current of water or air.—*a.* Whirling.—*vi.* (eddying, eddied). To move circularly, or as an eddy.
Edelweiss, ā'dl-vīs, *n.* An Alpine plant.
Eden, ē'den, *n.* The garden of Adam and Eve; a delightful region or residence.
Edentata, ē-den-tā'ta, *n.pl.* An order of mammals with no, or rudimentary, teeth.
Edge, ej, *n.* The cutting side of an instrument; an abrupt border or margin; sharpness; keenness.—*vt.* (edging, edged). To bring to an edge; to sharpen; to fringe; to exasperate; to move by little and little.—*vi.* To move sideways or gradually.
Edged, ejd, *a.* Sharp; keen. [sharp edge.
Edge-tool, ej'töl, *n.* An instrument with a
Edgeways, Edgewise, ej'wāz, ej'wīz, *adv.* With the edge forward or towards; sideways.
Edging, ej'ing, *n.* A border; fringe.
Edible, ed'i-bl, *a.* Eatable.
Edict, ē'dikt, *n.* An order issued by a prince; a decree; manifesto.
Edification, ed'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* A building up; improvement in knowledge, morals, &c.; instruction. [large or splendid building.
Edifice, ed'i-fis, *n.* A structure; a fabric; a
Edify, ed'i-fī, *vt.* (edifying, edified). To build up, in a moral sense; to instruct or improve generally. [to instruct.
Edifying, ed'i-fī-ing, *p.a.* Improving; adapted
Edile, ē'dil, *n.* Same as *Ædile*.
Edit, ed'it, *vt.* To prepare for publication; to conduct, as regards literary contents.
Edition, ē-di'shon, *n.* A published book as characterized by form or editorial labours; the whole number of copies of a work published at once.
Editor, ed'it-ėr, *n.* One who prepares or superintends for publication.
Editorial, ed-i-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to or written by an editor.—*n.* A leading article in a newspaper. [business of an editor.
Editorship, ed'it-ėr-ship, *n.* The office or
Educate, ed'ū-kāt, *vt.* (educating, educated). To teach; to cultivate and train; to enlighten.
Education, ed-ū-kā'shon, *n.* Act of educating; instruction and discipline; schooling.
Educational, ed'ū-kā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to education.
Educationist, ed-ū-kā'shon-ist, *n.* One who is versed in or promotes education.
Educative, ed'ū-kāt-iv, *a.* Tending or able to educate; imparting education.
Educator, ed'ū-kāt-ėr, *n.* One who educates.
Educe, ē-dūs', *vt.* (educing, educed). To draw out; to elicit; to extract.
Educible, ē-dūs'i-bl, *a.* That may be educed.
Eduction, ē-duk'shon, *n.* Act of drawing out or bringing into view.
Eel, ēl, *n.* A slimy serpent-like fish.
E'en, ēn. A contraction for *even*.
E'er, ār. A contraction for *ever*. [weird.
Eerie, ē'ri, *a.* Inspiring superstitious fear;
Efface, ef-fās', *vt.* To remove from the face or surface of anything; to render illegible; to blot out; to wear away.
Effacement, ef-fās'ment, *n.* Act of effacing.
Effect, ef-fekt', *n.* That which is produced; result; purpose; validity; striking appearance; impression produced by a work of art, &c.; *pl.* goods; movables; personal estate.—*vt.* To produce; to cause; to fulfil; to execute.
Effective, ef-fekt'iv, *a.* Having the power to produce; efficacious; efficient; effectual; fit for duty or service.
Effectively, ef-fekt'iv-li, *adv.* With effect.
Effectual, ef-fek'tū-al, *a.* Producing the effect desired or intended; valid.
Effectuate, ef-fek'tū-āt, *vt.* To carry into effect; to bring to pass; to fulfil.
Effeminacy, ef-fem'in-a-si, *n.* State or character of being effeminate.
Effeminate, ef-fem'in-āt, *a.* Womanish; unmanly; weak; voluptuous.—*vt.* To unman; to weaken.—*vi.* To grow womanish or weak.
Effeminately, ef-fem'in-āt-li, *adv.* In an effeminate manner; womanishly; weakly.
Effendi, ef-fen'di, *n.* A Turkish title of respect.
Effervesce, ef-fėr-ves', *vi.* To bubble or sparkle, as any fluid when part escapes in gas; to exhibit signs of excitement.
Effervescence, ef-fėr-ves'ens, *n.* Act of effervescing; strong excitement.
Effervescent, ef-fėr-ves'ent, *a.* Boiling or bubbling, by means of the disengagement of gas. [barren.
Effete, ef-fēt', *a.* Worn out; exhausted;
Efficacious, ef-fi-kā'shus, *a.* Producing the effect intended; having adequate power.
Efficacy, ef'fi-ka-si, *n.* Power to produce effects; production of the effect intended; virtue; force; energy.
Efficiency, ef-fi'shen-si, *n.* The state or character of being efficient; effectual agency.
Efficient, ef-fi'shent, *a.* Effecting; capable; qualified for duty.
Effigy, ef'fi-ji, *n.* The image or likeness of a person; portrait; figure.
Effloresce, ef-flo-res', *vi.* To bloom; to show a powdery substance on the surface.
Efflorescence, ef-flo-res'ens, *n.* The time, act, or process of flowering; a redness of the

skin; mealy powder or minute crystals forming on a surface.

Efflorescent, ef-flo-res'ent, *a.* Showing efflorescence; liable to efflorescence.

Effluence, ef'flu-ens, *n.* A flowing out; that which issues from any body or substance.

Effluent, ef'flu-ent, *a.* Flowing out.—*n.* A stream that flows out of another, or out of a lake. [via; containing effluvia.

Effluvial, ef-flū'vi-al, *a.* Pertaining to effluvia.

Effluvium, ef-flū'vi-um, *n.*; pl. **-via**. Something flowing out invisibly; a disagreeable odour; a noxious exhalation.

Efflux, ef'fluks, *n.* Act or state of flowing out in a stream; flow; emanation.

Effluxion, ef-fluk'shon, *n.* Act of flowing out; that which flows out; emanation.

Effort, ef'fort, *n.* An exertion of strength; strenuous endeavour; struggle.

Effrontery, ef-frun'te-ri, *n.* Audacious impudence; shameless boldness.

Effulgence, ef-fulj'ens, *n.* A flood of light; great lustre; splendour.

Effulgent, ef-fulj'ent, *a.* Sending out a flood of light; gleaming; splendid.

Effuse, ef-fūz', *vt.* (effusing, effused). To pour out; to shed.—*vi.* To emanate.

Effusion, ef-fū'zhon, *n.* Act of pouring out; that which is poured out; in *pathology*, the escape of fluid out of its proper vessel into another part; cordiality of manner; a literary production.

Effusive, ef-fūs'iv, *a.* Pouring out; showing overflowing kindness.

Eft, eft, *n.* A newt.

Egg, eg, *n.* A roundish body produced by many female animals besides birds, from which their young is produced; something resembling an egg.—*vt.* To urge on; to instigate.

Eglantine, eg'lan-tīn, *n.* The sweet-brier.

Egoism, eg'ō-izm or ē', *n.* The doctrine which refers all knowledge to the phenomena of personal existence; egotism.

Egoist, eg'ō-ist or ē', *n.* An egotist; one holding the doctrine of egoism.

Egotism, eg'ot-izm or ē', *n.* The practice of too frequently using the word *I*; an exaggerated love of self; self-exaltation.

Egotist, eg'ot-ist or ē', *n.* One always talking of himself; one who magnifies his own achievements.

Egotistic, Egotistical, eg-ot-is'tik, eg-ot-is'tik-al, or ē-, *a.* Addicted to egotism; vain.

Egotize, eg'ot-īz or ē', *vi.* (egotizing, egotized). To talk or write much of one's self.

Egregious, e-grē'jus, *a.* Remarkable; extraordinary; enormous.

Egress, ē'gres, *n.* Act of going out; power of departing from any confined place; exit.—*vi.* To go out. [an aigret.

Egret, eg'ret or ē'gret, *n.* A species of heron;

Egyptian, ē-jip'shun, *a.* Pertaining to Egypt. *n.* A native of Egypt; a gipsy.

Egyptology, ē-jip-tol'o-ji, *n.* The science of Egyptian antiquities.

Eh, eh, *exclam.* Denoting inquiry or slight surprise.

Eider, Eider-duck, ī'dėr, ī'dėr-duk, *n.* A species of sea-duck, producing down of the finest and softest kind.

Eider-down, ī'dėr-doun, *n.* Down or soft feathers of the eider-duck.

Eight, āt, *a.* One more than seven and less than nine.—*n.* This number; the symbol representing this number. [united.

Eighteen, āt'ēn, *a.* and *n.* Eight and ten

Eighteenmo, āt'ēn-mō, *n.* A book in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves.

Eighteenth, āt'ēnth, *a.* and *n.* Next in order after the seventeenth; one of eighteen parts.

Eightfold, āt'fōld, *a.* Eight times the number or quantity.

Eighth, ātth, *a.* and *n.* Next after the seventh; one of eight parts; an octave.

Eighthly, ātth'li, *adv.* In the eighth place.

Eightieth, āt'i-eth, *a.* and *n.* The ordinal of

Eighty, āt'i, *a.* Eight times ten. [eighty.

Eikon, ī'kōn, *n.* A likeness; an image.

Eirenicon, ī-rē'ni-kon, *n.* A proposal for the making of peace.

Eisteddfod, īs-teTH-vōd', *n.* A meeting of Welsh bards and minstrels; a periodical Welsh festival for the recitation of poems, &c.

Either, ē'THėr or ī'THėr, *a.* or *pron.* One or the other; one of two; each.—*conj.* or *adv.* Used disjunctively as correlative to *or*.

Ejaculate, ē-jak'ū-lāt, *vt.* To exclaim; to utter suddenly and briefly.

Ejaculation, ē-jak'ū-lā"shon, *n.* Exclamation; a short prayer.

Ejaculatory, ē-jak'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Of the nature of an ejaculation.

Eject, ē'jekt, *vt.* To throw out; to dismiss; to dispossess of land or estate; to expel.

Ejection, ē-jek'shon, *n.* Act of casting out; expulsion; dismission.

Ejectment, ē-jekt'ment, *n.* Act or process of ejecting; removal of a person from the wrongful possession of land or tenements.

Ejector, ē-jekt'or, *n.* One who or that which ejects.

Eke, ēk, *vt.* (eking, eked). To add to; to lengthen; to prolong.—*n.* An addition.—*adv.* Also; in addition.

Elaborate, ē-lab'o-rāt, *vt.* (elaborating, elaborated). To produce with labour; to refine by successive operations.—*a.* Wrought with labour; studied; high-wrought.

Elaborately, ē-lab'o-rāt-li, *adv.* In an elaborate manner.

Elaboration, ē-lab'o-rā"shon, *n.* Refinement by successive operations; the process in animal and vegetable organs by which something is produced.

Eland, ē'land, *n.* An African species of antelope. [or glide away.

Elapse, ē-laps', *vi.* (elapsing, elapsed). To slip

Elastic, ē-las'tik, *a.* Having the power of returning to the form from which it is bent or distorted; rebounding.

Elastically, ē-las'tik-al-li, *adv.* In an elastic manner; with a spring. [of being elastic.

Elasticity, ē-las-tis'i-ti, *n.* State or property

Elate, ē-lāt', *a.* Elevated in mind; flushed, as with success.—*vt.* (elating, elated). To exalt; to puff up; to make proud.

Elated, ē-lāt'ed, *p.a.* Elate.

Elation, ē-lā'shon, *n.* Elevation of mind or spirits; buoyancy.

Elbow, el'bō, *n.* The bend or joint of the arm; an angle.—*vt.* To push with the elbow; to push, as through a crowd.—*vi.* To project; to push one's way.

Eld, eld, *n.* Old age; old time.

Elder, eld'ėr, *a.* Older; having lived a longer time; senior.—*n.* One who is older; an office-bearer in the Presbyterian Church; a small tree with a spongy pith and dark purple or red berries.

Elderly, eld'ėr-li, *a.* Somewhat old; beyond middle age. [of an elder; order of elders.

Eldership, eld'ėr-ship, *n.* Seniority; office

Eldest, eld'est, *a.* Oldest; most aged.

Elect, ē-lekt', *vt.* To pick or choose; to select for an office.—*a.* Chosen; chosen to an office, but not yet in office.—*n. sing.* or *pl.* One or several chosen; those favoured by God.

Election, ē-lek'shon, *n.* Act of choosing; choice; voluntary preference; divine choice; predestination.

Electioneer, ē-lek'shon-ēr", *vi.* To work for a candidate at an election.

Electioneering, ē-lek'shon-ēr"ing, *n.* The arts used to secure the election of a candidate.

Elective, ē-lekt′iv, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in choice; exerting the power of choice.

Elector, ē-lekt′ėr, *n.* One who elects or has the right of voting.

Electoral, ē-lekt′ėr-al, *a.* Pertaining to election or electors.

Electorate, ē-lekt′ėr-āt, *n.* A body of electors.

Electric, Electrical, ē-lek′trik, ē-lek′tri-kal, *a.* Containing, conveying, or produced by electricity; full of fire or spirit, and capable of communicating it.

Electrically, ē-lek′tri-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner of electricity; by electricity.

Electrician, ē-lek-trish′an, *n.* One versed in the science of electricity.

Electricity, ē-lek-tris′i-ti, *n.* The force that manifests itself in lightning and in many other phenomena; the science which deals with these phenomena.

Electrifiable, ē-lek′tri-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being electrified.

Electrify, ē-lek′tri-fī, *vt.* (electrifying, electrified). To communicate electricity to; to thrill.—*vi.* To become electric.

Electro, ē-lek′trō, *n.* An electrotype.

Electro-biology, ē-lec′trō-bī-ol″o-ji, *n.* The science of electric currents in living organisms; mesmerism or animal magnetism.

Electrode, ē-lek′trōd, *n.* One of the terminals or poles of the voltaic circle.

Electro-dynamics, ē-lek′trō-di-nam″iks, *n.* The science of mechanical actions exerted on one another by electric currents.

Electro-gilt, ē-lek′trō-gilt, *a.* Gilded by means of the electric current.

Electrolysis, ē-lek-trol′i-sis, *n.* Decomposition by means of electricity.

Electrolyte, ē-lek′trō-līt, *n.* A compound decomposable by electricity.

Electrometer, ē-lek-trom′e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring electricity.

Electroplate, ē-lek′trō-plāt, *vt.* To give a coating of silver or other metal by means of electricity.—*n.* Articles so coated.

Electrotype, ē-lek′trō-tīp, *n.* The art of producing copies of types, wood-cuts, &c., by the electric deposition of copper on a cast from the original; a copy thus produced.

Electuary, ē-lek′tū-a-ri, *n.* A medicine incorporated with some conserve or syrup.

Eleemosynary, el-ē-mos′i-na-ri, *a.* Given in or relating to charity; founded to dispense some gratuity.—*n.* One who subsists on charity.

Elegance, Elegancy, el′ē-gans, el′ē-gan-si, *n.* Quality of being elegant; beauty resulting from propriety; refinement.

Elegant, el′ē-gant, *a.* Pleasing to good taste; graceful; polished; refined; symmetrical.

Elegantly, el′ē-gant-li, *adv.* In an elegant manner.

Elegiac, el-ē-jī′ak, *a.* Belonging to elegy; plaintive.—*n.* Elegiac verse.

Elegiast, Elegist, e-lē′jī-ast, el′ē-jist, *n.* A writer of elegies.

Elegy, el′ē-ji, *n.* A poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation.

Element, el′ē-ment, *n.* A fundamental part or principle; an ingredient; proper sphere; suitable state of things; *pl.* first principles of an art or science; data employed in a calculation; the bread and wine used in the Lord's supper.

Elemental, el-ē-ment′al, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by elements.

Elementary, el-ē-ment′ar-i, *a.* Primary; uncompounded; teaching first principles or rudiments.

Elephant, el′ē-fant, *n.* A huge quadruped, having a long trunk and tusks.

Elephantine, el-ē-fant′īn, *a.* Pertaining to the elephant; huge; clumsy.

Elevate, el′ē-vāt, *vt.* (elevating, elevated). To raise; to refine or dignify; to elate; to cheer.

Elevation, el-ē-vā′shon, *n.* Act of elevating; state of being elevated; an elevated station a hill; representation of a building in vertical section.

Elevator, el′ē-vāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which elevates; a hoist.

Eleven, ē-lev′n, *a.* Ten and one added.—*n.* The sum of ten and one; the symbol representing this number; a side of players in football, cricket, &c.

Eleventh, ē-lev′nth, *a.* and *n.* Next after the tenth; one of eleven parts.

Elf, elf, *n.*; pl. **Elves**, elvz. A fairy; a goblin; a mischievous person.

Elfin, elf′in, *a.* Relating to elves.—*n.* An elf; a little urchin.

Elfish, elf′ish, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to elves.

Elicit, ē-lis′it, *vt.* To draw out by reasoning, discussion, &c.; to educe.

Elide, ē-līd′, *vt.* (eliding, elided). To strike out; to cut off or suppress (a syllable).

Eligibility, el′i-ji-bil″i-ti, *n.* Worthiness or fitness to be chosen.

Eligible, el′i-ji-bl, *a.* Fit to be chosen; suitable; legally qualified.

Eligibly, el′i-ji-bli, *adv.* In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably.

Eliminate, ē-lim′in-āt, *vt.* (eliminating, eliminated). To throw off; to cancel; to leave out of consideration.

Elimination, ē-lim′in-ā″shon, *n.* Act of eliminating.

Elision, ē-li′zhon, *n.* Act of eliding; suppression of a vowel or syllable.

Elite, ā-lēt′, *n.pl.* A select body; the best.

Elixir, ē-lik′sėr, *n.* A liquor sought by the alchemists to transmute metals into gold or to prolong life; quintessence; a cordial.

Elizabethan, ē-liz′a-bēth″an, *a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times.

Elk, elk, *n.* The largest species of deer.

Ell, el, *n.* A measure of different lengths in different countries, the English ell being 45 inches.

Ellipse, el-lips′, *n.* An oval figure.

Ellipsis, el-lips′is, *n.*; pl. **-ses**. A figure of syntax by which words are omitted; suppression of letters or words in printing.

Elliptic, Elliptical, el-lip′tik, el-lip′tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an ellipse or ellipsis; having a part omitted.

Ellipticity, el-lip-tis′i-ti, *n.* Amount of divergence from a circle.

Elm, elm, *n.* A tree valuable for its timber.

Elocution, e-lō-kū′shon, *n.* Management of the voice and gesture in speaking; pronunciation; delivery.

Elocutionary, e-lō-kū′shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to elocution.

Elocutionist, e-lō-kū′shon-ist, *n.* One who is versed in, or teaches, elocution.

Elogium, ē-lō′ji-um, *n.* A panegyric.

Elongate, ē-long′gāt, *vt.* (elongating, elongated). To lengthen.—*vi.* To recede apparently from the sun.—*a.* Long and slender.

Elongation, ē-long-gā′shon, *n.* Act of lengthening; state of being extended; continuation; apparent distance of a planet from the sun.

Elope, ē-lōp′, *vi.* (eloping, eloped). To escape privately; to run away with a lover.

Elopement, ē-lōp′ment, *n.* Act of eloping; running away of a woman with a lover.

Eloquence, e′lō-kwens, *n.* The quality or faculty of being eloquent; oratory.

Eloquent, e′lō-kwent, *a.* Having the power of fluent, elegant, or forcible speech; characterized by eloquence.

Eloquently, e′lō-kwent-li, *adv.* With eloquence; in an eloquent manner.

Else, els, *a.* or *adv.* Other; besides; in addition. *conj.* Otherwise; in the other case.

Elsewhere, els′whār, *adv.* In any other place; in some other place.

Elucidate, ē-lū′sid-āt, *vt.* To make clear; to free from obscurity; to explain.

Elucidation, ē-lū′sid-ā″shon, *n.* Act of elucidating; illustration; explanation.

Elucidative, ē-lū'sid-āt-iv, *a.* Tending to elucidate; explanatory.
Elucidator, ē-lū'sid-āt-ėr, *n.* One who explains; an expositor.
Elude, ē-lūd', *vt.* (eluding, eluded). To avoid by artifice or dexterity; to baffle; to evade.
Elusion, ē-lū'zhon, *n.* Act of eluding; evasion.
Elusive, ē-lū'siv, *a.* Practising elusion; evasive. [evasive; fallacious.
Elusory, ē-lū'so-ri, *a.* Tending to elude;
Elutriate, ē-lū'tri-āt, *vt.* To purify by washing.
Elvan, el'van, *n.* A granitic and felspar porphyritic rock.
Elvish, elv'ish, *a.* Elfish.
Elysian, ē-li'zhi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Elysium; exceedingly delightful.
Elysium, ē-li'zhi-um, *n.* The place of future happiness; any delightful place.
Elytron, Elytrum, el'i-tron, el'i-trum, *n.*; pl. **Elytra**, el'i-tra. The wing-sheath which covers the true wing in beetles.
Emaciate, ē-mā'shi-āt, *vt.* and *t.* (emaciating, emaciated). To become or make lean.
Emaciation, ē-mā'shi-ā"shon, *n.* Act of emaciating; leanness.
Emanant, em'a-nant, *a.* Emanating.
Emanate, em'a-nāt, *vi.* (emanating, emanated). To flow out; to issue; to spring.
Emanation, em-a-nā-shon, *n.* Act of emanating; that which issues from any source or substance; effluvium.
Emancipate, ē-man'si-pāt, *vt.* (emancipating, emancipated). To set free from slavery; to liberate.
Emancipation, ē-man'si-pā"shon, *n.* Liberation; freedom; enfranchisement.
Emancipator, ē-man'si-pāt-ėr, *n.* One who emancipates from bondage or restraint
Emasculate, ē-mas'kū-lāt, *vt.* To castrate; to render effeminate; to expurgate.
Emasculation, ē-mas'kū-lā"shon, *n.* Castration; effeminacy.
Embalm, em-bām', *vt.* To preserve a dead body by aromatics; to cherish the memory of.
Embank, em-bangk', *vt.* To inclose or defend with a bank, mounds, or dikes.
Embankment, em-bangk'ment, *n.* Act of embanking; a bank raised for protecting against inundation, or for a railway, &c.
Embargo, em-bär'gō, *n.* Prohibition on ships from sailing; restraint or hindrance.—*vt.* To put an embargo on.
Embark, em-bärk', *vt.* To put on board a ship; to engage in.—*vi.* To go on board of a ship; to engage in; to take a share.
Embarkation, em-bärk-ā'shon, *n.* Act of embarking; that which is embarked.
Embarrass, em-ba'ras, *vt.* To involve in difficulties; to entangle; to disconcert.
Embarrassed, em-ba'rast, *p.a.* Entangled; confused; disconcerted; unable to pay.
Embarrassment, em-ba'ras-ment, *n.* Entanglement; trouble; abashment.
Embassy, em'bas-si, *n.* The mission, charge, or residence of an ambassador; an important message.
Embattle, em-bat'l, *vt.* To arrange in order of battle; to furnish with battlements.—*vi.* To be ranged in order of battle.
Embay, em-bā', *vt.* To inclose in a bay; to landlock.
Embellish, em-bel'lish, *vt.* To make beautiful; to adorn.
Embellishment, em-bel'lish-ment, *n.* Act of embellishing; that which embellishes.
Ember, em'ber, *n.* A glowing cinder; chiefly in *pl.*
Ember-days, em'bėr-dāz, *n.pl.* Days appointed for fasting, being a Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday in each of the four seasons.
Ember-week, em'bėr-wēk, *n.* A week in which ember-days fall.
Embezzle, em-bez'l, *vt.* (embezzling, embezzled). To appropriate by breach of trust.
Embezzlement, em-bez'l-ment, *n.* Act of fraudulently appropriating money, &c., intrusted to one's care. [bezzles.
Embezzler, em-bez'l-ėr, *n.* One who em-
Embitter, em-bit'ėr, *vt.* To make bitter or more bitter; to exasperate.
Emblaze, em-blāz', *vt.* To kindle, to blazon.
Emblazon, em-blā'zon, *vt.* To adorn with figures of heraldry; to sing the praises of.
Emblazoner, em-blā'zon-ėr, *n.* A blazoner.
Emblazonment, em-blā'zn-ment, *n.* Act of emblazoning; that which is emblazoned.
Emblazonry, em-blā'zn-ri, *n.* Blazonry; heraldic decoration.
Emblem, em'blem, *n.* A picture representing one thing and suggesting another; a symbol; type; device.
Emblematic, Emblematical, em-ble-mat'ik, em-ble-mat'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or comprising an emblem; symbolic.
Embodiment, em-bo'di-ment, *n.* Act of embodying; state of being embodied; that in which something is embodied; incarnation.
Embody, em-bo'di, *vt.* (embodying, embodied). To invest with a body; to form into a body (as troops), or into a system; to collect.
Embogue, em-bōg', *vi.* To discharge itself, as a river. [to; to encourage.
Embolden, em-bōld'en, *vt.* To give boldness
Embolism, em'bol-izm, *n.* Obstruction of a blood-vessel by a clot of blood.
Emboss, em-bos', *vt.* To form bosses on; to fashion in relievo or raised work.
Embossment, em-bos'ment, *n.* Act of embossing; figures in relievo; raised work.
Embouchure, em'bö-shör, *n.* A mouth or aperture, as of a river, cannon, &c.
Embowel, em-bou'el, *vt.* To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate; to imbed.
Embower, em-bou'ėr, *vt.* To inclose in or cover with a bower; to shade.
Embrace, em-brās', *vt.* (embracing, embraced). To take within the arms; to press to the bosom; to seize ardently; to include; to accept.—*vi.* To join in an embrace.—*n.* Clasp with the arms; a hug; conjugal endearment.
Embraceor, Embrasor, em-brā'sėr, *n.* One who attempts to influence a jury illegally.
Embrasure, em-brā'zhūr, *n.* An opening in a wall or parapet through which cannon are fired.
Embrocate, em'brō-kāt, *vt.* To moisten and rub, as a diseased part of the body.
Embrocation, em-brō-kā'shon, *n.* Act of embrocating; the liquid used in embrocating.
Embroider, em-broi'dėr, *vt.* To adorn with ornamental needlework or figures.
Embroidery, em-broi'de-ri, *n.* Embroidered work; variegated needlework.
Embroil, em-broil', *vt.* To confuse; to disorder; to involve in troubles; to disturb.
Embroilment, em-broil'ment, *n.* The act of embroiling; state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; disturbance.
Embryo, em'bri-ō, *n.* The first rudiments of an animal in the womb or of a plant in the seed; the first state of anything.—*a.* Pertaining to anything in its first rudiments.
Embryology, em-bri-ol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of the development of embryos.
Embryonic, em-bri-on'ik, *a.* Pertaining to an embryo, or the embryo stage.
Emend, ē-mend', *vt.* To remove faults from; to improve the text or reading of.
Emendation, ē-mend-ā'shon, *n.* Correction in a text, writing, &c.; alteration for the better.
Emendator, ē-mend'āt-ėr, *n.* One who emends. [ing to emendation.
Emendatory, ē-mend'a-to-ri, *a.* Contribut-

Emerald, e'me-rald, *n.* A precious stone, akin to the beryl, usually green; a small printing type.—*a.* Of a bright-green colour.
Emerge, ē-mėrj', *vi.* (emerging, emerged). To rise out of a fluid or other substance; to issue; to rise into view; to reappear.
Emergence, ē-mėrj'ens, *n.* Act of emerging.
Emergency, ē-mėrj'en-si, *n.* Act of emerging; unforeseen occurrence; pressing necessity.
Emergent, ē-mėrj'ent, *a.* Rising out of; issuing from; sudden; casual; pressing.
Emeritus, ē-mer'i-tus, *a.* Discharged from duty with honour on account of infirmity, age, or long service.
Emerods, e'me-rodz, *n.pl.* Hemorrhoids.
Emersion, ē-mėr'shon, *n.* Act of rising out of a fluid or other substance; reappearance of a heavenly body after eclipse, &c.
Emery, e'me-ri, *n.* A hard mineral used in cutting gems and for polishing.
Emetic, ē-met'ik, *a.* Causing vomiting.—*n.* A medicine that provokes vomiting.
Emeute, ā-mėt', *n.* A seditious commotion; a riot; a tumult.
Emigrant, em'i-grant, *a.* Emigrating; pertaining to emigration or emigrants.—*n.* One who emigrates.
Emigrate, em'i-grāt, *vi.* (emigrating, emigrated). To remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence.
Emigration, em-i-grā'shon, *n.* Act of emigrating; a body of emigrants.
Eminence, em'in-ens, *n.* A rising ground; elevation; top; distinction; fame; a title of honour given to cardinals, &c.
Eminent, em'in-ent, *a.* Exalted; high in office; distinguished; illustrious.
Eminently, em'in-ent-li, *adv.* In an eminent manner or position.
Emir, em'ėr, *n.* An independent Mohammedan chief; a descendant of Mohammed; the head of certain departments in Mohammedan countries.
Emissary, em'is-sa-ri, *n.* One sent on private business; a secret agent; a spy.
Emission, ē-mi'shon, *n.* Act of emitting, that which is emitted.
Emissive, ē-mis'iv, *a.* Sending out, emitting.
Emissory, ē-mis'o-ri, *a.* Sending out; excretory. [out; to discharge; to vent.
Emit, ē-mit', *vt.* (emitting, emitted). To send
Emmet, em'met, *n.* An ant.
Emollient, ē-mol'li-ent, *a.* Softening; making supple.—*n.* A substance which softens or allays irritation.
Emolument, ē-mol'ū-ment, *n.* Profit arising from office or employment; salary; gain.
Emotion, ē-mō'shon, *n.* Any agitation of mind; feeling.
Emotional, ē-mō'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by emotion.
Empale, em-pāl', *vt.* (empaling, empaled). To put to death by fixing on a stake.
Emperor, em'pėr-ėr, *n.* The sovereign of an empire.
Emphasis, em'fa-sis, *n.* A stress laid on a word or clause to enforce a meaning; impressiveness; weight.
Emphasize, em'fa-sīz, *vt.* (emphasizing, emphasized). To place emphasis on.
Emphatic, Emphatical, em-fat'ik, em-fat'ik-al, *a.* Characterized by emphasis; expressive; strong; energetic.
Emphatically, em-fat'ik-al-li, *adv.* With emphasis; strongly; forcibly.
Empire, em'pīr, *n.* Supreme power in governing; sway; dominion of an emperor; region over which dominion is extended.
Empiric, em-pi'rik, *n.* One whose knowledge is founded exclusively on experience; a quack; a charlatan.
Empirical, em-pi'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from experience; relying on experience without due regard to theory.
Empiricism, em-pi'ri-sizm, *n.* The methods or practice of an empiric; quackery; the doctrine that knowledge comes solely from experience.
Employ, em-ploi', *vt.* To occupy, to engage in one's service; to keep at work; to make use of.—*n.* Business; occupation; engagement.
Employee, em-ploi'ē, *n.* One who works for an employer.
Employer, em-ploi'ėr, *n.* One who employs; one who keeps men in service.
Employment, em-ploi'ment, *n.* Act of employing; office; trade profession; function.
Empoison, em-poi'zn, *vt.* To poison.
Emporium, em-pō'ri-um, *n.*; pl. **-ia** or **-iums.** A commercial centre; a warehouse or shop.
Empower, em-pou'ėr, *vt.* To give legal or moral power to; to authorize.
Empress, em'pres, *n.* The consort of an emperor; a female invested with imperial power.
Emprise, Emprize, em-prīz', *n.* Enterprise.
Empty, em'ti, *a.* Containing nothing, or nothing but air; void; unsatisfactory; unburdened; hungry; vacant of head.—*vt.* (emptying, emptied). To make empty.—*vi.* To become empty.—*n.* An empty packing-case, &c.
Empurple, em-pėr'pl, *vt.* To dye of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.
Empyreal, em-pi-rē'al or em-pi'rē-al, *a.* Formed of pure fire or light; pertaining to the highest region of heaven.
Empyrean, em-pi-rē'an, em-pi'rē-an, *a.* The highest heaven.
Emu, Emeu, ē-mū', *n.* A large Australian bird, allied to the ostrich and cassowary
Emulate, em'ū-lāt, *vt.* (emulating, emulated). To strive to equal or excel; to vie with.
Emulation, em-ū-lā'shon, *n.* Act of emulating; rivalry; envy.
Emulative, em'ū-lāt-iv, *a* Inclined to emulation; rivalling.
Emulator, em'ū-lāt-ėr, *n.* A rival; competitor
Emulous, em'ū-lus, *a.* Eager to emulate, rivalling; engaged in competition.
Emulsion, ē-mul'shon, *n.* A soft liquid remedy resembling milk; any milk-like mixture. [yielding a milk-like substance.
Emulsive, ē-muls'iv, *a.* Milk-like, softening;
Enable, en-ā'bl, *vt.* (enabling, enabled). To make able; to empower; to authorize.
Enact, en-akt', *vt.* To establish by law; to decree; to perform; to act.
Enactive, en-akt'iv, *a.* Having power to enact or establish as a law.
Enactment, en-akt'ment, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law; a decree; an act.
Enactor, en-akt'ėr, *n.* One who enacts.
Enamel, en-am'el, *n.* A substance of the nature of glass, used as a coating; that which is enamelled; a smooth glossy surface of various colours; the smooth substance on a tooth.—*vt.* (enamelling, enamelled). To lay enamel on; to paint in enamel; to form a surface like enamel; to adorn with different colours.—*vi.* To practise the art of enamelling.
Enameller, Enamellist, en-am'el-ėr, en-am'el-ist, *n.* One who enamels.
Enamour, en-am'ėr, *vt.* To inspire with love; to charm; to fill with delight.
Encage, en-kāj', *vt.* To put into or confine in a cage.
Encamp, en-kamp', *vi.* To take up position in a camp; to make a camp.—*vt.* To form into or place in a camp.
Encampment, en-kamp'ment, *n.* Act of encamping; a camp.
Encaustic, en-kąs'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the art of enamelling and to painting in colours that are fixed by burning.

Encave, en-kāv', *vt.* To put into a cave; to hide in a cave or recess.
Enceinte, äng-sangt, *n.* The rampart which surrounds a fortress; the area thus surrounded.
a. Pregnant; with child. [ceremonial.
Encenia, en-sē'ni-a, *n.pl.* A commemorative
Encephalic, en-sē-fal'ik, *a.* Belonging to the encephalon or brain.
Encephalon, en-sef'a-lon, *n.* The contents of the skull; the brain
Enchain, en-chān', *vt.* To fasten with a chain; to hold in bondage; to confine.
Enchant, en-chant', *vt.* To practise sorcery on; to charm; to enrapture; to fascinate.
Enchanted, en-chant'ed, *p.a.* Affected by sorcery; delighted beyond measure.
Enchanter, en-chant'ér, *n.* A sorcerer; one who charms or delights.
Enchanting, en-chant'ing, *p.a.* Charming; delighting; ravishing.
Enchantment, en-chant'ment, *n.* Act of enchanting; incantation; magic; overpowering influence of delight; fascination.
Enchantress, en-chant'res, *n.* A female enchanter; a sorceress.
Enchase, en-chās', *vt.* To inclose in a border; to surround with an ornamental setting; to adorn by embossed work.
Enchorial, en-kō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to or used in a country; native; demotic.
Encircle, en-sér'kl, *vt.* To inclose with a circle; to encompass; to embrace.
Enclasp, en-klasp', *vt.* To clasp; to fasten with a clasp.
Enclave, en'klāv or äng-klāv, *n.* A place surrounded entirely by the territories of another power.
Enclitic, **Enclitical**, en-klit'ik, en-klit'ikal, *a.* Said of a particle or word so united to the preceding word as to seem a part of it; throwing back the accent on the foregoing syllable.—*n.* An enclitic word.
Enclose, en-klōz', *vt.* To inclose.
Enclosure, en-klō'zhūr, *n.* Inclosure.
Encomiast, en-kō'mi-ast, *n.* One who praises another; a panegyrist.
Encomiastic, **Encomiastical**, en-kō'mi-ast'ik, en-kō'mi-ast'ik-al, *a.* Containing encomium; bestowing praise; laudatory.
Encomium, en-kō'mi-um, *n.*; *pl.* **-iums**. Panegyric; eulogy; praise.
Encompass, en-kum'pas, *vt.* To encircle; to hem in; to go or sail round.
Encore, äng-kōr'. Again; once more; a call for a repetition of a performance.—*vt.* (encoring, encored). To call for a repetition of.
Encounter, en-koun'tér, *n.* A meeting in contest; a conflict; a meeting; controversy; debate.—*vt.* To meet face to face; to meet suddenly; to strive against.—*vi.* To meet unexpectedly; to conflict.
Encourage, en-kur'āj, *vt.* (encouraging, encouraged). To give courage to; to stimulate; to embolden; to countenance.
Encouragement, en-kur'āj-ment, *n.* Act of encouraging; incentive; favour. [courages.
Encourager, en-kur'āj-ér, *n.* One who en-
Encouraging, en-kur'āj-ing, *p.a.* Furnishing ground to hope for success.
Encrimson, en-krim'zn, *vt.* To cover with a crimson colour.
Encroach, en-krōch', *vi.* To trespass on the rights and possessions of another; to intrude; to infringe: with *on* or *upon*. [croaches.
Encroacher, en-krōch'ér, *n.* One who en-
Encroachment, en-krōch-ment, *n.* Act of encroaching; invasion; inroad; that which is taken by encroaching.
Encrust, en-krust', *vt.* To cover with a crust.
Encumber, en-kum'bér, *vt.* To impede the motion of with a load; to embarrass; to load with debts or legal claims.
Encumbrance, en-kum'brans, *n.* That which encumbers; burden; hindrance; legal claims or liabilities; mortgage.
Encyclic, **Encyclical**, en-sī'klik, en-sī'kli-kal, *a.* Sent to many persons or places; circular.—*n.* A letter on some important occasion sent by the pope to the bishops.
Encyclopædia, **Encyclopedia**, en-sī'klō-pē"di-a, *n.* A collection, usually alphabetical, of articles on one or more branches of knowledge.
Encyclopædic, **Encyclopedic**, en-sī'klō-pē"dik, *a.* Pertaining to an encyclopædia; universal as regards information.
Encyclopædist, **Encyclopedist**, en-sī'klō-pēd-ist, *n.* The compiler of an encyclopædia; one whose knowledge is very wide.
End, end, *n.* The extreme point; the last part; final state; completion; close of life; death; issue; result; aim; drift.—*vt.* To bring to an end; to conclude; to destroy.—*vi.* To come to an end; to close; to cease.
Endanger, en-dān'jér, *vt.* To bring into danger; to expose to loss or injury.
Endear, en-dēr', *vt.* To make dear; to make more beloved.
Endearing, en-dēr'ing, *p.a.* Making dear or more beloved; exciting affection.
Endearment, en-dēr'ment, *n.* The act of endearing; tender affection; a caress.
Endeavor, en-dev'ér, *n.* Effort; attempt; exertion; essay; aim.—*vi.* To try; to strive; to aim.—*vt.* To try to effect; to strive after.
Endemic, **Endemical**, en-dem'ik, en-dem'ik-al, *a.* Peculiar to a people or region, as a disease.—*n.* A disease of endemic nature.
Ending, end'ing, *n.* Termination.
Endive, en'div, *n.* A plant allied to chicory; garden succory. [ing; infinite; incessant.
Endless, end'les, *a.* Without end; everlast-
Endlessly, end'les-li, *adv.* Incessantly.
Endlong, end'long, *adv.* With the end forward; lengthwise.
Endogen, en'dō-jen, *n.* A plant whose stem grows by additions developed from the inside, as palms and grasses.
Endogenous, en-doj'e-nus, *a.* Pertaining to endogens; developing from within.
Endorse, en-dors', *vt.* (endorsing, endorsed). To write on the back of, as one's name on a bill; to assign by endorsement; to ratify.
Endorsement, en-dors'ment, *n.* The act of endorsing; a docket; signature of one who endorses; sanction or approval.
Endoskeleton, en'dō-skel-e-ton, *n.* The internal bony structure of animals.
Endosmose, en'dos-mōs, *n.* The transmission of fluids or gases through porous partitions from the exterior to the interior.
Endow, en-dou', *vt.* To settle a dower on; to enrich or furnish, as with any gift, quality, or faculty; to indue; to invest.
Endowment, en-dou'ment, *n.* Act of endowing; revenue permanently appropriated to any object; natural capacity. [dured.
Endurable, en-dūr'a-bl, *a.* That can be en-
Endurance, en-dūr'ans, *n.* State of enduring; continuance; patience; fortitude.
Endure, en-dūr', *vi.* (enduring, endured). To continue in the same state; to last; to abide; to submit.—*vt.* To sustain; to bear; to undergo; to tolerate. [permanent.
Enduring, en-dūr'ing, *p.a.* Lasting long;
Endwise, end'wīz, *adv.* In an upright position; with the end forward.
Enema, en'e-ma, *n.* A liquid or gaseous medicine injected into the rectum; a clyster.
Enemy, en'e-mi, *n.* One who is unfriendly; an antagonist; a hostile army.
Energetic, **Energetical**, en-ér-jet'ik, en-ér-jet'ik-al, *a.* Acting with energy; forcible; potent; active; vigorous.

Energetically, en-ėr-jet'ik-al-li, *adv.* With energy and effect.
Energize, en'ėr-jīz, *vi.* (energizing, energized). To act with energy.—*vt.* To give energy to.
Energy, en'ėr-ji, *n.* Inherent power to operate or act; power exerted; force; vigour; strength of expression; emphasis.
Enervate, en'ėr-vāt or ē-nėr'vāt, *vt.* (enervating, enervated). To deprive of strength or force; to unnerve; to debilitate.
Enervation, en-ėr-vā'shon, *n.* Act of enervating; state of being enervated; effeminacy.
Enfeeble, en-fē'bl, *vt.* (enfeebling, enfeebled). To make feeble; to weaken.
Enfeeblement, en-fē'bl-ment, *n.* The act of weakening; enervation. [an estate
Enfeoff, en-fef', *vt.* To invest with the fee of
Enfeoffment, en-fef'ment, *n.* Act of enfeoffing; the instrument or deed by which one is enfeoffed; the property or estate thus given.
Enfilade, en-fi-lād, *vt.* (enfilading, enfiladed). To rake with shot through the whole length of a line or work; to fire in the flank of.—*n.* A firing in such a manner; the line of fire.
Enforce, en-fōrs', *vt.* To urge with energy; to impress on the mind; to compel; to put in execution.
Enforceable, Enforcible, en-fōrs'a-bl, en-fōrs'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being enforced.
Enforcement, en-fōrs'ment, *n.* Act of enforcing; compulsion; a giving of force or effect to; a putting in execution, as law.
Enfranchise, en-fran'chīz, *vt.* (enfranchising, enfranchised). To set free; to admit to the privileges of a citizen; to endow with the franchise.
Enfranchisement, en-fran'chīz-ment, *n.* Act of enfranchising; state of being enfranchised.
Engage, en-gāj', *vt.* (engaging, engaged). To bind by pledge or contract; to attach; to attract; to attack.—*vi.* To bind one's self; to embark on any business; to begin to fight.
Engaged, en-gājd', *p.a.* Pledged; affianced; attached to a wall (said of a column).
Engagement, en-gāj'ment, *n.* Act of engaging; obligation; betrothal; avocation; business; conflict; battle. [tive; pleasing.
Engaging, en-gāj'ing, *p.a.* Winning; attrac-
Engender, en-jen'der, *vt.* To breed; to beget; to occasion.—*vi.* To be caused or produced.
Engine, en'jin, *n.* Any instrument in some degree complicated; a machine to drive machinery, to propel vessels, railway trains, &c. *vt.* (engining, engined). To furnish with an engine or engines.
Engineer, en-ji-nēr', *n.* One who constructs or manages engines; one who plans works for offence or defence; one who constructs roads, railways, &c.—*vt.* To direct the making of in the capacity of engineer.
Engineering, en-ji-nēr'ing, *n.* The art or business of an engineer.
Engird, en-gėrd', *vt.* To gird round; to encircle.
English, ing'glish, *a.* Belonging to England, or to its inhabitants.—*n.* The people or language of England.—*vt.* To translate into English.
Englishry, ing'glish-ri, *n.* A population of English descent; the persons of English descent in Ireland.
Engraft, en-grāft', *vt.* To ingraft.
Engrail, en-grāl', *vt.* To notch; to indent; to jag at the edges.
Engrain, en-grān', *vt.* To dye with grain; to dye deep; to paint in imitation of wood.
Engrave, en-grāv', *vt.* (engraving, engraved). To cut figures on with a burin; to represent by incisions; to imprint; to impress deeply.
Engraver, en-grāv'ėr, *n.* One who engraves; a cutter of figures on metal, wood, &c.
Engraving, en-grāv'ing, *n.* Act or art of engraving; an engraved plate; an impression from an engraved plate.
Engross, en-grōs', *vt.* To take up the whole of; to occupy, engage; to write a correct copy in legible characters; to take in undue quantities or degrees.—*vi.* To be employed in making fair copies of writings.
Engrosser, en-grōs'ėr, *n.* One who engrosses.
Engrossment, en-grōs'ment, *n.* Act of engrossing; state of being engrossed; exorbitant acquisition; copy of a deed in clear writing.
Engulf, en-gulf', *vt.* To ingulf; to swallow up.
Enhance, en-hans'. *vt.* (enhancing, enhanced). To raise to a higher point; to increase; to aggravate.—*v* To grow larger.
Enhancement, en-hans'ment, *n.* Act of enhancing; rise; augmentation.
Enigma, ē-nig'ma, *n.* An obscure statement or question; riddle; anything inexplicable.
Enigmatic, Enigmatical, ē-nig-mat'ik, ē-nig-mat'ik-al, *a.* Relating to or containing an enigma; obscure; ambiguous.
Enigmatist, ē-nig'mat-ist, *n.* A maker of or dealer in enigmas.
Enjoin, en-join', *vt.* To order with urgency; to admonish; to prescribe.
Enjoy, en-joi', *vt.* To feel gladness in; to have, use, or perceive with pleasure. [enjoyed.
Enjoyable, en-joi'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being
Enjoyment, en-joi'ment, *n.* State of enjoying; pleasure; satisfaction; fruition.
Enkindle, en-kin'dl, *vt.* To kindle.
Enlarge, en-lārj', *vt.* (enlarging, enlarged). To make large or larger; to set free.—*vi.* To grow large or larger; to expatiate.
Enlarged, en-lārjd', *p.a.* Not narrow nor confined; broad; comprehensive; liberal.
Enlargement, en-lārj'ment, *n.* Act of enlarging; state of being enlarged; expansion; release; addition.
Enlighten, en-līt'en, *vt.* To make clear; to enable to see more clearly; to instruct.
Enlightened, en-līt'end, *p.a.* Instructed; informed; unprejudiced.
Enlightener, en-līt'en-ėr, *n.* One who or that which enlightens or illuminates.
Enlightenment, en-līt'en-ment, *n.* Act of enlightening; state of being enlightened.
Enlist, en-list', *vt.* To enter on a list; to engage in public service, especially military; to engage the services of.—*vi.* To engage voluntarily in public service; to enter heartily into a cause.
Enlistment, en-list'ment, *n.* Act of enlisting; voluntary engagement to serve as a soldier or sailor.
Enliven, en-līv'en, *vt.* To give life or vivacity to; to gladden; to invigorate.
Enlivener, en-līv'en-ėr, *n.* One who or that which enlivens or animates.
Enmity, en'mi-ti, *n.* Quality of being an enemy; hostility; ill-will; opposition.
Ennoble, en-nō'bl, *vt.* (ennobling, ennobled). To make noble; to exalt; to dignify.
Ennui, än-nwē, *n.* Dulness of spirit; weariness; listlessness; tedium.
Enormity, ē-nor'mi-ti, *n.* State or quality of being enormous; depravity; atrocity.
Enormous, ē-nor'mus, *a.* Great beyond the common measure; huge; outrageous.
Enormously, ē-nor'mus-li, *adv.* Excessively.
Enough, ē-nuf', *a.* That satisfies desire; that may answer the purpose.—*n.* A sufficiency; that which is equal to the powers or abilities. *adv.* Sufficiently; tolerably.
Enounce, ē-nouns', *vt.* To declare; to state.
Enow, ē-nou'. An old form of *enough*.
Enrage, en-rāj', *vt.* To excite rage in; to incense.
Enrapture, en-rap'tūr, *vt.* To transport with rapture; to delight beyond measure.

Enrich, en-rich', *vt.* To make rich; to fertilize; to supply with an abundance of anything desirable; to adorn.
Enrichment, en-rich'ment, *n.* Act of enriching; something that enriches.
Enrobe, en-rōb', *vt.* To attire.
Enroll, Enrol, en-rōl', *vt.* To write in a roll or register; to record.
Enrollment, en-rōl'ment, *n.* Act of enrolling; a register; a record.
Ens, enz, *n.*; pl. **Entia**, en'shi-a. Entity.
Ensample, en-sam'pl, *n.* An example.
Ensanguine, en-sang'gwin, *vt.* To stain or cover with blood; to smear with gore.
Ensconce, en-skons', *vt.* To cover, as with a sconce; to protect; to hide.
Ensemble, ong-säm-bl, *n.* All parts of a thing considered together; general effect.
Enshrine, en-shrīn', *vt.* To inclose in a shrine or chest; to cherish.
Enshroud, en-shroud', *vt.* To cover with a shroud; to envelop.
Ensiform, en'si-form, *a.* Sword-shaped.
Ensign, en'sīn, *n.* A mark of distinction; the flag of a company of soldiers or a vessel; the lowest commissioned officer.
Ensigncy, Ensignship, en'sīn-si, en'sīn-ship, *n.* Rank or commission of an ensign.
Ensilage, en'sil-āj, *n.* A mode of storing green fodder, vegetables, &c., by burying in pits or silos.
Enslave, en-slāv', *vt.* (enslaving, enslaved). To reduce to slavery; to overpower.
Enslavement, en-slāv'ment, *n.* Act of enslaving; slavery; servitude.
Enslaver, en-slāv'ėr, *n.* One who enslaves.
Ensnare, en-snār', *vt.* To entrap; to insnare.
Ensue, en-sū', *vi.* (ensuing, ensued). To follow as a consequence; to succeed.
Ensure, en-shōr', *vt.* To make sure.
Entablature, en-tab'la-tūr, *n.* That part of a structure which lies upon the capitals of columns.
Entail, en-tāl', *vt.* To cut off an estate from the heirs general; to settle, as the descent of lands by gift to a man and to certain heirs; to devolve as a consequence or of necessity.—*n.* The act of entailing; an estate entailed; rule of descent settled for an estate.
Entailment, en-tāl'ment, *n.* Act of entailing; state of being entailed.
Entangle, en-tang'gl, *vt.* To knit or interweave confusedly; to involve; to hamper.
Entanglement, en-tang'gl-ment, *n.* Act of entangling; state of being entangled.
Enter, en'tėr, *vt.* To go or come into; to begin; to set down in writing; to register; to take possession of.—*vi.* To go or come in; begin; engage in; be an ingredient in.
Enteric, en-ter'ik, *a.* Belonging to the intestines.—*Enteric fever*, same as *Typhoid Fever*.
Enterprise, en'tėr-prīz, *n.* That which is undertaken; a bold or hazardous attempt; adventurous spirit; hardihood.—*vt.* To undertake. [prompt to attempt; venturesome.
Enterprising, en'tėr-prīz-ing, *a.* Bold or
Entertain, en-tėr-tān', *vt.* To receive as a guest; to cherish; to treat with conversation; to please; to admit, with a view to consider. *vi.* To give entertainments.
Entertaining, en-tėr-tān'ing, *p.a.* Pleasing; amusing; diverting.
Entertainment, en-tėr-tān'ment, *n.* Act of entertaining; hospitable treatment; a festival; amusement.
Enthrall, Enthral, en-thrał', *vt.* To reduce to the condition of a thrall; to enslave.
Enthrone, en-thrōn', *vt.* (enthroning, enthroned). To place on a throne.
Enthusiasm, en-thū'zi-azm, *n.* An ecstasy of mind, as if from divine or spiritual influence; ardent zeal; elevation of fancy.
Enthusiast, en-thū'zi-ast, *n.* One possessed of enthusiasm; a person of ardent zeal; one of elevated fancy.
Enthusiastic, en-thū'zi-as"tik, *a.* Filled with enthusiasm; ardent; devoted; visionary.
Enthusiastically, en-thū'zi-as"tik-al-li, *adv.* With enthusiasm.
Entice, en-tīs', *vt.* (enticing, enticed). To draw on, by exciting hope or desire; to allure.
Enticement, en-tīs'ment, *n.* Act or means of enticing; blandishment; wile.
Enticing, en-tīs'ing, *p.a.* Having the qualities that entice; fascinating.
Enticingly, en-tīs'ing-li, *adv.* Charmingly.
Entire, en-tīr', *a.* Whole; unshared; complete; sincere; hearty; in full strength.
Entirely, en-tīr'li, *adv.* Wholly; fully.
Entitle, en-tī'tl, *vt.* (entitling, entitled). To give a title to; to style; to characterize; to give a claim to; to qualify.
Entity, en'ti-ti, *n.* Being; essence; existence.
Entomb, en-tōm', *vt.* To deposit in a tomb; to bury; to inter.
Entombment, en-tōm'ment, *n.* Burial.
Entomologist, en-to-mol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in the science of insects.
Entomology, en-to-mol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of zoology which treats of the structure, habits, and classification of insects.
Entozoon, en-to-zō'on, *n.*; pl. **-zoa**. An intestinal worm; an animal living in some part of another animal.
Entrail, en'trāl, *n.* One of the intestines: generally in *pl.*; the bowels.
Entrain, en-trān', *vt.* To put on board a railway train.—*vi.* To take places in a train.
Entrance, en'trans, *n.* Act or power of entering into a place; the door or avenue by which a place may be entered; beginning; act of taking possession.
Entrance, en-trans', *vt.* To put in a trance or ecstasy; to enrapture; to transport.
Entrant, en'trant, *n.* One who enters.
Entrap, en-trap', *vt.* To catch in a trap; to inveigle; to decoy.
Entreat, en-trēt', *vt.* To beg earnestly; to beseech; to supplicate.—*vi.* To make an earnest request; to pray. [treating manner.
Entreatingly, en-trēt'ing-li, *adv.* In an en-
Entreaty, en-trēt'i, *n.* Urgent prayer; earnest petition; solicitation.
Entrée, äng-trā, *n.* Freedom of access; a dish served at table.
Entremets, äng-tr-mā, *n.* A side-dish or minor dish at table, as an omelet, a jelly, &c.
Entrench, en-trensh', *vt.* Same as *Intrench*.
Entresol, en'tėr-sol or äng-tr-sol, *n.* A low story between the ground story and one of greater height above.
Entry, en'tri, *n.* Act of entering; entrance; the passage by which persons enter a house; act of taking possession of lands, &c.; act of committing to writing.
Entwine, en-twīn', *vt.* To twine; to twist round; to intwine.
Entwist, en-twist', *vt.* To twist round.
Enumerate, ē-nū'me-rāt, *vt.* (enumerating, enumerated). To count number by number; to reckon or mention a number of things, each separately.
Enumeration, ē-nū'me-rā"shon, *n.* Act of enumerating; detailed account; a summing up.
Enunciate, ē-nun'si-āt, *vt.* (enunciating, enunciated). To utter; to pronounce; to proclaim.
Enunciation, ē-nun'si-ā"shon, *n.* Act or manner of enunciating; expression; declaration; public attestation.
Enunciatory, ē-nun'si-a-to-ri, *a.* Containing enunciation; declarative.
Envelop, en-vel'op, *vt.* To cover by wrapping or folding; to lie around and conceal.

Envelope, en'vel-ōp, *n.* That which infolds; a wrapper; a covering for a letter, &c.; an investing integument.
Envelopment, en-vel'op-ment, *n.* The act of enveloping; that which envelops.
Envenom, en-ven'om, *vt.* To poison; to taint with malice; to exasperate.
Enviable, en'vi-a-bl, *a.* Exciting or capable of exciting envy.
Envious, en'vi-us, *a.* Feeling or harbouring envy; tinctured with or excited by envy.
Environ, en-vī'ron, *vt.* To encompass; to encircle; to besiege; to invest.
Environment, en-vī'ron-ment, *n.* Act of environing; state of being environed; that which environs; conditions under which one lives. [vicinity.
Environs, en'vi-rons, *n.pl.* Neighbourhood;
Envisage, en-viz'āj, *vt.* To look in the face of; to apprehend directly or by intuition.
Envoy, en'voi, *n.* One sent on a mission; a person next in rank to an ambassador, deputed to transact business with a foreign power.
Envy, en'vi, *n.* Pain or discontent excited by another's superiority or success; malice; object of envy.—*vt.* (envying, envied). To feel envy towards or on account of; to begrudge. *vi.* To be affected with envy.
Enwrap, en-rap', *vt.* To envelop; to inwrap.
Eocene, ē'ō-sēn, *a.* and *n.* A term applied to the series of strata at the base of the tertiary formations.
Eolian, Eolic. *See* ÆOLIAN.
Eolithic, ē-ō-lith'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the early part of the palæolithic period.
Eozoic, ē-ō-zō'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the oldest fossiliferous rocks.
Epact, ē'pakt, *n.* Days forming the excess of the solar over the lunar year; the moon's age at the end of the year.
Epaulet, Epaulette, e'pạl-et, *n.* A shoulder knot; a badge worn on the shoulder by military men or naval officers.
Epergne, e-pārn', *n.* An ornamental stand for the centre of a table.
Ephemera, e-fem'e-ra, *n.*; pl. **-ræ.** A fly that lives one day only; a short-lived insect.
Ephemeral, e-fem'e-ral, *a.* Continuing one day only; short-lived; fleeting.
Ephemeris, e-fem'e-ris, *n.*; pl. **Ephemerides**, e-fe-me'ri-dēz. A diary; an astronomical almanac; periodical literature.
Ephod, e'fod, *n.* A vestment worn by the Jewish high-priest.
Epic, ep'ik, *a.* Composed in a lofty narrative style; heroic.—*n.* A poem of elevated character, describing the exploits of heroes.
Epicarp, ep'i-kārp, *n.* The outer skin of fruits.
Epicure, ep'i-kūr, *n.* One devoted to sensual enjoyments; a voluptuary.
Epicurean, ep'i-kū-rē''an, *a.* Luxurious; given to luxury.—*n.* A follower of Epicurus; a luxurious eater; an epicure.
Epicurism, ep'i-kūr-izm, *n.* The doctrines or practices of an epicure.
Epicycle, ep'i-sī-kl, *n.* A little circle whose centre moves round in the circumference of a greater circle.
Epideictic, Epideictical, ep-i-dīk'tik, ep-i-dīk'ti-kal, *a.* Serving to display; having a rhetorical character; demonstrative.
Epidemic, Epidemical, ep-i-dem'ik, ep-i-dem'ik-al, *a.* Affecting a whole community, as a disease; prevalent.—**Epidemic**, ep-i-dem'ik, *n.* A disease which attacks many people at the same period.
Epidermis, ep-i-dėr'mis, *n.* The cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; the exterior coating of the leaf or stem of a plant.
Epiglottis, ep-i-glot'is, *n.* The cartilage at the root of the tongue that covers the glottis during the act of swallowing.
Epigram, ep'i-gram, *n.* A short poem, usually keenly satirical; a pointed or antithetical saying.
Epigrammatic, Epigrammatical, ep'i-gram-mat''ik, ep'i-gram-mat''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to epigrams; like an epigram; pointed.
Epigrammatist, ep-i-gram'mat-ist, *n.* One who composes or deals in epigrams.
Epigraph, ep'i-graf, *n.* An inscription; quotation; motto.
Epilepsy, ep'i-lep-si, *n.* The falling-sickness; a disease characterized by spasms and loss of sense.
Epileptic, ep-i-lep'tik, *a.* Pertaining to epilepsy.—*n.* One affected with epilepsy.
Epilogue, ep'i-log, *n.* A speech or short poem spoken by an actor at the end of a play.
Epiphany, ē-pif'a-ni, *n.* A church festival on 6th January, celebrating the manifestation of Christ to the wise men of the East.
Epiphyte, ep'i-fīt, *n.* A plant growing upon another plant, but not nourished by it.
Episcopacy, ē-pis'kō-pa-si, *n.* Ecclesiastical government by bishops; the collective body of bishops.
Episcopal, ē-pis'kō-pal, *a.* Belonging to or vested in bishops.
Episcopalian, ē-pis'kō-pā''li-an, *a.* Pertaining to bishops, or government by bishops. *n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church.
Episcopalianism, ē-pis'kō-pā''li-an-izm, *n.* The system of episcopal government.
Episcopate, ē-pis'kō-pāt, *n.* A bishopric; the collective body of bishops.
Episode, ep'i-sōd, *n.* A separate story introduced to give greater variety to the events related in a poem, &c.; an incident.
Episodic, Episodical, ep-i-sod'ik, ep-i-sod'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an episode; contained in an episode.
Epistle, ē-pis'l, *n.* A writing communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter.
Epistolary, ē-pis'tō-la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to epistles; suitable to correspondence.
Epitaph, ep'i-taf, *n.* That which is written on a tomb; an inscription, or a composition, in honour of the dead.
Epithalamium, ep'i-tha-lā'mi-um, *n.*; pl. **-iums** or **-ia.** A nuptial song or poem.
Epithet, ep'i-thet, *n.* Any word implying a quality attached to a person or thing.
Epitome, e-pit'o-mi, *n.* A brief summary; abridgment; compendium.
Epitomist, Epitomizer, e-pit'o-mist, e-pit'o-mi-zėr, *n.* The writer of an epitome.
Epitomize, e-pit'om-īz, *vt.* To make an epitome of; to abstract; to condense.
Epoch, ē'pok, *n.* A fixed point of time, from which years are numbered; period; era; date.
Epode, ep'ōd, *n.* The third and last part of an ode, succeeding the antistrophe; a lyric in which a verse is followed by a shorter verse.
Eponym, ep'o-nim, *n.* A name of a place or people derived from that of a person.
Epopee, e-po-pē', *n.* An epic poem; the subject of an epic poem.
Epsom-salt, ep'sum-salt, *n.* The sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic.
Equability, ē-kwa-bil'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being equable.
Equable, ē'kwa-bl, *a.* Uniform; even; steady.
Equably, ē'kwa-bli, *adv.* In an equable or uniform manner.
Equal, ē'kwal, *a.* The same in extent, number, degree, rank, &c.; same in qualities; uniform; proportionate; adequate; just.—*n.* One not inferior or superior to another.—*vt.* (equalling, equalled). To make equal to; to become or be equal to.
Equality, ē-kwal'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being equal; likeness; evenness; plainness.

Equalization, ē'kwal-iz-ā"shon, *n.* Act of equalizing; state of being equalized.
Equalize, ē'kwal-īz, *vt.* (equalizing, equalized). To make equal, even, or uniform.
Equally, ē'kwal-li, *adv.* In an equal manner; alike; impartially.
Equanimity, ē-kwa-nim'i-ti or ek-, *n.* Evenness of mind; steadiness of temper.
Equate, ē-kwāt', *vt.* (equating, equated). To make equal; to reduce to an equation; to reduce to mean time or motion.
Equation, ē-kwā'shon, *n.* The act of equating; an expression asserting the equality of two quantities; a quantity to be taken into account in order to give a true result.
Equator, ē-kwā'tėr, *n.* The great circle of our globe which divides it into the northern and southern hemispheres; a circle in the heavens coinciding with the plane of the earth's equator.
Equatorial, ē-kwa-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.—*n.* An astronomical instrument.
Equery, Equerry, e'kwe-ri or ē-kwe'ri, *n.* An officer of princes or nobles who has the care of their horses.
Equestrian, ē-kwes'tri-an, *a.* Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; on horseback; skilled in horsemanship.—*n.* A horseman.
Equiangular, ē-kwi-ang'gū-lėr or ek-, *a.* Consisting of or having equal angles.
Equidistant, ē-kwi-dis'tant or ek-, *a.* Being at an equal distance from.
Equilateral, ē-kwi-lat'ėr-al or ek-, *a.* Having all the sides equal.
Equilibrist, ē-kwil'i-brist or ek-, *n.* One who keeps his balance in unnatural positions.
Equilibrium, ē-kwi-li'bri-um or ek-, *n.* State of rest produced by the counteraction of forces; balance.
Equimultiple, ē-kwi-mul'ti-pl or ek-, *a.* Multiplied by the same number or quantity. *n.* Any number or quantity multiplied by the same number or quantity as another.
Equine, ē-kwīn', *a.* Pertaining to a horse; denoting the horse kind.
Equinoctial, ē-kwi-nok'shal or ek-, *a.* Pertaining to the equinoxes.—*n.* The celestial equator: when the sun is on it, the days and nights are of equal length.
Equinox, ē'kwi-noks or ek', *n.* The time when the day and night are of equal length, about 21st March and 23rd September.
Equip, ē-kwip', *vt.* (equipping, equipped). To fit out or furnish, as for war; to dress; to array.
Equipage, ek'wi-pāj, *n.* An equipment; retinue; carriage of state and attendants; accoutrements.
Equipment, ē-kwip'ment, *n.* Act of equipping; habiliments; warlike apparatus; necessary adjuncts. [weight or force; equilibrium.
Equipoise, ē'kwi-poiz or ek', *n.* Equality of
Equipollence, Equipollency, ē-kwi-pol'lens, ē-kwi-pol'len-si or ek-, *n.* Equality of power or force.
Equipollent, ē-kwi-pol'lent or ek-, *a.* Having equal power; equivalent.
Equiponderance, ē-kwi-pon'dėr-ans or ek-, *n.* Equality of weight; equipoise.
Equiponderant, ē-kwi-pon'dėr-ant or ek-, *a.* Being of the same weight.
Equitable, ek'wit-a-bl, *a.* Distributing equal justice; just; upright; impartial.
Equitably, ek'wit-a-bli, *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially.
Equity, ek'wi-ti, *n.* The giving to each man his due; impartiality; uprightness; a system of supplemental law founded upon precedents and established principles.
Equivalence, ē-kwiv'a-lens or ek-, *n.* State of beng equivalent; equality of value.
Equivalent, ē-kwiv'a-lent or ek-, *a.* Equal in excellence, worth, or weight; of the same import or meaning.—*n.* That which is equal in value, &c.; compensation.
Equivocal, ē-kwiv'ō-kal, *a.* Capable of a double interpretation; doubtful.
Equivocate, ē-kwiv'ō-kāt, *vi.* To use ambiguous expressions to mislead; to quibble.
Equivocation, ē-kwiv'ō-kā"shon, *n.* Act of equivocating; ambiguity. [equivocates.
Equivocator, ē-kwiv'ō-kāt-ėr, *n.* One who
Equivoke, Equivoque, ē'kwi-vōk, *n.* An ambiguous term; equivocation.
Era, ē'ra, *n.* A fixed point of time, from which years are counted; epoch; age.
Eradicate, ē-rad'i-kāt, *vt.* To root out; to destroy; to exterminate.
Eradication, ē-rad'i-kā"shon, *n.* Act of eradicating; total destruction.
Erase, ē-rās', *vt.* (erasing, erased). To scrape out; to efface; to expunge. [obliteration.
Erasement, ē-rās'ment, *n.* A rubbing out;
Eraser, ē-rās'ėr, *n.* One who erases; an appliance to erase writing, &c.
Erastian, ē-ras'ti-an, *n.* A follower of Thomas Erastus, a 16th-century German, who maintained that the church is dependent on the state for its government and discipline.—*a.* Relating to the Erastians or their principles.
Erastianism, ē-ras'ti-an-izm, *n.* The principles of the Erastians.
Erasure, ē-rā'zhūr, *n.* Act of erasing; obliteration. [than.
Ere, ār, *adv., conj.*, and *prep.* Before; sooner
Erect, ē-rekt', *a.* Upright; bold; undismayed. *vt.* To raise and set upright; to build; to found; to cheer. [erects.
Erecter, Erector, ē-rekt'ėr, *n.* One who
Erectile, ē-rekt'il, *a.* That may be erected.
Erection, ē-rek'shon, *n.* Act of erecting; formation; anything erected; structure.
Erelong, ār'long, *adv.* Before long.
Eremite, e'rē-mīt, *n.* One who lives in a desert or wilderness; a hermit.
Erenow, ār'nou, *adv.* Before this time.
Ergo, ėr'gō, *adv.* Therefore.
Ergot, ėr'got, *n.* A disease of rye and other grasses; this diseased growth, used in medicine.
Ermine, ėr'mīn, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind, a native of N. Europe and America, valued for its white fur; the fur of the ermine.
Erode, ē-rōd', *vt.* (eroding, eroded). To gnaw off or away; to corrode.
Erosion, ē-rō'zhon, *n.* Act of eroding; state of being eaten away; corrosion.
Erotic, ē-rot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or prompted by love; treating of love.
Err, er, *vi.* To wander; to stray; to depart from rectitude; to blunder.
Errand, e'rand, *n.* A message; mandate; business to be transacted by a messenger.
Errant, e'rant, *a.* Roving; wandering about in search of adventures.
Errantry, e'rant-ri, *n.* A wandering state; a roving or rambling; the employment of a knight-errant. [eccentric.
Erratic, e-rat'ik, *a.* Wandering; irregular;
Erratum, e-rā'tum, *n.*; pl. **-ata**. An error or mistake in writing or printing.
Erroneous, e-rō'nē-us, *a.* Characterized by or containing error; wrong; mistaken.
Error, e'rėr, *n.* A deviation from truth or what is right; a mistake; a blunder; fault; offence. [lands of Scotland; Gaelic.
Erse, ėrs, *n.* The Celtic language of the High-
Erst, ėrst, *adv.* At first; long ago; hitherto.
Erubescence, e-rū-bes'ens, *n.* A becoming red; redness; a blushing.
Erubescent, e-rū-bes'ent, *a.* Red; blushing.
Eructate, ē-rukt'āt, *vt.* To belch up; to eject from the stomach, as wind. Also **Eruct**.
Eructation, ē-ruk-tā'shon, *n.* Act of belching; a belch; a violent bursting forth or ejection of matter from the earth.

Erudite, e'rū-dīt, *a.* Fully instructed; deeply read; learned.
Erudition, e-rū-di'shon, *n.* Learning; knowledge gained by study; scholarship. [action.
Erupt, ē-rupt', *vt.* To throw out by volcanic
Eruption, ē-rup'shon, *n.* A breaking forth; a violent emission; a sudden hostile excursion; a breaking out of pimples, pustules, &c.
Eruptive, ē-rupt'iv, *a.* Bursting out or forth; produced by eruption.
Erysipelas, e-ri-si'pe-las, *n.* A disease accompanied by fever and an eruption of a fiery acrid humour, chiefly on the face.
Escalade, es-ka-lād', *n.* The assault of a fortress by scaling the walls.—*vt.* To scale; to mount and pass or enter by means of ladders.
Escallop, es-kol'lop, *n.* A bivalve shell; a scallop. [ture; a freak; a mad prank.
Escapade, es-ka-pād', *n.* A runaway adven-
Escape, es-kāp', *vt.* (escaping, escaped). To get out of the way of; to pass without harm; to pass unobserved; to avoid.—*vi.* To be free; to avoid; to regain one's liberty.—*n.* Flight, to shun danger; an evasion of legal restraint or custody.
Escapement, es-kāp'ment, *n.* Means of escaping; that part of a time-piece by which the circular motion of the wheels is converted into a vibrating one.
Escarp, es-kärp', *vt.* To form into a scarp; to make to slope suddenly.—*n.* A sudden slope.
Escarpment, es-kärp'ment, *n.* A steep declivity; ground cut away nearly vertically.
Eschatology, es-ka-tol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of the last or final things, as death.
Escheat, es-chēt', *n.* The reversion of property to the original proprietor, or to the state, through failure of heirs or by forfeiture; the property itself.—*vi.* To revert, as land.—*vt.* To cause to be an escheat; to forfeit.
Eschew, es-chö', *vt.* To shun; to avoid.
Escort, es'kort, *n.* A guard attending an officer or baggage, &c.; persons attending as a mark of honour.—*vt.* es-kort'. To attend and guard.
Escritoire, es-kri-twär', *n.* A chest of drawers with appliances for writing; a writing-desk.
Esculent, es'kū-lent, *a.* Eatable; that may be used by man for food.—*n.* An edible.
Escutcheon, es-kuch'on, *n.* A shield; the shield on which a coat of arms is represented.
Esophagus, ē-sof'a-gus, *n.* Œsophagus.
Esoteric, es-ō-te'rik, *a.* Taught to a select few; private; select.
Espalier, es-pa'li-ėr, *n.* A trellis-work or lattice-work on which to train fruit-trees and shrubs; a tree or row of trees so trained.
Esparto, es-pär'tō, *n.* A grass found in S. Spain and N. Africa, extensively exported for the manufacture of paper, matting, &c.
Especial, es-pe'shal, *a.* Distinct; chief; special.
Especially, es-pe'shal-li, *adv.* In an uncommon degree; specially.
Espial, es-pī'al, *n.* Act of espying.
Espionage, es'pi-on-āj, *n.* Practice or employment of spies; practice of watching others without being suspected.
Esplanade, es-pla-nād', *n.* An open space between the glacis of a citadel and the houses of the town; any level space near a town for walks or drives; a terrace by the sea-side.
Espousal, es-pouz'al, *n.* Betrothal; nuptials: in this sense generally in *pl.*; the adopting of a cause.
Espouse, es-pouz', *vt.* (espousing, espoused). To give or take in marriage; to betroth; to wed; to embrace or adopt; to uphold.
Espouser, es-pouz'ėr, *n.* One who espouses.
Esprit, es-prē, *n.* Soul; spirit; mind; wit.
Espy, es-pī', *vt.* (espying, espied). To see at a distance; to descry; to discover.
Esquire, es-kwīr', *n.* A shield-bearer; a title of dignity next to a knight; a title of courtesy. *vt.* To attend; to await on.
Essay, es-sā', *vt.* To try; to make experiment of.—*n.* es'sā. An endeavour or experiment; a literary composition to prove or illustrate a particular subject; a short treatise. [essays.
Essayist, es'sā-ist, *n.* A writer of an essay or
Essence, es'sens, *n.* The nature, substance, or being of anything; predominant qualities of a plant or drug; an extract; perfume; fundamental doctrines, facts, &c., of a statement, &c.—*vt.* To perfume; to scent.
Essential, es-sen'shal, *a.* Relating to or containing the essence; necessary to the existence of; indispensable; highly rectified; volatile; diffusible (oils).—*n.* Something necessary; the chief point; constituent principle.
Essentiality, es-sen'shi-al''i-ti, *n.* The quality of being essential.
Establish, es-tab'lish, *vt.* To make stable; to found permanently; to institute; to enact; to sanction; to confirm; to make good.
Established, es-tab'lisht, *p.a.* Ratified; confirmed; set up and supported by the state.
Establishment, es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* Act of establishing; state of being established; confirmation; sanction; that which is established; a civil or military force or organization; form of doctrine and church government established under state control; place of residence or business; the number of men in a regiment, &c. [an express of any kind.
Estafette, es-ta-fet', *n.* A military courier;
Estate, es-tāt', *n.* State; condition; rank; landed property; possessions; an order or class of men in the body politic.
Esteem, es-tēm', *vt.* To set a value on; to regard with respect; to prize.—*n.* Judgment of merit or demerit; estimation; great regard.
Esthete, Esthetic, &c. *See* ÆSTHETE, &c.
Estimable, es'tim-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being estimated; worthy of esteem or respect.
Estimate, es'tim-āt, *vt.* (estimating, estimated). To form an opinion regarding; to calculate; to appraise; to esteem.—*n.* Valuation; calculation of probable cost.
Estimation, es-tim-ā'shon, *n.* Act of estimating; valuation; opinion; esteem.
Estop, es-top', *vt.* To bar or debar; in *law*, to impede or bar by one's own act.
Estoppel, es-top'el, *n.* In *law*, a stop; a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act.
Estovers, es-tō'vėrz, *n.pl.* The right of taking wood from an estate for fuel, fences, &c.
Estrange, es-trānj', *vt.* (estranging, estranged). To alienate, as the affections.
Estrangement, es-trānj'ment, *n.* Alienation of affection or friendship. [straying.
Estray, es-trā', *n.* A domestic animal found
Estreat, es-trēt', *n.* In *law*, a true copy of a writing, under which fines are to be levied.—*vt.* To levy (fines) under an estreat.
Estuary, es'tū-a-ri, *n.* The mouth of a river where the tide meets the current; a firth.
Etch, ech, *vt.* To produce designs on a copper or other plate by lines drawn through a thin coating, and then eaten into the plate by a strong acid; to draw finely in ink.—*vi.* To practise etching.
Etcher, ech'ėr, *n.* One who etches.
Etching, ech'ing, *n.* The act or art of the etcher; a mode of engraving; the impression taken from an etched plate.
Eternal, ē-tėrn'al, *a.* Everlasting; without beginning or end of existence; unchangeable. *n.* An appellation of God.
Eternally, ē-tėrn'al-li, *adv.* For ever; unchangeably; without intermission.
Eternity, ē-tėrn'i-ti, *n.* Continuance without beginning or end; duration without end; the state or time after death.

Eternize, ē-tėrn'īz, *vt.* To make eternal or endless; to immortalize.
Etesian, e-tē'zi-an, *a.* Yearly; periodical.
Ether, ē'thėr, *n.* The clear upper air; refined air; a hypothetical medium of extreme tenuity universally diffused, and the medium of the transmission of light, heat, &c.; a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid obtained from alcohol, used as a stimulant and anæsthetic.
Ethereal, ē-thē'rē-al, *a.* Formed of ether; heavenly; aerial; intangible.
Etherealize, ē-thē'rē-al-īz, *vt.* To convert into ether; to render ethereal.
Etherize, ē'thėr-īz, *vt.* To convert into ether; to treat with ether; to stupefy with ether.
Ethic, Ethical, eth'ik, eth'ik-al, *a.* Relating to morals; treating of morality; delivering precepts of morality.
Ethically, eth'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an ethical manner; according to morality.
Ethics, eth'iks, *n.* The doctrine of morals; moral philosophy; a system of moral principles.
Ethiop, Ethiopian, ē'thi-ōp, ē-thi-ō'pi-an, *n.* A native of Ethiopia.
Ethiopic, ē-thi-op'ik, *n.* The language of Ethiopia.—*a.* Relating to Ethiopia.
Ethnic, Ethnical, eth'nik, eth'nik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the gentiles; pagan; ethnological.
Ethnography, eth-nog'ra-fi, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the manners, customs, &c., peculiar to different nations.
Ethnologic, Ethnological, eth-no-loj'ik, eth-no-loj'ik-al, *a.* Relating to ethnology.
Ethnologist, eth-nol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in ethnology; a student of ethnology.
Ethnology, eth-nol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the different races of men.
Ethology, eth-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of ethics; the doctrine of the formation of character.
Etiolate, ē'ti-ō-lāt, *vt.* To be whitened by exclusion of sunlight.—*vt.* To whiten.
Etiquette, et-i-ket', *n.* Forms of ceremony or decorum; social observances.
Etruscan, ē-trus'kan, *a.* Relating to Etruria, an ancient country in Italy.—*n.* A native of ancient Etruria.
Etui, Etwee, et-wē', *n.* A pocket-case for [small articles.
Etymologic, Etymological, et'i-mo-loj''ik, et'i-mo-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to etymology.
Etymologist, et-i-mol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in etymology.
Etymology, et-i-mol'o-ji, *n.* That part of philology which traces the origin of words; the derivation or history of any word.
Etymon, e'ti-mon, *n.* An original root or primitive word.
Eucalyptus, ū-ka-lip'tus, *n.*; pl. **-tuses** or **-ti**. The generic name of some Australian trees of the myrtle order, usually called gum-trees.
Eucharist, ū'ka-rist, *n.* The sacrament of [the Lord's Supper.
Eucharistic, Eucharistical, ū-ka-rist'ik, ū-ka-rist'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Lord's Supper.
Euchre, Eucre, ū'kėr, *n.* A game of cards played by two, three, or four players.
Eulogist, ū'lo-jist, *n.* One who eulogizes.
Eulogistic, ū-lo-jis'tik, *a.* Commendatory; full of praise.
Eulogium, ū-lō'ji-um, *n.* Eulogy; encomium.
Eulogize, ū'lo-jīz, *vt.* (eulogizing, eulogized). To praise; to extol.
Eulogy, ū'lo-ji, *n.* A speech or writing in commendation; praise; panegyric.
Eunuch, ū'nuk, *n.* A castrated man.
Eupepsia, Eupepsy, ū-pep'si-a, ū-pep'si, *n.* Good digestion.
Eupeptic, ū-pep'tik, *a.* Having good digestion; easy of digestion.
Euphemism, ū'fem-izm, *n.* A mode of speaking by which delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive; a word or expression so substituted.
Euphemistic, ū-fēm-ist'ik, *a.* Rendering more decent or delicate in expression.
Euphonic, Euphonious, ū-fōn'ik, ū-fō'ni-us, *a.* Having euphony; agreeable in sound.
Euphony, ū'fo-ni, *n.* An easy, smooth enunciation of sounds; harmony of sound.
Euphuism, ū'fū-izm, *n.* Excessive elegance and refinement of language.
Eurasian, ū-rā'shi-an, *n.* One born in Hindustan of a native mother and European father.
European, ū-rō-pē'an, *a.* Pertaining to Europe.—*n.* A native of Europe.
Euthanasia, ū-tha-nā'zi-a, *n.* An easy death; a putting to death by painless means.
Evacuate, ē-vak'ū-āt, *vt.* (evacuating, evacuated). To make empty; to quit; to withdraw from; to discharge.
Evacuation, ē-vak'ū-ā''shon, *n.* Act of evacuating; that which is discharged.
Evade, ē-vād', *vt.* (evading, evaded). To avoid by dexterity; to slip away from; to elude; to baffle.—*vi.* To practise evasion.
Evaluate, ē-val'ū-āt, *vt.* To value carefully; to ascertain the amount of.
Evanesce, ev-a-nes', *vi.* To vanish.
Evanescence, ev-an-es'ens, *n.* A vanishing away; state of being liable to vanish.
Evanescent, ev-an-es'ent, *a.* Vanishing; fleeting; passing away.
Evangel, ē-van'jel, *n.* The gospel.
Evangelic, Evangelical, ē-van-jel'ik, ē-van-jel'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or according to the gospel; sound in the doctrines of the gospel; fervent and devout.
Evangelicism, ē-van-jel'i-sizm, *n.* Evangelical principles.
Evangelist, ē-van'jel-ist, *n.* One of the four writers of the history of Jesus Christ; a preacher of the gospel; a missionary.
Evangelize, ē-van'jel-īz, *vt.* and *i.* (evangelizing, evangelized). To preach the gospel to and convert.
Evanish, ē-van'ish, *vi.* To vanish away.
Evaporable, ē-va'pėr-a-bl, *a.* That may evaporate or be evaporated.
Evaporate, ē-va'pėr-āt, *vt.* (evaporating, evaporated). To pass off in vapour; to exhale; to be wasted.—*vt.* To convert into vapour; to disperse in vapours.
Evaporation, ē-va'pėr-ā''shon, *n.* Act of evaporating; conversion of a fluid or solid into vapour.
Evasion, ē-vā'zhon, *n.* Act of evading; artifice to elude; shift; equivocation.
Evasive, ē-vā'siv, *a.* That evades; shuffling; equivocating.
Eve, ēv, *n.* Evening; the evening before a church festival; the period just preceding some event.
Even, ē'vn, *a.* Level; smooth; equable; on an equality; just; settled; balanced; capable of being divided by 2 without a remainder.—*vt.* To make even or level; to equalize; to balance.—*adv.* Just; exactly; likewise; moreover.—*n.* The evening.
Even-handed, ē'vn-hand-ed, *a.* Impartial.
Evening, ē'vn-ing, *n.* The close of the day; the decline of anything.—*a.* Being at the close of day.
Event, ē-vent', *n.* That which happens; an incident; the consequence of anything; issue; result; conclusion.
Eventful, ē-vent'ful, *a.* Full of incidents; producing numerous or great changes.
Eventide, ē'vn-tīd, *n.* The time of evening.
Eventual, ē-vent'ū-al, *a.* Pertaining to a final issue; happening as a consequence; final; ultimate.
Eventuality, ē-vent'ū-al''i-ti, *n.* That which happens; a contingent result.

Eventuate, ē-vent'ū-āt, *vi.* To come to pass.
Ever, ev'ėr, *adv.* At all times; at any time; continually; in any degree.
Evergreen, ev'ėr-grēn, *n.* A plant that always retains its greenness.—*a.* Always green.
Everlasting, ev-ėr-last'ing, *a.* Enduring for ever; eternal.—*n.* Eternity; the Eternal Being; a plant whose flowers endure for many months after being plucked.
Everlastingly, ev-ėr-last'ing-li, *adv.* Eternally; perpetually; continually
Evermore, ev'ėr-mōr, *adv.* At all times; eternally.
Eversion, ē-vėr'shon, *n.* An overthrowing; destruction; subversion.
Every, ev'ri, *a.* Each one; all taken separately.
Everybody, ev'ri-bod-i, *n.* Every person.
Everyday, ev'ri-dā, *a.* Common; usual.
Everyone, ev'ri-wun, *n.* Every person.
Everywhere, ev'ri-whār, *adv.* In every place; in all places.
Evict, ē-vikt', *vt.* To dispossess by judicial process; to expel from lands, &c., by law.
Eviction, ē-vik'shon, *n.* Act of evicting; expulsion of a tenant.
Evidence, ev'i-dens, *n.* That which demonstrates that a fact is so; testimony; proof, witness.—*vt.* To make evident; to prove.
Evident, ev'i-dent, *a.* Clear; obvious; plain.
Evidential, ev-i-den'shal, *a.* Pertaining to evidence; affording evidence.
Evil, ē'vil, *a.* Not good; bad; wrong; unhappy; calamitous.—*n.* That which is not good; anything which produces pain, calamity, &c.; wrong; malady.—*adv.* Not well; ill.
Evince, ē-vins', *vt.* (evincing, evinced). To show in a clear manner; to manifest.
Eviscerate, ē-vis'sė-rāt, *vt.* To take out the entrails of; to disembowel.
Evisceration, ē-vis'sė-rā"shon, *n.* Act of eviscerating.
Evocation, ev-ō-kā'shon, *n.* A calling forth.
Evoke, ē-vōk', *vt.* (evoking, evoked). To call forth or out; to summon forth.
Evolution, ev-o-lū'shon, *n.* An unfolding; development; extraction of roots in arithmetic and algebra; systematic movement of troops or ships in changing their position; that theory which sees in the history of all things a gradual advance from a rudimentary condition to one more complex and of higher character.
Evolutional, Evolutionary, ev-o-lū'shon-al, ev-ō-lū'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to evolution; produced by or due to evolution.
Evolutionist, ev-o-lū'shon-ist, *n.* and *a.* A believer in the doctrine of evolution.
Evolve, ē-volv', *vt.* (evolving, evolved). To unfold; to develop; to open and expand.—*vi.* To open or disclose itself.
Evulsion, ē-vul'shon, *n.* Act of plucking out.
Ewe, ū, *n.* A female sheep.
Ewer, ū'ėr, *n.* A kind of pitcher or vessel for holding water.
Exacerbate, eks-as'ėr-bāt, *vt.* To exasperate; to increase the violence of.
Exacerbation, eks-as'ėr-bā"shon, *n.* Increase of malignity; periodical increase of violence in a disease.
Exact, egz-akt', *a.* Strictly accurate; methodical; precise; true.—*vt.* To extort by means of authority; to demand of right; to compel. *vi.* To practise extortion.
Exacting, egz-akt'ing, *p.a.* Disposed to exact or claim too much.
Exaction, egz-ak'shon, *n.* Act of exacting; extortion; that which is exacted.
Exactitude, egz-ak'ti-tūd, *n.* Accuracy.
Exactly, egs-akt'li, *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely; nicely; accurately.
Exactor, egz-akt'ėr, *n.* One who exacts; one unreasonably severe in his demands.
Exaggerate, egz-aj'ė-rāt, *vt.* (exaggerating, exaggerated). To increase beyond due limits; to depict extravagantly.
Exaggeration, egz-aj'ė-rā"shon, *n.* Representation of things beyond the truth.
Exalt, egz-ąlt', *vt.* To raise high; to raise to power or dignity; to extol.
Exaltation, egz-ąlt-ā'shon, *n.* Elevation to power, office, &c.; elevated estate.
Examination, egz-am'in-ā"shon, *n.* Act of examining; inquiry into facts, &c., by interrogation; scrutiny by study.
Examine, egz-am'in, *vt.* (examining, examined). To inspect carefully; to inquire into; to interrogate, as a witness, a student, &c.; to discuss. [ines.
Examiner, egz-am'in-ėr, *n.* One who exam-
Examining, egz-am'in-ing, *p.a.* Having power to examine; appointed to examine.
Example, egz-am'pl, *n* A sample; pattern; model; precedent; instance.
Exasperate, egz-as'pė-rāt, *vt* (exasperating, exasperated). To irritate; to enrage; to make worse; to aggravate.
Exasperation, egz-as'pė-rā"shon, *n* Irritation; rage; fury.
Excamb, eks-kamb', *vt* To exchange (land)
Excavate, eks'ka-vāt, *vt* (excavating, excavated). To hollow out.
Excavation, eks-ka-vā'shon, *n.* Act of hollowing out; a cavity.
Excavator, eks'ka-vāt-ėr, *n.* One who excavates; a machine for excavating.
Exceed, ek-sēd', *vt.* To go beyond, as any limit; to surpass; to outdo.—*vi.* To go too far; to bear the greater proportion.
Exceeding, ek-sēd'ing, *a.* Great in extent, quantity, or duration.—*adv.* In a very great degree. [very much.
Exceedingly, ek-sēd'ing-li, *adv.* Greatly;
Excel, ek-sel', *vt.* (excelling, excelled). To surpass; to transcend, to outdo.—*vi.* To be eminent or distinguished.
Excellence, Excellency, ek'sel-lens, ek'sel-len-si, *n.* Superiority; pre-eminence; any valuable quality; an official title of honour.
Excellent, ek'sel-lent, *a.* Of great value; distinguished in attainments; exquisite.
Except, ek-sept', *vt.* To take or leave out of any number specified; to exclude.—*vi.* To object; to make objection.—*prep* Exclusively of; without.—*conj.* Unless.
Excepting, ek-sept'ing, *prep.* and *conj.* With exception of; excluding; except.
Exception, ek-sep'shon, *n.* Act of excepting; state of being excepted; that which is excepted; an objection; offence.
Exceptionable, ek-sep'shon-a-bl, *a.* Liable to objection; objectionable.
Exceptional, ek-sep'shon-al, *a.* Forming or making an exception.
Exceptious, ek-sep'shus, *a.* Disposed to make objections; captious.
Excerpt, ek-sėrpt', *n.* An extract; a passage selected from an author.—*vt.* To pick out from a book, &c.; to cite.
Excess, ek-ses', *n.* That which exceeds; superabundance; intemperate conduct; that by which one thing exceeds another.
Excessive, ek-ses'iv, *a.* Beyond any given degree or limit; intemperate; extreme.
Excessively, ek-ses'iv-li, *adv.* Exceedingly.
Exchange, eks-chānj', *vt.* To change one thing for another; to commute; to bargain. *n.* Act of exchanging; interchange; barter; the thing interchanged; place where merchants, &c., of a city meet to transact business; a method of finding the equivalent to a given sum in the money of another country
Exchangeability, eks-chānj'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being exchangeable.
Exchangeable, eks-chānj'a-bl, *a.* Capable, fit, or proper to be exchanged.

Exchanger, eks-chānj-ėr, *n.* One who exchanges; one who practises exchange.

Exchequer, eks-chek'ėr, *n.* An ancient English court for the care of the royal revenues, now a division of the High Court of Justice; a state treasury; pecuniary property.

Excisable, ek-sīz'a-bl, *a.* Liable or subject to excise.

Excise, ek-sīz', *n.* A tax on certain commodities of home production and consumption, as beer, &c.; also for licenses to deal in certain commodities.—*vt.* (excising, excised). To impose a duty on articles produced and consumed at home; to cut out.

Exciseman, ek-sīz'man, *n.* One who collects excise duties, or prevents the evasion of them.

Excision, ek-si'zhon, *n.* A cutting out or off; amputation; extirpation.

Excitability, ek-sīt'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being excitable

Excitable, ek-sīt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being excited; prone to excitement.

Excite, ek-sīt', *vt.* (exciting, excited) To call into action; to rouse; to stimulate.

Excitement, ek-sīt'ment, *n.* Act of exciting; stimulation; agitation.

Exciting, ek-sīt'ing, *p.a.* Producing excitement; deeply interesting; thrilling.

Exclaim, eks-klām', *vi.* To call out; to shout. *vt.* To declare with loud vociferation.

Exclamation, eks-klam-ā'shon, *n.* A loud outcry; a passionate sentence; a note by which emphatical utterance is marked, thus, !; an interjection.

Exclamatory, eks-klam'a-to-ri, *a.* Containing or expressing exclamation.

Exclude, eks-klūd', *vt.* (excluding, excluded) To shut out; to thrust out; to debar; to prohibit; to except.

Exclusion, eks-klū'zhon, *n.* Act of excluding; state of being excluded; prohibition; ejection.

Exclusionist, eks-klū'zhon-ist, *n.* One who would preclude another from a privilege.

Exclusive, eks-klū'siv, *a.* Excluding; not including; debarring from fellowship; illiberal.

Excogitate, eks-ko'jit-āt, *vt* To invent or devise by thinking; to think out.

Excommunicate, eks-kom-mū'ni-kāt, *vt.* To eject from the communion of the church; to expel from fellowship.

Excommunication, eks-kom-mū'ni-kā"shon, *n.* Expulsion from the communion of a church.

Excoriate, eks-kō'ri-āt, *vt.* To break or wear off the cuticle of.

Excorticate, eks-kor'ti-kāt, *vt.* To strip of the bark or rind.

Excrement, eks'krē-ment, *n.* That which is separated from the nutriment by digestion, and discharged from the body; ordure; dung.

Excremental, Excrementitial, Excrementitious, eks-krē-men'tal, eks'krē-men-tish"al, eks'krē-men-tish"us, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of excrement.

Excrescence, eks-kres'ens, *n.* Anything which grows out of something else and is useless or disfiguring; a troublesome superfluity.

Excrescent, eks-kres'ent, *a.* Growing out of something else abnormally; superfluous.

Excrete, eks-krēt', *vt.* (excreting, excreted). To separate and discharge from the body by vital action.

Excretion, eks-krē'shon, *n.* Act or process of excreting; that which is excreted.

Excretive, eks-krēt'iv, *a.* Having the power of excreting; excretory.

Excretory, eks'krē-to-ri, *a.* Having the quality of throwing off excrementitious matter by the glands.—*n.* A duct or vessel to receive secreted fluids, and to excrete them.

Excruciate, eks-krō'shi-āt, *vt.* To torture; to rack.

Excruciating, eks-krō'shi-āt-ing, *p.a* Extremely painful; agonizing; distressing.

Excruciation, eks-krō'shi-ā"shon, *n* Act of excruciating; agony; torture.

Exculpate, eks-kul'pāt, *vt.* To clear from a charge of fault or guilt; to absolve.

Exculpation, eks-kul-pā'shon, *n.* Act of exculpating; excuse

Exculpatory, eks-kul'pa-to-ri, *a.* Serving to exculpate; clearing from blame.

Excursion, eks-kėr'shon, *n.* A journey for pleasure or health; a ramble; a trip.

Excursionist, eks-kėr'shon-ist, *n.* One who joins in an excursion for pleasure.

Excursive, eks-kėr'siv, *a.* Rambling; wandering; deviating.

Excursus, eks-kėr'sus, *n.*; pl. **-suses**. A dissertation appended to a book; digression.

Excusable, eks-kūz'a-bl, *a.* Admitting of excuse or justification; pardonable.

Excuse, eks-kūz', *vt.* (excusing, excused). To acquit of guilt; to pardon; to free from a duty. *n.* eks-kūs'. A plea in extenuation of a fault; apology; that which excuses.

Excuser, eks-kūz'ėr, *n.* One who offers excuses, or pleads for another.

Execrable, ek'sē-kra-bl, *a.* Deserving to be execrated or cursed; hateful; detestable.

Execrate, ek'sē-krāt, *vt.* (execrating, execrated) To curse; to abominate.

Execration, ek-sē-krā'shon, *n.* Act of execrating; a curse; imprecation.

Executant, egz-ek'ū-tant, *n.* A performer.

Execute, ek'sē-kūt, *vt.* (executing, executed). To effect; to achieve; to inflict capital punishment on; to make valid, as by signing and sealing; to perform.—*vi.* To perform

Execution, ek-sē-kū'shon, *n.* Act of executing; act of signing and sealing a legal instrument; capital punishment; mode of performing a work of art; facility of voice or finger in music.

Executioner, ek-sē-kū'shon-ėr, *n* One who puts to death by law.

Executive, egz-ek'ūt-iv, *a.* That executes; carrying laws into effect, or superintending their enforcement.—*n.* The person or persons who administer the government.

Executor, egs-ek'ūt-ėr, *n.* One who executes or performs; the person appointed by a testator to execute his will.

Executorship, egz-ek'ūt-ėr-ship, *n.* The office of an executor.

Executory, egz-ek'ū-to-ri, *a.* That executes; performing official duties.

Executrix, egz-ek'ū-triks, *n* A female executor.

Exegesis, eks-ē-jē'sis, *n.* An exposition; the science or art of literary interpretation, particularly of the Bible.

Exegetic, Exegetical, eks-ē-jet'ik, eks-ē-jet'ik-al, *a.* Explanatory; expository.

Exegetics, eks-ē-jet'iks, *n. pl.* A branch of theology dealing with scriptural interpretation.

Exemplar, egz-em'plėr, *n.* A pattern; copy.

Exemplarily, egz'em-pla-ri-li, *adv.* In an exemplary manner.

Exemplary, egz'em-pla-ri, *a.* Serving as a pattern; worthy of imitation; explanatory.

Exemplification, egz-em'pli-fi-kā"shon, *n.* A showing by example; instance.

Exemplify, egz-em'pli-fī, *vt.* (exemplifying, exemplified). To show by example; to serve as an instance of.

Exempt, egz-emt', *vt.* To free from; to privilege; to grant immunity from.—*a.* Free by privilege; not liable.

Exemption, ekz-em'shon, *n.* Act of exempting; state of being exempt; immunity.

Exequatur, ek-sē-kwā'tėr, *n.* A warrant.

Exequies, eks'ē-kwiz, *n. pl.* Funeral rites.

Exercise, eks'ėr-sīz, *n.* Practice; use; drill; act of divine worship; application; a lesson or ex-

ample for practice.—*vt.* (exercising, exercised). To employ; to practise; to train; to give anxiety to; to afflict.—*vi.* To take exercise.

Exert, ekz-ėrt', *vt.* To put forth, as strength; to put in action; (*refl.*) to use efforts; to strive.

Exertion, egz-ėr'shon, *n.* Act of exerting.

Exfoliate, ex-fō'li-āt, *vt.* and *i.* To scale off.

Exhalation, eks-hāl-ā'shon, *n.* Act of exhaling; that which is exhaled; vapour; effluvia.

Exhale, egz-hāl', *vt.* (exhaling, exhaled). To breathe out; to cause to be emitted in vapour or minute particles; to evaporate.—*vi.* To fly off as vapour.

Exhaust, egz-ąst', *vt.* To drain of contents; to expend entirely; to treat thoroughly; to tire. [pended; fatigued.

Exhausted, egz-ąst'ed, *p.a.* Wholly ex-

Exhaustible, egz-ąst'i-bl, *a.* That may be exhausted. [exhaust.

Exhausting, egz-ąst'ing, *p.a.* Tending to

Exhaustion, egz-ąst'shon, *n.* Act of exhausting; state of being exhausted.

Exhaustive, egz-ąst'iv, *a.* Causing exhaustion; thorough.

Exhaustless, egz-ąst'les, *a.* Inexhaustible.

Exhibit, egz-ib'it, *vt.* To show; to display; to administer by way of remedy.—*n.* Anything exhibited.

Exhibiter, Exhibitor, egz-ib'it-ėr, *n.* One who exhibits.

Exhibition, eks-i-bi'shon, *n.* Act of exhibiting; display; any public show; a benefaction for students in English universities.

Exhibitioner, eks-i-bi'shon-ėr, *n.* One maintained at an English university by an exhibition. [showing; displaying.

Exhibitory, egz-ib'i-to-ri, *a.* Exhibiting;

Exhilarate, egz-il'a-rāt, *vt.* (exhilarating, exhilarated) To make cheerful; to inspirit.

Exhilaration, egz-il'a-rā'shon, *n.* Act of exhilarating; cheerfulness; gaiety.

Exhort, egz-hort', *vt.* To urge to a good deed; to encourage; to warn.

Exhortation, eks-hor-tā'shon, *n.* Act of exhorting; a persuasive discourse.

Exhortatory, egz-hor'ta-to-ri, *a.* Tending to exhort; serving for exhortation.

Exhorter, egz-hort'ėr, *n.* One who exhorts.

Exhumation, eks-hūm-ā'shon, *n.* Act of exhuming; disinterring of a corpse.

Exhume, eks'hūm, *vt.* (exhuming, exhumed). To unbury; to disinter.

Exigence, Exigency, eks'i-jens, eks'i-jen-si, *n.* Pressing necessity; urgency.

Exigent, eks'i-jent, *a.* Urgent; pressing.

Exigible, eks'i-ji-bl, *a.* That may be exacted.

Exiguous, ek-sig'ūus, *a.* Slender.

Exile, eks'il or egz'il, *n.* State of being expelled from one's native country; banishment; the person banished.—*vt.* (exiling, exiled). To banish from one's country.

Exist, egz-ist', *vi.* To be; to live; to endure.

Existence, egz-ist'ens, *n.* State of being; life; continuation; anything that exists.

Existent, egz-ist'ent, *a.* Being; existing.

Exit, eks'it, *n.* A going out; the departure of a player from the stage; death; a way out.

Exodus, eks'ō-dus, *n.* Way out; departure; the second book of the Old Testament.

Exogen, eks'o-jen, *n.* A plant whose stem grows by additions to the outside of the wood.

Exogenous, eks-oj'en-us, *a.* Pertaining to the exogens or their mode of growth.

Exonerate, egz-on'ė-rāt, *vt.* To exculpate; to acquit; to justify.

Exonerative, egz-on'ė-rāt-iv, *a.* That exonerates; freeing from an obligation.

Exorable, eks'ōr-a-bl, *a.* That can be persuaded; placable.

Exorbitance, Exorbitancy, egz-or'bit-ans, egz-or'bit-an-si, *n.* A going beyond fair or usual limits; enormity; extravagance.

Exorbitant, egz-or'bit-ant, *a.* Excessive; extravagant. [mously; excessively.

Exorbitantly, egz-or'bit-ant-li, *adv.* Enor-

Exorcise, eks'or-sīz, *vi.* (exorcising, exorcised). To purify from evil spirits by adjurations. [mony of exorcising.

Exorcism, eks'or-sism, *n.* The act or ceremony of exorcising.

Exorcist, eks'or-sist, *n.* One who exorcises.

Exordium, egz-or'di-um, *n.* The introductory part of a discourse.

Exoskeleton, ek'sō-skel-e-ton, *n.* The external skeleton, as the shell of a crustacean; the dermoskeleton.

Exosmose, ek'sos-mōs, *n.* The passage of gases or liquids through membrane or porous media, from within outward.

Exoteric, Exoterical, eks-ō-te'rik, eks-ō-te'rik-al, *a.* Suitable to be imparted to the public; public: opposed to *esoteric* or secret.

Exotic, egz-ot'ik, *a.* Introduced from a foreign country; not native.—*n.* Anything introduced from a foreign country.

Expand, ek-spand', *vt.* and *i.* To spread out; to enlarge; to distend; to dilate.

Expanse, ek-spans', *n.* A surface widely extended; a wide extent of space or body.

Expansibility, ek-spans'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* The capacity of being expanded.

Expansible, ek-spans'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being expanded.

Expansile, ek-spans'il, *a.* Expansible; producing expansion.

Expansion, ek-span'shon, *n.* Act of expanding; state of being expanded; dilatation; distension; enlargement.

Expansive, ek-spans'iv, *a.* Having the power to expand; widely extended or extending.

Ex-parte, eks-pär'te, *a.* One-sided; partial.

Expatiate, ek-spā'shi-āt, *vi.* (expatiating, expatiated). To move at large; to enlarge in discourse or writing.

Expatriate, eks-pā'tri-āt, *vt.* (expatriating, expatriated). To exile.

Expatriation, eks-pā'tri-ā"shon, *n.* Exile; the forsaking of one's own country.

Expect, ek-spekt', *vt.* To wait for; to look for to happen; to anticipate.

Expectance, Expectancy, ek-spekt'ans, ek-spekt'an-si, *n.* Act or state of expecting; expectation; hope.

Expectant, ek-spekt'ant, *a.* Expecting; awaiting.—*n.* One who expects; one who waits in expectation.

Expectation, ek-spekt-ā'shon, *n.* Act or state of expecting; prospect of good to come; prospect of reaching a certain age.

Expectorant, eks-pek'tō-rant, *a.* Having the quality of promoting discharges from the lungs.—*n.* A medicine which promotes expectoration.

Expectorate, eks-pek'tō-rāt, *vt.* (expectorating, expectorated). To expel, as phlegm, by coughing; to spit out.

Expectoration, eks-pek'tō-rā"shon, *n.* Act of expectorating; matter expectorated.

Expedience, Expediency, eks-pē'di-ens, eks-pē'di-en-si, *n.* Quality of being expedient; propriety; advisability.

Expedient, eks-pē'di-ent, *a.* Tending to promote the object proposed; proper under the circumstances; advantageous.—*n.* Means to an end; shift; plan. [suitably.

Expediently, eks-pē'di-ent-li, *adv.* Fitly;

Expedite, eks'pē-dit, *vt.* (expediting, expedited). To free from hindrance; to accelerate; to hasten by making easier.

Expedition, eks-pē-di'shon, *n.* State of being unimpeded; despatch; a march or voyage for hostile purposes; journey by a body of men for some valuable end; such body of men.

Expeditionary, eks-pē-di'shon-a-ri, *a.* Consisting in or forming an expedition.

Expeditious, eks-pē-di'shus, *a.* Speedy; prompt; nimble; active.
Expel, eks-pel', *vt.* (expelling, expelled). To drive out; to eject; to banish.
Expend, ek-spend', *vt.* To spend; to use or consume; to waste.
Expenditure, ek-spend'i-tūr, *n.* Act of expending; a laying out, as of money; money expended; expense.
Expense, ek-spens', *n.* That which is expended; cost; charge; price.
Expensive, ek-spens'iv, *a.* Requiring much expense; dear; lavish.
Expensively, ek-spens'iv-li, *adv.* In an expensive manner; at great cost or charge.
Experience, eks-pē'ri-ens, *n.* Personal trial; continued observation; knowledge gained by trial or observation; trial and knowledge from suffering or enjoyment; suffering itself.—*vt.* (experiencing, experienced). To try; to know by trial; to have happen; to undergo.
Experienced, eks-pē'ri-enst, *p.a.* Taught by experience; skilful by use or observation.
Experiment, eks-pe'ri-ment, *n.* A trial; an operation designed to discover something unknown, or to establish it when discovered.—*vi.* To make trial or experiment.
Experimental, eks-pe'ri-men"tal, *a.* Pertaining to, known by, or derived from experiment; having personal experience.
Experimentalist, eks-pe'ri-men"tal-ist, *n.* One who makes experiments.
Experimentally, eks-pe'ri-men"tal-li, *adv* In an experimental way; by trial.
Experimenter, Experimentist, eks-pe'ri-men-tėr, eks-pe'ri-men-tist, *n.* One who makes experiments.
Expert, eks-pėrt', *a.* Skilful; dexterous; adroit.
eks'pėrt, *n.* An expert person; a scientific witness.
Expertly, eks-pėrt'li, *adv.* In a skilful or dexterous manner; adroitly.
Expiable, eks'pi-a-bl, *a.* That may be expiated or atoned for.
Expiate, eks'pi-āt, *vt.* (expiating, expiated). To atone for; to make reparation for.
Expiation, eks-pi-ā'shon, *n.* Act of expiating; atonement; reparation.
Expiator, eks'pi-āt-ėr, *n.* One who expiates.
Expiatory, eks'pi-a-to-ri, *a.* Able to make atonement.
Expiration, eks-pir-ā'shon, *n.* Act of breathing out; death; end; expiry.
Expiratory, eks-pīr'a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the expiration of breath.
Expire, eks-pīr', *vt.* (expiring, expired). To breathe out; to exhale.—*vi.* To emit the last breath; to die; to terminate.
Expiry, eks'pi-ri, *n.* Termination.
Explain, eks-plān', *vt.* To make plain or intelligible; to expound; to elucidate —*vi.* To give explanations.
Explanation, eks-plan-ā'shon, *n.* Act of explaining; interpretation; clearing up of matters between parties at variance. [explain.
Explanatory, eks-plan'a-to-ri, *a.* Serving to
Expletive, eks'plēt-iv, *a.* Serving to fill out; superfluous.—*n.* A word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy or for ornament; an oath or interjection.
Expletory, eks'ple-to-ri, *a.* Expletive.
Explicable, eks'pli-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being explained.
Explicate, eks'pli-kāt, *vt.* To unfold the meaning of; to explain. [tion.
Explication, eks-pli-kā'shon, *n.* Explana-
Explicit, eks-plis'it, *a.* Plain in language; express, not merely implied; open.
Explicitly, eks-plis'it-li, *adv.* In an explicit manner; plainly; expressly.
Explode, eks-plōd', *vt.* (exploding, exploded). To drive out of use or belief; to cause to burst with violence and noise.—*vi.* To burst with noise; to burst into activity or passion.
Exploit, eks-ploit', *n.* A deed; a heroic act; a deed of renown.—*vt.* To make use of; to work.
Exploitation, eks-ploi-tā'shon, *n.* Successful application of industry on any object, as land, mines, &c.
Exploration, eks-plōr-ā'shon, *n.* Act of exploring; strict or careful examination.
Explore, eks-plōr', *vt.* (exploring, explored) To travel with the view of making discovery; to search; to examine closely.
Explorer, eks-plōr'ėr, *n.* One who explores; a traveller in unknown regions.
Explosion, eks-plō'zhon, *n.* Act of exploding; a bursting with noise; a violent outburst of feeling.
Explosive, eks-plō'siv, *a.* Causing explosion; readily exploding.—*n.* Anything liable to explode, as gunpowder; a mute or non-continuous consonant, as *k*, *t*, *b*.
Exponent, eks-pō'nent, *n.* One who explains or illustrates; that which indicates; the index of a power in algebra.
Export, eks-pōrt', *vt.* To convey, in traffic, to another country.—*n.* eks'pōrt. Act of exporting; quantity of goods exported; a commodity exported. [exported.
Exportable, eks-pōrt'a-bl, *a.* That may be
Exportation, eks-pōrt-ā'shon, *n.* Act of conveying goods to another country.
Exporter, eks-pōrt'ėr, *n.* One who exports.
Expose, eks-pōz', *vt.* (exposing, exposed). To put or set out; to disclose; to lay open to attack, censure, &c.; to make liable; to exhibit.
Exposé, eks-po-zā, *n.* Exposure; statement.
Exposed, eks-pōzd', *p.a.* In danger; liable; unsheltered.
Exposition, eks-pō-zi'shon, *n.* Act of exposing; explanation; exhibition.
Expositor, eks-poz'it-ėr, *n.* One who expounds: an interpreter.
Expository, eks-poz'i-to-ri, *a.* Containing exposition; explanatory.
Ex-post-facto, eks-pōst-fak'tō, *a.* After the deed is done; retrospective.
Expostulate, eks-pos'tū-lāt, *vi.* To remonstrate; to reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety
Expostulation, eks-pos'tū-lā"shon, *n.* Act of expostulating; remonstrance.
Expostulatory, eks-pos'tū-la-to-ri, *a.* Containing expostulation.
Exposure, eks-pō'zhūr, *n.* Act of exposing; state of being exposed; situation.
Expound, eks-pound', *vt.* To explain; to interpret; to unfold.
Expounder, eks-pound'ėr, *n.* One who expounds; an explainer; an interpreter.
Express, eks-pres', *vt.* To press out; to set forth in words; to declare; to make known by any means; (*refl.*) to say what one has got to say.—*a.* Clearly exhibited; given in direct terms; intended or sent for a particular purpose; travelling with special speed.—*n.* A messenger or vehicle sent on a particular occasion; a message specially sent; a specially fast railway train.—*adv.* For a particular purpose; with special haste. [expressed.
Expressible, eks-pres'i-bl, *a.* That may be
Expression, eks-pre'shon, *n.* Act of expressing; a phrase or mode of speech; manner of utterance; a natural and lively representation in painting and sculpture; musical tone, grace, or modulation; play of features; representation of a quantity in algebra.
Expressionless, eks-pre'shon-les, *a.* Destitute of expression.
Expressive, eks-pres'iv, *a.* Serving to express, representing with force; emphatical.
Expressively, eks-pres'iv-li, *adv.* In an expressive manner; with expression.

Expressly, eks-pres'li, *adv.* In direct terms; of set purpose.
Expropriate, eks-prō'pri-āt, *vt.* To take for public use; to dispossess.
Expropriation, eks-prō'pri-ā"shon, *n.* Act of dispossessing of proprietary rights.
Expulsion, eks-pul'shon, *n.* A driving away by violence; state of being driven away.
Expulsive, eks-puls'iv, *a.* Having the power of expelling; serving to expel.
Expunge, ek-spunj', *vt.* (expunging, expunged). To blot out, as with a pen; to erase; to obliterate.
Expurgate, eks-pėr'gāt or eks'pėr-gāt, *vt.* (expurgating, expurgated). To render pure; to strike offensive passages out of (a book).
Expurgation, eks-pėr-gā'shon, *n.* Act of purging or cleansing; purification.
Expurgatory, eks-per'ga-to-ri, *a.* Serving to expurgate.
Exquisite, eks'kwi-zit, *a.* Select; highly finished; excellent; extreme; matchless, as pain or pleasure keenly felt.—*n.* A fop; a dandy.
Exscind, ek-sind', *vt.* To cut out or off.
Exsiccate, ek-sik'kāt, *vt.* To dry up completely.
Extant, eks'tant, *a.* Still existing; in being.
Extemporaneous, eks-tem'pō-rā"nē-us, *a.* Arising out of the time or occasion; on the spur of the moment; unpremeditated.
Extemporary, eks-tem'pō-ra-ri, *a.* Arising out of the time or occasion; extemporaneous.
Extempore, eks-tem'po-rē, *adv.* and *a.* Without study or preparation; extemporary.
Extemporize, eks-tem'pō-rīz, *vi.* To speak without preparation.—*vt.* To make without forethought; to prepare in haste.
Extend, eks-tend', *vt.* To stretch out; to spread; to prolong; to bestow on.—*vi.* To stretch; to reach; to become larger.
Extensibility, eks-tens'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* The capacity of suffering extension.
Extensible, eks-tens'i-bl, *a.* That may be extended; susceptible of enlargement.
Extensile, eks-tens'il, *a.* Extensible.
Extension, eks-ten'shon, *n.* Act of extending; state of being extended; that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space; enlargement; in *logic*, the objects to which a term may be applied.
Extensive, eks-ten'siv, *a.* Having great extent; large; comprehensive.
Extensor, eks-ten'sėr, *n.* A muscle which serves to extend or straighten.
Extent, eks-tent', *n.* Space or degree to which a thing is extended; compass; size.
Extenuate, eks-ten'ū-āt, *vt.* To lessen; to weaken the force of; to palliate.
Extenuation, eks-ten'ū-ā"shon, *n.* Act of extenuating; palliation; mitigation.
Exterior, eks-tē'ri-ėr, *a.* External; on the outside; foreign.—*n.* The outward surface; that which is external.
Exterminate, eks-tėr'min-āt, *vt.* To destroy utterly; to extirpate; to root out.
Extermination, eks-tėr'min-ā"shon, *n.* Act of exterminating; eradication; extirpation.
Exterminative, eks-tėr'min-āt-iv, *a.* That exterminates or destroys.
Extern, eks-tėrn', *a.* External. [Poetic.]
External, eks-tėr'nal, *a.* On the outside; exterior; not being within, as causes or effects; visible; foreign.
Externals, eks-tėr'nalz, *n.pl.* Outward parts; exterior form; outward ceremonies.
Exterritorial, eks-ter'i-tō"ri-al, *a.* Beyond the jurisdiction of the country in which one resides.
Extinct, ek-stingkt', *a.* Extinguished; abolished; having died out.
Extinction, ek-stingk'shon, *n.* Act of extinguishing; state of being extinguished; destruction; extermination.
Extinguish, ek-sting'gwish, *vt.* To put out; to quench; to destroy; to eclipse.
Extinguishable, ek-sting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* That may be quenched or destroyed.
Extinguisher, ek-sting'gwish-ėr, *n.* One who or that which extinguishes; a hollow conical utensil to extinguish a candle.
Extinguishment, ek-sting'gwish-ment, *n.* Act of extinguishing; extinction.
Extirpate, eks-tėrp'āt or eks'terp-āt, *vt.* To root out; to eradicate; to destroy totally.
Extirpation, eks-tėrp-ā'shon, *n.* Act of rooting out; eradication; total destruction.
Extirpator, eks-tėrp'āt-ėr or eks'terp-āt-ėr, *n.* One who extirpates.
Extol, eks-tol', *vt.* (extolling, extolled). To exalt in eulogy; to magnify; to glorify.
Extort, eks-tort', *vt.* To exact by force; to wrest or wring.
Extortion, eks-tor'shon, *n.* Act of extorting; illegal or oppressive exaction.
Extortionate, eks-tor'shon-āt, *a.* Excessive in amount; oppressive in exacting money.
Extortioner, Extortionist, eks-tor'shon-ėr, eks-tor'shon-ist, *n.* One who practises extortion.
Extra, eks'tra, *a.* and *adv.* Additional; beyond what is usual, due, &c.—*n.* Something in addition.
Extract, eks-trakt', *vt.* To draw out or forth; to select; to draw or copy out; to find the root of a number.—*n.* eks'trakt. That which is extracted; a quotation; an essence, tincture, &c.
Extraction, eks-trak'shon, *n.* Act of extracting; lineage; operation of drawing essences, tinctures, &c.; operation of finding the roots of numbers.
Extractive, eks-trakt'iv, *a.* Capable of being extracted; serving to extract.—*n.* A base supposed to exist in all vegetable extracts.
Extractor, eks-trakt'ėr, *n.* One who extracts; an instrument for extracting teeth, &c.
Extradite, eks'tra-dīt, *vt.* To deliver up (a criminal) to the authorities of the country from which he has come.
Extradition, eks-tra-di'shon, *n.* The delivery, under a treaty, of a fugitive from justice by one government to another.
Extrados, eks-trā'dos, *n.* The exterior curve of an arch.
Extrajudicial, eks'tra-jū-di"shal, *a.* Out of the ordinary course of legal procedure; out of the proper court.
Extramundane, eks-tra-mun'dān, *a.* Beyond the limit of the material world.
Extramural, eks-tra-mūr'al, *a.* Outside the walls, as of a fortified city or university.
Extraneous, eks-trā'nē-us, *a.* That is without; foreign; not intrinsic; irrelevant.
Extraordinarily, eks-tra-or'din-a-ri-li, *adv.* In an extraordinary manner; unusually.
Extraordinary, eks-tra-or'din-a-ri, *a.* Beyond that which is ordinary; unusual; remarkable; special.
Extravagance, Extravagancy, eks-trav'a-gans, eks-trav'a-gan-si, *n.* A going beyond due bounds; excess; wastefulness.
Extravagant, eks-trav'a-gant, *a.* Exceeding due bounds fantastic; wasteful; lavish.
Extravagantly, eks-trav'a-gant-li, *adv.* Unreasonably; excessively; wastefully.
Extravaganza, eks-trav'a-gan"za, *n.* A wild literary or musical composition.
Extravasate, eks-trav'a-sāt, *vt.* To force or let out of the proper vessels, as the blood.
Extreme, eks-trēm', *a.* Outermost; furthest; most violent; last; worst or best; most pressing.—*n.* The utmost point or verge of a thing; end; furthest or highest degree; (*pl.*) points at the greatest distance from each other.
Extremely, eks-trēm'li, *adv.* In the utmost degree; to the utmost point.

Extremist, eks-trēm'ist, *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice.
Extremity, eks-trem'i-ti, *n.* That which is extreme; utmost point, part, or degree; utmost distress or violence. [extricated.
Extricable, eks'tri-ka-bl, *a.* That can be
Extricate, eks'tri-kāt, *vt.* (extricating, extricated). To disentangle; to set free.
Extrication, eks-tri-kā'shon, *n.* Act of extricating.
Extrinsic, Extrinsical, eks-trin'sik, eks-trin'sik-al, *a.* Being on the outside; extraneous; accessory. [To thrust out; to expel.
Extrude, eks-trōd', *vt.* (extruding, extruded).
Extrusion, eks-trō'zhon, *n.* Act of extruding; a driving out; expulsion.
Exuberance, Exuberancy, eks-ū'bē-rans, eks-ū'bē-ran-si, *n.* Superabundance; overflowing fulness; rankness; luxuriance.
Exuberant, eks-ū'bē-rant, *a.* Superabundant; overflowing; luxuriant.
Exudation, eks-ūd-ā'shon, *n.* Act or process of exuding; something exuded.
Exude, eks-ūd', *vt.* (exuding, exuded). To discharge through the pores; to let ooze out.—*vi.* To flow through pores; to ooze out like sweat.
Exulcerate, ęg-zul'sėr-āt, *vt.* To produce an ulcer on; to exasperate. [triumph.
Exult, egz-ult', *vi.* To rejoice exceedingly; to
Exultant, egz-ult'ant, *a.* Rejoicing triumphantly. [triumph; rapture; ecstasy.
Exultation, egz-ult-ā'shon, *n.* Lively joy;
Exuviæ, egz-ū'vi-ē, *n.pl.* Any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, as the skins of serpents, &c. [off exuviæ.
Exuviate, egz-ū'vi-āt, *vi.* To cast or throw
Eyalet, ī'a-let, *n.* A Turkish province administered by a vizier or pacha.
Eyas, ī'as, *n.* A nestling; a young hawk still unable to prey for itself.
Eye, ī, *n.* The organ of vision; sight or view; power of perception; something resembling an eye in form; a small hole; a loop or ring for fastening.—*vt.* (eying, eyed). To fix the eye on: to observe or watch narrowly.
Eyeball, ī'bal, *n.* The ball of the eye.
Eyebrow, ī'brou, *n.* The brow or hairy arch about the eye.
Eyed, īd, *a.* Having eyes. [sight.
Eye-glass, ī'glas, *n.* A glass to assist the
Eyelash, ī'lash, *n.* The line of hair that edges the eyelid.
Eyeless, ī'les, *a.* Wanting eyes; blind.
Eyelet, Eyelet-hole, ī'let, ī'let-hōl, *n.* A small eye or hole to receive a lace.
Eyelid, ī'lid, *n.* The cover of the eye; the movable skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eyeball.
Eye-service, ī'sėr-vis, *n.* Service performed only under the eye of an employer.
Eyeshot, ī'shot, *n.* Range of vision; view.
Eyesight, ī'sīt, *n.* The sight of the eye; view; observation; the sense of seeing.
Eyesore, ī'sōr, *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.
Eye-tooth, ī'töth, *n.* A tooth under the eye; a canine tooth; a fang. [thing done.
Eye-witness, ī'wit-nes, *n.* One who sees a
Eyot, ī'ot, *n.* A small river islet.
Eyre, ār, *n.* A circuit of a court of justice; a court of itinerant justices.
Eyry, ī'ri, *n.* An aerie; nest of a bird of prey

F

Fabaceous, fā-ba'shus, *a.* Having the nature of the bean.
Fabian, fā'bi-an, *a.* Delaying; lingering.
Fable, fā'bl, *n.* A fictitious narrative to instruct or amuse, often to enforce a precept; falsehood; an idle story; the plot in a poem or drama—*vi.* (fabling, fabled). To tell fables or falsehoods.—*vt.* To feign; to invent.
Fabled, fā'bld, *p.a.* Told in fables.
Fabliau, fab-lē-ō, *n.*; pl. **-liaux**. A kind of metrical tale common in early French literature.
Fabric, fab'rik, *n.* Frame or structure of anything; a building; texture; cloth.
Fabricate, fab'rik-āt, *vt.* (fabricating fabricated). To make or fashion; to form by art or labour; to devise falsely.
Fabrication, fab-rik-ā'shon, *n.* Act of fabricating; that which is fabricated; fiction.
Fabricator, fab'rik-āt-ėr, *n.* One who fabricates. [of fables.
Fabulist, fa'bū-list, *n.* An inventor or writer
Fabulous, fa'bū-lus, *a.* Containing or abounding in fable; feigned; mythical; incredible. [view or elevation of an edifice.
Façade, Facade, fa-sād', fa-sād', *n.* Front
Face, fās, *n.* The front part of an animal's head, particularly of the human head; the visage; front; effrontery; assurance; dial of a watch, &c.—*vt.* (facing, faced). To meet in front; to stand opposite to; to oppose with firmness; to finish or protect with a thin external covering; to dress the face of (a stone, &c.).—*vi.* To turn the face; to look.
Facet, Facette, fas'et, fa-set', *n.* A small flat portion of a surface.
Facetiæ, fa-sē'shi-ē, *n.pl.* Jests; witticisms.
Facetious, fa-sē'shus, *a.* Witty; humorous; jocose; sprightly.
Facial, fā'shi-al, *a.* Pertaining to the face.
Facile, fa'sil, *a.* Easy; easily persuaded; yielding; dexterous.
Facilitate, fa-sil'it-āt, *vt.* To make easy; to lessen the labour of.
Facility, fa-sil'i-ti, *n.* Easiness to be performed; dexterity; readiness of compliance; *pl.* means to render easy; convenient advantages.
Facing, fās'ing, *n.* A covering in front for ornament or defence; a mode of adulterating tea; the movement of soldiers in turning round to the left, right, &c.; *pl.* trimmings on regimental garments. [likeness.
Facsimile, fak-sim'i-lē, *n.* An exact copy or
Fact, fakt, *n.* Anything done; a deed; event; circumstance; reality; truth.
Faction, fak'shon, *n.* A party in political society in opposition to the ruling power; a party unscrupulously promoting its private ends; discord; dissension.
Factionary, fak'shon-a-ri, *n.* A party man; one of a faction.
Factionist, fak'ahon-ist, *n.* One who takes part in or promotes faction.
Factious, fak'shus, *a.* Given to faction; prone to clamour against public measures or men; pertaining to faction. [artificial.
Factitious, fak-ti'shus, *a.* Made by art;
Factitive, fak'ti-tiv, *a.* Causative; applied to verbs expressing an action that produces a new condition in the object.
Factor, fak'tėr, *n.* An agent, particularly a mercantile agent; in Scotland, one appointed to manage an estate; one of two or more numbers or quantities, which, when multiplied together, form a product; one of several elements which contribute to a result.
Factorage, fak'tėr-āj, *n.* Agency of a factor; commission paid to a factor. [a factor.
Factorship, fak'tėr-ship, *n.* The business of
Factory, fak'to-ri, *n.* An establishment where factors in foreign countries reside to transact business for their employers; buildings appropriated to the manufacture of goods; a manufactory.
Factotum, fak-tō'tum, *n.* A person employed to do all kinds of work; confidential agent.

Faculæ, fak'ū-lē, *n.pl.* Spots sometimes seen on the sun's disc, which appear brighter than the rest of the surface.
Facultative, fak'ul-tāt-iv, *a.* Optional.
Faculty, fak'ul-ti, *n.* Any mental or bodily power; capacity; special power or authority; the body of individuals constituting one of the learned professions; a department of a university, or its professors.
Fad, fad, *n.* A favourite theory; crotchet; hobby.
Faddist, fad'ist, *n.* One who deals in fads.
Fade, fād, *vi.* (fading, faded). To lose colour, strength, or freshness; to wither; to perish; to become indistinct.—*vt.* To cause to wither.
Fading, fād'ing, *p.a.* Liable to fade; transient.
Fæces, fē'sēz, *n.pl.* Grounds; dregs; excrement.
Fag, fag, *vi.* (fagging, fagged). To become weary; to drudge.—*vt.* To use as a drudge; to tire by labour.—*n.* A laborious drudge; a public schoolboy in England who acts as a drudge for another.
Fag-end, fag'end, *n.* The end of a web of cloth; the untwisted end of a rope; the refuse or meaner part of anything.
Faggot, **Fagot**, fag'ot, *n.* A bundle of sticks or twigs; a bundle of pieces of iron or steel for remanufacture; one hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company; a shrivelled old woman.—*vt.* To tie up; to collect promiscuously.
Faggot-vote, fag'ot-vōt, *n.* A vote procured by the purchase of property, which is divided among a number so as to constitute a nominal voting qualification for each.
Fahrenheit, fä'ren-hīt, *a.* The name of the thermometer in which the freezing point is 32° and the boiling 212°.
Faience, fā-yängs, *n.* A sort of fine glazed pottery painted in various designs.
Fail, fāl, *vi.* To become deficient; to decline; to become extinct; not to produce the effect; to be unsuccessful; to be guilty of omission or neglect; to become bankrupt.—*vt.* To cease or omit to afford aid, supply, or strength to; to forsake.—*n.* Omission; failure; want.
Failing, fāl'ing, *n.* A natural weakness; foible; fault in character or disposition.
Failure, fāl'ūr, *n.* A failing; cessation of supply or total defect; non-performance; want of success; a becoming bankrupt.
Fain, fān, *a.* Glad; pleased; inclined; content to accept.—*adv.* Gladly.
Faint, fānt, *vi.* To become feeble; to become senseless and motionless; to swoon; to lose spirit; to vanish.—*a.* Enfeebled so as to be inclined to swoon; weak; indistinct; depressed. *n.* A fainting fit; a swoon.
Faint-hearted, fānt'härt-ed, *a.* Cowardly; timorous; dejected.
Faintly, fānt'li, *adv.* Feebly; languidly; without vigour, vividness, or distinctness.
Fair, fār, *a.* Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; white or light in respect of complexion; not stormy or wet; favourable; reasonable; impartial; honourable; plain; unspotted; moderately good; middling.—*adv.* Openly; frankly; honestly; on good terms.—*n.* A fair woman; *the fair*, the female sex; a stated market.
Fairing, fār'ing, *n.* A present given at a fair.
Fairish, fār'ish, *a.* Moderately fair.
Fairly, fār'li, *adv.* Honestly, justly, equitably, reasonably, tolerably, &c.
Fair-spoken, fār'spōk-en, *a.* Using fair speech; courteous; plausible; bland.
Fairy, fā'ri, *n.* An imaginary being of human form, supposed to play a variety of pranks.—*a.* Belonging to fairies; given by fairies.
Faith, fāth, *n.* Belief; trust; confidence; conviction in regard to religion; system of religious beliefs; strict adherence to duty and promises; word or honour pledged.
Faithful, fāth'fūl, *a.* Full of faith; firm in adherence to duty; loyal; trusty; observant of compacts, vows, &c.
Faithfully, fāth'fūl-li, *adv.* In a faithful manner; loyally; sincerely.
Faithless, fāth'les, *a.* Destitute of faith; false; not observant of promises; deceptive.
Fake, fāk, *vt.* To lay (a rope) in coils.—*n.* Single coil of a rope.
Fakir, **Fakeer**, fā-kēr', *n.* An oriental ascetic or begging monk.
Falcate, **Falcated**, fal'kāt, fal'kāt-ed, *a.* Bent like a sickle or scythe; hooked; curved.
Falchion, fal'shon, *n.* A short, broad, curved sword; a scimitar.
Falcon, fa'kn or fal'kon, *n.* The name of various small or medium-sized raptorial birds; a hawk of any kind trained to sport.
Falconer, fa'kn-ėr, *n.* A person who breeds and trains hawks, or sports with hawks.
Falconry, fa'kn-ri, *n.* The art of training hawks; hawking.
Faldstool, fald'stōl, *n.* A folding stool; desk at which litany is said.
Fall, fal, *vi.* (pret. fell, pp. fallen). To sink to a lower position; to drop down; to empty or disembogue; to sink into sin, weakness, or disgrace; to come to an end suddenly; to decrease; to assume an expression of dejection, &c.; to happen; to pass or be transferred; to belong or appertain; to be uttered carelessly. *n.* Descent; tumble; death; ruin; cadence; a cascade or cataract; extent of descent; declivity; autumn; that which falls; a kind of ladies' veil; lapse or declension from innocence or goodness; *naut.* the part of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting.
Fallacious, fal-lā'shus, *a.* Deceitful; misleading; sophistical; delusive.
Fallacy, fal'la-si, *n.* Deception; deceitfulness; a misleading or mistaken argument.
Fallibility, fal-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being fallible.
Fallible, fal'i-bl, *a.* Liable to mistake or be deceived.
Fallibly, fal'i-bli, *adv.* In a fallible manner.
Falling-sickness, fal'ing-sik-nes, *n.* Epilepsy.
Fallow, fal'ō, *a.* Pale red or pale yellow; ploughed, but not sowed; uncultivated.—*n.* Land left unsown after being ploughed.—*vt.* To plough and harrow land without seeding it.
Fallow-deer, fal'ō-dēr, *n.* A kind of deer smaller than the stag, and common in England in parks.
False, fals, *a.* Not true; forged; feigned; fraudulent; treacherous; inconstant; constructed for show or a subsidiary purpose.
False-hearted, fals'härt-ed, *a.* Deceitful; treacherous; perfidious.
Falsehood, fals'hōd, *n.* Quality of being false; untruth; fiction; a lie.
Falsely, fals'li, *adv.* In a false manner.
Falsetto, fal-set'tō, *n.* A false or artificial voice; the tones above the natural compass of the voice.
Falsification, fals'i-fi-kā'shon, *n.* Act of falsifying; wilful misrepresentation.
Falsifier, fals'i-fī-ėr, *n.* One who falsifies.
Falsify, fals'i-fī, *vt.* (falsifying, falsified). To make false; to garble; to prove to be false; to break by falsehood.—*vi.* To violate the truth.
Falsity, fals'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being false; that which is false; a falsehood.
Falter, fal'tėr, *vi.* To hesitate in speech; to fail in exertion; to fail in the regular exercise of the understanding.
Faltering, fal'tėr-ing, *p.a.* Hesitating.
Fama, fā'ma, *n.* A widely prevailing rumour affecting the moral character of any one.
Fame, fām, *n.* A public report or rumour; favourable report; celebrity; reputation.
Famed, fāmd, *a.* Renowned; celebrated.

Fameless, fām'les, *a.* Without renown.
Familiar, fa-mil'i-ėr, *a.* Well acquainted; intimate; affable; well known; free; unconstrained.—*n.* An intimate; one long acquainted; a demon supposed to attend at call.
Familiarity, fa-mil'i-a"ri-ti, *n.* State of being familiar; affability; freedom from ceremony; intimacy.
Familiarize, fa-mil'i-ėr-īz, *vt.* To make familiar; to accustom.
Family, fam'i-li, *n.* Household; the parents and children alone; the children as distinguished from the parents; kindred; line of ancestors; honourable descent; a group or class of animals or plants.
Famine, fam'in, *n.* Scarcity of food; dearth.
Famish, fam'ish, *vt.* To kill or exhaust with hunger; to starve; to kill by denial of anything necessary.—*vi.* To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or thirst.
Famous, fām'us, *a.* Much talked of and praised; renowned; distinguished; admirable.
Famously, fām'us-li, *adv.* In a famous manner; capitally.
Fan, fan, *n.* An instrument for winnowing grain; an instrument to agitate the air and cool the face; something by which the air is moved; a wing.—*vt.* (fanning, fanned). To cool and refresh by moving the air with a fan; to winnow; to stimulate.
Fanatic, Fanatical, fa-nat'ik, fa-nat'ik-al, *a.* Wild in opinions, particularly in religious opinions; excessively enthusiastic.—**Fanatic**, fa-nat'ik, *n.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; an enthusiast; a visionary.
Fanatically, fa-nat'ik-al-li, *adv.* With wild enthusiasm.
Fanaticism, fa-nat'i-sizm, *n.* Excessive enthusiasm; religious frenzy.
Fancied, fan'sid, *p.a.* Imagined; fanciful.
Fancier, fan'si-ėr, *n.* One who fancies; one who has a hobby for certain things.
Fanciful, fan'si-ful, *a.* Full of fancy; dictated by fancy; visionary; whimsical.
Fancy, fan'si, *n.* A phase of the intellect of a lighter cast than the imagination; thought due to this faculty; embodiment of such in words; opinion or notion; liking; caprice; false notion.—*vi.* (fancying, fancied). To imagine; to suppose without proof.—*vt.* To imagine; to like; to be pleased with.—*a.* Fine; ornamental; adapted to please the fancy; beyond intrinsic value.
Fancy-free, fan'si-frē, *a.* Free from the power of love.
Fandango, fan-dang'gō, *n.* A lively Spanish dance by two persons, male and female.
Fane, fān, *n.* A temple; a church.
Fanfare, fan'fār, *n.* A flourish of trumpets; an ostentatious boast; a bravado. [tation.
Fanfaron, fan'fa-ron, *n.* A braggart; ostenFanfaronade, fan'fa-ron-ād, *n.* A swaggering; vain boasting; bluster.
Fang, fang, *n.* A long, pointed tooth; the tusk of an animal; the hollow poison tooth of a serpent; a prong; a claw or talon.
Fanged, fangd, *p.a.* Furnished with fangs.
Fan-light, fan'līt, *n.* A window over a door and forming part of the door-opening.
Fanner, fan'ėr, *n.* One who fans; a ventilator; *pl.* a machine for winnowing grain.
Fan-palm, fan'pām, *n.* A palm of the E. Indies with enormous leaves, the taliput-palm.
Fantail, fan'tāl, *n.* A variety of the domestic pigeon.
Fantasia, fan-tā'zē-a, *n.* A species of music ranging amidst various airs and movements.
Fantastic, Fantastical, fan-tas'tik, fan-tas'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to fantasy or fancy; whimsical; fanciful; odd; grotesque.
Fantasy, fan'ta-si, *n.* Fancy; a vagary of the imagination; a fanciful artistic production.—*vt.* To picture in fancy.
Far, fär, *a.* Remote; distant.—*adv.* To a great extent or distance in space or in time; in great part; very much; to a certain point.
Farad, far'ad, *n.* The unit of quantity in the measurement of electricity.
Faradic, fa-rad'ik, *a.* Applied to induction electricity.
Farce, färs, *n.* A play full of extravagant drollery; absurdity; mere show.—*vt.* To stuff with forcemeat or mingled ingredients.
Farcical, färs'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to a farce; droll; ludicrous; ridiculous. [burden.
Fardel, fär'del, *n.* A bundle or little pack; a
Fare, fär, *vi.* (faring, fared). To go; to travel; to be in any state, good or bad; to be entertained with food; to happen well or ill.—*n.* Sum charged for conveying a person; person conveyed; food; provisions of the table.
Farewell, fär'wel, *interj.* May you fare or prosper well.—*n.* Good-bye; departure; final attention.—*a.* Leave-taking; valedictory.
Far-fetched, fär'fecht, *a.* Brought from afar; not naturally introduced; forced.
Farina, fa-rī'na, *n.* Meal; flour.
Farinaceous, fa-ri-nā'shus, *a.* Made of farina; yielding farina; mealy.
Farm, färm, *n.* A portion of land under cultivation; ground let to a tenant for tillage, pasture, &c.—*vt.* To let out or take on lease, as lands; to cultivate; to lease, as taxes, imposts, &c.—*vi.* To cultivate the soil.
Farmer, färm'ėr, *n.* One who cultivates a farm; one who collects taxes, &c., for a certain rate per cent.
Farming, färm'ing, *a.* Pertaining to agriculture.—*n.* The business of a farmer; agriculture; husbandry; tillage of land.
Farmost, fär'mōst, *a.* Most distant or remote. [various materials; a medley.
Farrago, fa-rā'gō, *n.* A mass composed of
Farrier, fa'ri-ėr, *n.* A smith who shoes horses; one who combines horse-shoeing with veterinary surgery.
Farriery, fa'ri-ė-ri, *n.* The art of the farrier; the veterinary art.
Farrow, fa'rō, *n.* A pig; a litter of pigs.—*vt.* or *i.* To bring forth pigs.
Farther, fär'THėr, *a. comp.* More remote. *adv.* At or to a greater distance; beyond; moreover; in addition.
Farthermore, fär'THėr-mōr, *adv.* Furthermore; moreover; besides.
Farthermost, fär'THėr-mōst, *a. superl.* Being at the greatest distance.
Farthest, fär'THest, *a. superl.* Most distant. *adv.* At or to the greatest distance.
Farthing, fär'THing, *n.* The fourth of a penny.
Farthingale, fär'THing-gāl, *n.* A hoop-petticoat; circles of hoops used to extend the petticoat.
Fascia, fash'i-a, *n.*; pl. **-iæ**. A band or fillet, or something resembling this in shape.
Fascicle, fas'si-kl, *n.* A small bundle; a collection.
Fasciculе, Fasciculus, fas'si-kūl, fas-sik'ū-lus, *n.* A fascicle; one of the separate divisions in which a book is published.
Fascinate, fas'si-nāt, *vt.* (fascinating, fascinated). To bewitch; to charm; to captivate.
Fascinating, fas'si-nāt-ing, *p.a.* Bewitching; enchanting; charming.
Fascination, fas-si-nā'shon, *n.* Act of bewitching; enchantment; charm; spell.
Fascine, fas-sēn', *n.* A fagot or bundle of sticks used in military defence.
Fashion, fa'shon, *n.* The make or form of anything; external appearance; form of a garment; prevailing mode; custom; genteel life. *vt.* To give shape to; to mould; to adapt.

Fashionable, fa'shon-a-bl, *a.* According to the prevailing mode; established by custom; prevailing at a particular time; observant of the fashion; stylish.
Fast, fäst, *a.* Firmly fixed; closely adhering; steadfast; durable; swift; dissipated.—*adv.* Firmly; rapidly; durably; near; with dissipation.—*vt.* To abstain from eating and drinking, or from particular kinds of food.—*n.* Abstinence from food; a religious mortification by abstinence; the time of fasting
Fasten, fäs'n, *vt.* To fix firmly, closely, or tightly; to hold together; to affix.—*vi.* To become fixed; to seize and hold on.
Fastener, fäs'n-ėr, *n.* One who or that which fastens.
Fastening, fäs'n-ing, *n.* Anything that binds and makes fast.
Fastidious, fas-tid'i-us, *a.* Squeamish; delicate to a fault; difficult to please.
Fastness, fäst'nes, *n.* State of being fast; a stronghold; a fortress or fort.
Fat, fat, *a.* Fleshy; plump; unctuous; heavy; stupid; rich; fertile.—*n.* A solid oily substance found in parts of animal bodies; the best or richest part of a thing.—*vt.* (fatting, fatted). To make fat.
Fatal, fāt'al, *a.* Proceeding from fate; causing death; deadly; calamitous.
Fatalism, fāt'al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that all things take place by inevitable necessity.
Fatalist, fāt'al-ist, *n.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.
Fatality, fat-al'i-ti, *n.* State of being fatal; invincible necessity; fatalism; fatal occurrence; calamitous accident.
Fatally, fāt'al-li, *adv.* In a fatal manner; by decree of destiny; mortally.
Fate, fāt, *n.* Destiny; inevitable necessity; death; doom; lot; *pl.* the three goddesses supposed to preside over the birth and life of men.
Fated, fāt'ed, *a.* Decreed by fate; destined.
Fateful, fāt'fụl, *a.* Producing fatal events.
Father, fä'ŦHėr, *n.* A male parent; the first ancestor; the oldest member of a society or profession; the first to practise any art; a creator; a name given to God; a dignitary of the church; one of the early expounders of Christianity.—*vt.* To become a father to; to adopt; to profess to be the author of; to ascribe to one as his offspring or production.
Fatherhood, fä'ŦHėr-hụd, *n.* State of being a father; character or authority of a father.
Father-in-law, fä'ŦHėr-in-lą, *n.* The father of one's husband or wife.
Fatherland, fä'ŦHėr-land, *n.* One's native country.
Fatherless, fä'ŦHėr-les, *a.* Destitute of a living father; without a known author.
Fatherly, fä'ŦHėr-li, *a.* Like a father, in affection and care; tender; paternal.
Fathom, faŦH'um, *n.* A measure of length containing six feet.—*vt.* To try the depth of; to sound; to master; to comprehend.
Fathomable, faŦH'um-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being fathomed.
Fathomless, faŦH'um-les, *a.* That cannot be fathomed; bottomless; incomprehensible.
Fatigue, fa-tēg', *vt.* (fatiguing, fatigued). To employ to weariness; to tire; to harass with toil or labour.—*n.* Weariness from bodily or mental exertion; exhaustion; toil; labours of soldiers distinct from the use of arms.
Fatling, fat'ling, *n.* A young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal.
Fatness, fat'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being fat; greasy matter; richness; fertility.
Fatten, fat'n, *vt.* To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fertile.—*vi.* To grow fat.
Fatty, fat'i, *a.* Having the qualities of fat; greasy.
Fatuity, fa-tū'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being fatuous; foolishness; imbecility.
Fatuous, fa'tū-us, *a.* Foolish; silly; feeble in mind; imbecile.
Fauces, fą'sēz, *n.pl.* The back part of the mouth.
Faucet, fą'set, *n.* A pipe to be inserted in a cask, for drawing liquor.
Faugh, fą, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.
Fault, fąlt, *n.* A slight offence; a defect; a flaw; a break or dislocation of strata.
Faultily, fąlt'i-li, *adv.* In a faulty manner; defectively.
Faultless, fąlt'les, *a.* Without fault; free from blemish; perfect.
Faulty, fąlt'i, *a.* Marked by faults; defective; imperfect; blamable; bad.
Faun, fąn, *n.* Among the Romans, a rural deity, the protector of agriculture and of shepherds; a sylvan deity.
Fauna, fą'na, *n.* A collective term for the animals peculiar to a region or epoch.
Fauteuil, fō-tė-yė', *n.* An arm-chair.
Faux-pas, fō-pä, *n.* A false step; a breach of manners or moral conduct.
Faveolate, fa-vē'o-lāt, *a.* Formed like a honey-comb; alveolate.
Favonian, fa-vō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to the west wind.
Favose, fa-vōs', *a.* Resembling a honey-comb.
Favor, fā'vėr, *n.* Good-will; kindness; a kind act; leave; a yielding to another; a token of good-will; a knot of ribbons; advantage; prejudice.—*vt.* To regard with good-will or kindness; to befriend; to show partiality to; to facilitate; to resemble in features.
Favorable, fā'vėr-a-bl, *a.* Kindly disposed, propitious; conducive; advantageous.
Favored, fā'vėrd, *p.a.* Regarded with favor; having special facilities; featured.
Favorer, fā'vėr-ėr, *n.* One who favours.
Favorite, fā'vėr-it, *n.* A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor; a darling; a minion; one unduly favored.—*a.* Regarded with particular favor.
Favoritism, fā'vėr-it-izm, *n.* Disposition to favor one or more persons or classes, to the neglect of others having equal claims; exercise of power by favorites.
Fawn, fąn, *n.* A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year; a light-brown colour; a servile cringe or bow; mean flattery.—*vi.* To bring forth a fawn; to show a servile attachment; to cringe to gain favor.—*a.* Light brown.
Fawningly, fąn'ing-li, *adv.* In a cringing servile way; with mean flattery.
Fay, fā, *n.* A fairy; an elf.—*vt.* To fit pieces of timber together.
Fealty, fē'al-ti, *n.* Fidelity to a superior; loyalty.
Fear, fēr, *n.* Painful emotion excited by apprehension of impending danger; dread; the object of fear; filial regard mingled with awe; reverence.—*vt.* To feel fear; to apprehend; to dread; to reverence.—*vi.* To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid.
Fearful, fēr'fụl, *a.* Filled with fear; apprehensive; timid; impressing fear; dreadful.
Fearless, fēr'les, *a.* Free from fear, undaunted; courageous; bold; intrepid.
Feasibility, fēz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being feasible; practicability.
Feasible, fēz'i-bl, *a.* That may be done; practicable.
Feasibly, fēz'i-bli, *adv.* Practicably.
Feast, fēst, *n.* A festal day; a sumptuous entertainment; a banquet; a festival; that which delights and entertains.—*vi.* To partake of a feast; to eat sumptuously; to be highly gratified.—*vt.* To entertain sumptuously.
Feat, fēt, *n.* An exploit; an extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning.
Feather, feŦH'ėr, *n.* One of the growths which form the covering of birds; a plume; projection on a board to fit into another board; kind or nature; birds collectively; a

trifle.—*vt.* To cover or fit with feathers; to turn (an oar) horizontally over the water.

Feathery, feTH'ėr-i, *a.* Clothed or covered with feathers; resembling feathers.

Feature, fē'tūr, *n.* The make or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament; a prominent part or characteristic.

Featured, fē'tūrd, *a.* Having features of a certain cast. [tinct features.

Featureless, fē'tūr-les, *a.* Having no dis-

Feaze, fēz, *vt.* To outtwist the end of anything made of threads or fibres.

Febrifuge, fe'bri-fūj, *n.* Any medicine that drives away or mitigates fever.—*a.* Dispelling or mitigating fever.

Febrile, fē'bril, *a.* Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it.

February, feb'rū-a-ri, *n.* The second month in the year.

Feces, fē'sēz, *n.pl.* *See* FÆCES.

Feculence, fe'kū-lens, *n.* State or quality of being feculent; foulness; dregs.

Feculent, fe'kū-lent, *a.* Abounding with sediment; foul or filthy; impure.

Fecund, fē'kund, *a* Fruitful in progeny; prolific; fertile; productive.

Fecundate, fē'kund-āt, *vt.* To make fruitful or prolific; to impregnate.

Fecundation, fē-kund-ā'shon, *n.* Act of fecundating; impregnation.

Fecundity, fē-kund'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being fecund; fertility; richness of invention.

Federal, fed'ėr-al, *a.* Pertaining to a league or contract; confederated; founded on alliance between states which unite for national purposes.—*n.* One who upholds federal government. [of federal government.

Federalism, fed'ėr-al-izm, *n.* The principles

Federalist, fed'ėr-al-ist, *n.* A federal.

Federalize, fed'ėr-al-īz, *vt.* or *i.* To unite in a federal compact. [acy.

Federate, fed'ėr-āt, *a.* Joined in confeder-

Federation, fed-ėr-ā'shon, *n.* Act of uniting in a league; confederacy. [confederacy.

Federative, fed'ėr-āt-iv, *a.* Uniting in a

Fee, fē, *n.* A reward for services; recompense for professional services; a fief; a freehold estate held by one who is absolute owner.—*vt.* (feeing, feed). To pay a fee to; to engage in one's service by advancing a fee to.

Feeble, fē'bl, *a.* Weak; impotent; deficient in vigour, as mental powers, sound, light, &c.

Feebly, fē'bli, *adv.* Weakly; without strength.

Feed, fēd, *vt.* (feeding, fed). To give food to; to furnish with anything of which there is constant consumption; to fatten.—*vi.* To take food; to eat; to prey; to graze; to grow fat.—*n.* That which is eaten; fodder; portion of provender given to a horse, cow, &c.

Feeder, fēd'ėr, *n.* One who or that which feeds; an encourager; an affluent; a branch railway.

Feeding, fēd'ing, *n.* Act of giving food; act of eating; that which is eaten; provender.

Feel, fēl, *vt.* (feeling, felt). To perceive by the touch; to have the sense of; to be affected by; to examine by touching.—*vi.* To have perception by the touch; to have the sensibility moved; to have perception mentally.—*n.* Act of feeling; perception caused by the touch.

Feeler, fēl'ėr, *n.* One who feels; an observation, &c., put forth to ascertain the views of others; an organ of touch in the lower animals.

Feeling, fēl'ing, *a.* Possessing great sensibility; sensitive; sympathetic.—*n.* The sense of touch; sensation; sensibility; emotion; sympathy. [ner; tenderly.

Feelingly, fēl'ing-li, *adv.* In a feeling man-

Feet, fēt, *n.pl.* of *foot*.

Feign, fān, *vt.* To pretend; to counterfeit; to simulate.—*vi.* To represent falsely; to pretend.

Feigned, fānd, *p.a.* Simulated; assumed.

Feignedly, fān'ed-li, *adv.* In pretence.

Feint, fānt, *n.* A pretence; an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be struck.—*vi.* To make a feigned blow or

Feldspar, *See* FELSPAR, [thrust.

Felicitate, fē-lis'it-āt, *vt.* To congratulate.

Felicitation, fē-lis'it-ā''shon, *n.* Congratulation. [appropriate; managed with skill.

Felicitous, fē-lis'it-us, *a.* Happy; extremely

Felicity, fē-lis'i-ti, *n.* State of being in extreme enjoyment; bliss; the joys of heaven; skilfulness; appropriateness.

Feline, fē'lin, *a.* Pertaining to cats; like a cat.

Fell, fel, *a.* Cruel; fierce; savage.—*n.* A skin or hide of an animal; a seam sewed down level with the cloth; a stony or barren hill.—*vt.* To cause to fall; to hew down; to sew down a seam level with the cloth.

Fellah, fel'lä, *n.* An Egyptian peasant.

Felloe, fel'ō. Same as *Felly*.

Fellow, fel'ō, *n.* A partner; a companion, one of the same kind; an appellation of contempt; a member of a college or incorporated society.

Fellowship, fel'ō-ship, *n.* Companionship; joint interest; an association; an establishment in colleges for maintaining a fellow.

Felly, fel'i, *n.* One of the curved pieces which form the circular rim of a wheel.

Felon, fe'lon, *n.* One who has committed felony; a culprit; a whitlow.—*a.* Fierce; malignant; malicious.

Felonious, fe-lō'ni-us, *a.* Villainous; done with purpose to commit a crime.

Felony, fe'lon-i, *n.* Any crime which incurs the forfeiture of lands or goods; a heinous crime.

Felspar, fel'spär, *n.* A mineral consisting of silica and alumina, with potash, soda, or lime, a principal constituent in granite, porphyry, &c. Called also *Feldspar*, *Felspath*.

Felt, felt, *n.* A fabric made of wool, or wool and fur, wrought into a compact substance by rolling, beating, &c.; an article made of felt.—*vt.* To make into felt; to cover with felt.

Felting, felt'ing, *n.* Process of making felt; materials of which felt is made; felt.

Felucca, fe-luk'ka, *n.* A narrow Mediterranean vessel with lateen sails.

Female, fē'mal, *n.* One of that sex which conceives and brings forth young.—*a.* Belonging to the sex which produces young; feminine; weak.

Feminine, fem'in-in, *a.* Pertaining to females; womanly; effeminate; denoting the gender of words which signify females.

Femme-de-chambre, fam-dė-shām-br, *n.* A lady's-maid; a chamber-maid. [thigh.

Femoral, fem'o-ral, *a.* Belonging to the

Femur, fē'mėr, *n.* The thigh-bone.

Fen, fen, *n.* A marsh; bog; swamp where water stagnates.

Fence, fens, *n.* That which defends or guards; a wall, railing, &c., forming a boundary, &c.; defence; fencing; skill in fencing or argument; a purchaser or receiver of stolen goods.—*vt.* (fencing, fenced). To defend; to secure by an inclosure; to ward off by argument or reasoning.—*vi.* To practise the swordsman's art; to parry arguments; to prevaricate.

Fencer, fens'ėr, *n.* One who fences; one who teaches or practises the art of fencing.

Fencible, fen'si-bl, *n.* A soldier for defence of the country, not liable to serve abroad.

Fencing, fens'ing, *n.* The art of using a sword or foil in attack or defence; material used in making fences; that which fences.

Fend, fend, *vt.* To keep or ward off.—*vi.* To act on the defensive; to provide a livelihood.

Fender, fend'ėr, *n.* That which defends; a utensil to confine coals to the fireplace; something to protect the side of a vessel from injury.

Fenestration, fen-es-trā'shon, *n.* The arrangement of windows in a building.
Fenian, fē'ni-an, *n.* A member of a secret society, the object of which was the erection of an independent Irish republic.
Fennel, fen'el, *n.* A plant cultivated for the aromatic flavour of its seeds and for its leaves.
Fenny, fen'i, *a.* Growing in fens; marshy.
Fent, fent, *n.* A placket of a dress.
Feoff, fef, *n.* A fief or fee.
Feoffment, fef'ment, *n.* The gift or grant of a fee; the instrument or deed conveying it.
Feracious, fē-rā'shus, *a.* Fruitful.
Feral, fē'ral, *a.* Having become wild after a state of domestication or cultivation.
Feretory, fe'rē-to-ri, *n.* A movable shrine containing the relics of saints.
Ferial, fē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to holidays.
Ferine, fē'rin, *a.* Pertaining to wild beasts.
Ferment, fėr'ment, *n.* That which causes fermentation, as yeast, &c.; intestine motion; agitation.—*vt.* fėr-ment'. To produce fermentation in; to set in agitation.—*vi.* To undergo fermentation; to be in agitation.
Fermentation, fėr-ment-ā'shon, *n.* Decomposition or conversion of an organic substance into new compounds by a ferment, indicated by the development of heat, bubbles, &c.; process by which grape juice is converted into wine; agitation; excitement.
Fermentative, fėr-ment'a-tiv, *a.* Causing fermentation; consisting in fermentation.
Fern, fėrn, *n.* The name of many cryptogams producing leaves called fronds.
Fernery, fėr'nėr-i, *n.* A place where ferns are artificially grown.
Ferny, fėrn'i, *a.* Abounding with fern.
Ferocious, fē-rō'shus, *a.* Fierce; savage; cruel.
Ferocity, fē-ros'i-ti, *n.* Savage wildness; fury; fierceness.
Ferreous, fe'rē-us, *a.* Partaking of or pertaining to iron.
Ferret, fe'ret, *n.* An animal allied to the weasel, employed in unearthing rabbits; a narrow tape made of woollen thread, cotton, or silk.—*vt.* To hunt with ferrets; to search out cunningly.
Ferriferous, fe-rif'ėr-us, *a.* Producing or yielding iron.
Ferruginous, fe-rū'jin-us, *a.* Of the colour of the rust or oxide of iron; partaking of or containing iron.
Ferrule, fe'rūl, *n.* A ring of metal round the end of a stick to strengthen it.
Ferry, fe'ri, *vt.* (ferrying, ferried). To carry over a river or other water in a boat.—*n.* Place where boats pass over to convey passengers; regular conveyance provided at such a place; a boat that plies at a ferry.
Ferryman, fe'ri-man, *n.* One who keeps a ferry.
Fertile, fėr'til, *a.* Fruitful; prolific; inventive; able to produce abundantly.
Fertility, fėr-til'i-ti, *n.* Fruitfulness; richness; fertile invention.
Fertilize, fėr'til-īz, *vt.* To make fertile or fruitful; to enrich; to impregnate.
Ferule, fe'rūl, *n.* A flat piece of wood, or rod, used to punish children.—*vt.* To punish with a ferule.
Fervency, fėr'ven-si, *n.* Eagerness; ardour; warmth of devotion.
Fervent, fėr'vent, *a.* Burning; vehement ardent; earnest.
Fervid, fėr'vid, *a.* Burning; zealous; eager; earnest.
Fervour, Fervor, fėr'vėr, *n.* Heat or warmth; ardour; intensity of feeling; zeal.
Fescue, fes'kū, *n.* A straw, wire, &c., to point out letters to children; a kind of grass.
Festal, fest'al, *a.* Pertaining to a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.
Fester, fes'tėr, *vi.* To suppurate; to rankle; to putrefy; to grow virulent.—*n.* A small inflammatory tumour.
Festival, fes'tiv-al, *a.* Festive; joyous.—*n.* The time of feasting; a feast; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.
Festive, fes'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a feast; mirthful.
Festivity, fes-tiv'i-ti, *n.* Festive gaiety; social joy or mirth at an entertainment.
Festoon, fes-tön', *n.* A string of flowers, foliage, &c., suspended in a curve or curves; carved work in the form of a wreath of flowers, &c.—*vt.* To form in festoons; to adorn with festoons.
Fetch, fech, *vt.* To bring or draw; to make; to heave, as a sigh; to obtain as its price.—*vi.* To move or turn; to bring things.—*n.* A stratagem or trick; a wraith.
Fête, fāt, *n.* A feast or festival; a holiday.—*vt.* To honour with a feast.
Fetid, fē'tid, *a.* Stinking; having a strong or rancid scent.
Fetish, Fetich, fē'tish, *n.* An object regarded by some savage races as having mysterious powers, or as being the representative or habitation of a deity; any object of exclusive devotion.
Fetlock, fet'lok, *n.* The tuft of hair that grows behind on a horse's feet; the joint on which this hair grows; an instrument fixed to a horse's leg to prevent him from running off.
Fetor, fē'tėr, *n.* Offensive smell; stench.
Fetter, fet'ėr, *n.* A chain for the feet; anything that confines or restrains from motion; generally in *pl.*—*vt.* To put fetters upon; to restrain.
Fettle, fet'l, *vt.* (fettling, fettled). To put in right order.—*n.* Good trim, order, or condition.
Fetus, Fœtus, fē'tus, *n.*; pl. **-uses.** The young of an animal in the womb, or in the egg, after being perfectly formed.
Feu, fū, *n.* In Scotland, a piece of ground granted in perpetuity in consideration of an annual payment called feu-duty.
Feud, fūd, *n.* Hostility; a hereditary quarrel; a fief.
Feudal, fūd'al, *a.* Pertaining to feuds or fiefs; pertaining to the system of holding lands by military services.
Feudalism, fūd'al-izm, *n.* The system by which land was held in return for military service; the feudal system.
Feudalist, fūd'al-ist, *n.* One versed in feudal law; a supporter of the feudal system.
Feudatory, Feudatary, fūd'a-to-ri, fūd'-a-ta-ri, *n.* The tenant of a feud or fief.—*a.* Holding from another on conditional tenure.
Feu-de-joie, fu-dė-zhwä'. A bonfire, or a firing of guns in token of joy.
Fever, fē'vėr, *n.* A disease characterized by an accelerated pulse, heat, thirst, and diminished strength; agitation; excitement.—*vt.* To put in a fever.—*vi.* To be seized with fever.
Feverish, fē'vėr-ish, *a.* Having a slight fever; pertaining to fever; agitated; inconstant.
Few, fū, *a.* Not many; small in number.
Fewness, fū'nes, *n.* Quality of being few; smallness of number; paucity.
Fez, fez, *n.* A close-fitting red cap with a tassel, worn in Turkey, Egypt, &c.
Fiancé, Fiancée, fē-äng-sā, *n., masc.* and *fem.* An affianced or betrothed person.
Fiasco, fē-as'kō, *n.* An ignominious failure.
Fiat, fī'at, *n.* A decree; a command.
Fib, fib, *n.* A falsehood (a softer expression than *lie*).—*vi.* (fibbing, fibbed). To tell fibs.
Fibre, fī'bėr, *n.* A thread; a fine, slender body which constitutes a part of animals, plants, or minerals.
Fibril, fī'bril, *n.* A small fibre.
Fibrin, Fibrine, fī'brin, *n.* An organic substance found in animals and vegetables, and readily obtained from fresh blood.
Fibrous, fī'brus, *a.* Composed or consisting of fibres; containing fibres.

Fichu, fi-shō', *n.* A light ornamental piece of dress worn by ladies at the neck.
Fickle, fik'l, *a.* Of a changeable mind; vacillating; capricious.
Fickleness, fik'l-nes, *n.* Inconstancy.
Fictile, fik'til, *a.* Moulded by art; made of clay; manufactured by the potter.
Fiction, fik'shon, *n.* A feigned story; literature in the form of novels, tales, &c.; a falsehood; fabrication.
Fictionist, fik'shon-ist, *n.* A writer of fiction.
Fictitious, fik-ti'shus, *a.* Containing fiction; imaginary; counterfeit.
Fid, fid, *n.* A bar of wood or metal; a pin for various purposes on board ship.
Fiddle, fid'l, *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a violin.—*vi.* (fiddling, fiddled). To play on a fiddle; to trifle; to trifle with the hands.—*vt.* To play on a fiddle.
Fiddler, fid'l-ėr, *n.* One who plays a fiddle.
Fidelity, fi-del'i-ti, *n.* Faithfulness; trustiness; loyalty; integrity.
Fidget, fij'et, *vi.* To move uneasily or in fits and starts.—*n.* An uneasy restless motion.
Fidgety, fij'et-i, *a.* Restless; uneasy.
Fiduciary, fi-dū'shi-a-ri, *a.* Held in trust; having the nature of a trust.—*n.* One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee.
Fie, fi. An exclamation denoting contempt or dislike.
Fief, fēf, *n.* An estate held of a superior on condition of military service.
Field, fēld, *n.* A piece of land suitable for tillage or pasture; piece of inclosed land; place of battle; battle; open space for action; sphere; blank space on which figures are drawn; those taking part in a hunt or race.—*vi.* and *t.* To watch and catch the ball, as in cricket.
Field-book, fēld'bụk, *n.* A book used in surveying.
Field-day, fēld'dā, *n.* A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions.
Fieldfare, fēld'fār, *n.* A species of thrush found in Great Britain during the winter.
Field-glass, fēld'glās, *n.* A kind of binocular telescope.
Field-marshal, fēld-mär'shal, *n.* A military officer of the highest rank.
Field-officer, fēld'of-fis-ėr, *n.* A major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.
Field-train, fēld'trān, *n.* A department of artillery that supplies ammunition on the field.
Fiend, fēnd, *n.* A demon; the devil; a wicked or cruel person.
Fiendish, fēnd'ish, *a.* Like a fiend; diabolic.
Fierce, fērs, *a.* Wild; savage; outrageous; violent.
Fiercely, fērs'li, *adv.* Violently; with rage.
Fierily, fī'ė-ri-li, *adv.* In a fiery manner.
Fiery, fī'ė-ri, *a.* Consisting of fire; like fire; impetuous; irritable; fierce.
Fife, fīf, *n.* A small wind-instrument used chiefly in martial music.—*vi.* (fifing, fifed). To play on a fife.
Fifer, fif'ėr, *n.* One who plays on a fife.
Fifteen, fif'tēn, *a.* and *n.* Five and ten.
Fifteenth, fif'tēnth, *a.* The ordinal of fifteen.—*n.* A fifteenth part.
Fifth, fifth, *a.* The ordinal of five.—*n.* A fifth part.
Fifthly, fifth'li, *adv.* In the fifth place.
Fiftieth, fif'ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of fifty.—*n.* A fiftieth part.
Fifty, fif'ti, *a.* and *n.* Five tens; five times ten.
Fig, fig, *n.* The fruit of a tree of the mulberry family; the tree itself; a mere trifle; dress.
Fight, fit, *vi.* (fighting, fought). To strive for victory; to contend in arms.—*vt.* To war against; to contend with in battle; to win by struggle.—*n.* A struggle for victory; a battle; an encounter.
Fighter, fit'ėr, *n.* One who fights; a combatant; a warrior.
Fighting, fit'ing, *a.* Qualified for war; fit for battle; occupied in war.
Figment, fig'ment, *n.* A fiction; fabrication.
Figurant, fig'ūr-ant, *n.* A character on the stage who has nothing to say.
Figurate, fig'ūr-āt, *a.* Of a certain determinate form.
Figuration, fig-ūr-ā'shon, *n.* Act of giving figure; configuration; form.
Figurative, fig'ūr-āt-iv, *a.* Containing a figure or figures; representing by resemblance; typical; metaphoric; abounding in figures of speech.
Figure, fig'ūr, *n.* The form of anything as expressed by the outline; appearance; representation; a statue; a character denoting a number; a diagram; type; mode of expression in which words are turned from their ordinary signification; price.—*vt.* (figuring, figured). To make a likeness of; to represent by drawing, &c.; to cover or mark with figures; to image in the mind.—*vi.* To make a figure; to be distinguished.
Figured, fig'ūrd, *a.* Adorned with figures; free and florid.
Figure-head, fig'ūr-hed, *n.* The ornamental figure on a ship under the bowsprit.
Figuring, fig'ūr-ing, *n.* Act of making figures; figures collectively.
Filaceous, fil-ā'shus, *a.* Composed of threads.
Filament, fil'a-ment, *n.* A slender thread; a fine fibre.
Filamentary, Filamentose, Filamentous, fil-a-men'ta-ri, fil-a-men'tōs, fil-a-men'tus, *a.* Consisting of filaments.
Filatory, fil'a-to-ri, *n.* A machine which spins threads.
Filature, fil'a-tūr, *n.* The reeling off silk from cocoons; an establishment for reeling silk; a filatory.
Filbert, fil'bėrt, *n.* The fruit of the cultivated hazel.
Filch, filsh or filch, *vt.* To pilfer; to steal.
Filcher, filsh'ėr, *n.* A petty thief.
File, fil, *n.* A line or wire on which papers are strung; the papers so strung; a row of soldiers one behind another; a steel instrument for cutting and smoothing iron, wood, &c.—*vt.* (filing, filed). To arrange or place on or in a file; to bring before a court by presenting the proper papers; to rub or cut with a file; to polish.—*vi.* To march in a line one after the other.
Filial, fil'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a son or daughter.
Filiate, fil'i-āt, *vt.* To affiliate.
Filiation, fil-i-ā'shon, *n.* Affiliation.
Filibuster, fil'i-bus-tėr, *n.* A buccaneer; one of those lawless adventurers who in the present century have invaded a foreign country.—*vi.* To act as a filibuster.
Filiform, fil'i-form, *a.* Having the form of a thread or filament; slender.
Filigree, fil'i-grē, *n.* Ornamental open work in fine gold or silver wire.
Filings, fil'ingz, *n.pl.* Fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing.
Fill, fil, *vt.* To make full; to occupy; to pervade; to satisfy; to surfeit; to supply with an occupant; to hold; to possess and perform the duties of.—*vi.* To grow or become full.—*n.* As much as fills or supplies want.
Filler, fil'ėr, *n.* One who fills; a tube for filling bottles, &c.
Fillet, fil'et, *n.* A little band to tie about the hair; the fleshy part of the thigh in veal; meat rolled together and tied round; something resembling a fillet or band.—*vt.* (filleting, filleted). To bind with a little band.
Filibeg, fil'i-beg, *n.* The kilt worn by the Highlanders of Scotland
Filibuster, fil'i-bus-tėr, *n.* Same as *Filibuster.*
Filling, fil'ing, *n.* A making full; materials for making full; woof of a fabric.
Fillip, fil'ip, *vt.* To strike with the nail of

the finger, forced from the thumb with a sudden spring.—*n.* **A jerk of the finger; something which tends to stimulate at once.**

Filly, fil'i, *n.* A female colt; a wanton girl.

Film, film, *n.* A thin skin; a pellicle.—*vt.* To cover with a thin skin.

Filmy, film'i, *a.* Like a film; composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

Filter, fil'tėr, *n.* A strainer; any substance through which liquors are passed.—*vt.* To purify by passing through a filter.—*vi.* To percolate; to pass through a filter. [tion

Filth, filth, *n.* That which defiles; dirt; pollu-

Filthily, filth'i-li, *adv.* In a filthy manner.

Filthy, filth'i, *a.* Abounding in filth; dirty, foul; nasty; obscene.

Filtrate, fil'trāt, *vt.* To filter

Filtration, fil-trā'shon, *n.* Act or process of filtering. [*Fimbriated.*

Fimbriate, fim'bri-āt, *a.* Fringed. Also

Fin, fin, *n.* One of the organs which enable fishes to balance themselves and regulate their movements; anything resembling a fin

Finable, fin'a-bl, *a.* Liable to a fine.

Final, fin'al, *a.* Pertaining to the end, last, ultimate; conclusive; decisive.

Finale, fē-nä'lā, *n.* The last part of a piece of music; the last piece or scene in a performance.

Finality, fi-nal'i-ti, *n.* Final state; state of being final; the doctrine that nothing exists except for a determinate end.

Finally, fin'al-li, *adv* Ultimately, lastly, completely; beyond recovery

Finance, fi-nans', *n.* The science of public revenue and expenditure; management of money matters; *pl.* public funds or resources of money; private income.—*vi* (financing, financed). To conduct financial operations.—*vt.* To manage the financial affairs of.

Financial, fi-nan'shal, *a.* Pertaining to finance. [matters of finance

Financier, fi-nan'sēr, *n* One skilled in

Finch, finsh, *n.* A small singing bird.

Find, find, *vt.* (finding, found) To come upon; to discover; to recover; to get; to perceive; to supply; to declare by verdict.—*n* A discovery; the thing found.

Finding, find'ing, *n.* Discovery, act of discovering; that which is found, a verdict.

Fine, fin, *a.* Slender; minute; keen; delicate, refined; elegant; amiable; noble; splendid.—*n.* Payment of money imposed as a punishment; conclusion (*in fine*).—*vt.* (fining, fined) To make fine; to purify; to impose a pecuniary penalty on. [neatly.

Finedraw, fin'dra, *vt.* To sew up (a rent)

Finedrawn, fin'dran, *p.a.* Drawn out to too great fineness, or with too much subtlety

Finely, fin'li, *adv.* In a fine manner; gaily; handsomely; delicately.

Finer, fin'ėr, *n.* One who refines or purifies.

Finery, fin'ė-ri, *n.* Fine things; showy articles of dress; a furnace where cast-iron is converted into malleable iron.

Finespun, fin'spun, *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; over-elaborated.

Finesse, fi-nes', *n.* Artifice; stratagem.—*vi* To use finesse or artifice.

Fin-footed, fin'fut-ed, *a.* Having feet with toes connected by a membrane.

Finger, fing'gėr, *n.* One of the five members of the hand; something resembling a finger; skill in playing on a keyed instrument.—*vt.* To handle with the fingers; to touch lightly; to pilfer.—*vi.* To dispose the fingers aptly in playing on an instrument.

Fingered, fing'gėrd, *a.* Having fingers, or parts like fingers.

Fingering, fing'gėr-ing, *n.* Act of touching lightly; manner of touching an instrument of music; a loose worsted for stockings, &c.

Finger-post, fing'gėr-pōst, *n* A post for the direction of travellers.

Finger-stall, fing'gėr-stal, *n.* A cover for protection of a finger when injured.

Finical, fin'ik-al, *a* Unduly particular about trifles; idly busy Also *finicking* and *finikin.*

Fining, fin'ing, *n* The process of refining; that which is used to fine liquors.

Finis, fi'nis, *n.* An end; conclusion

Finish, fin'ish, *vt* To bring to an end; to perfect; to polish to a high degree.—*vi.* To come to an end; to expire.—*n.* Completion; the last touch to a work; polish.

Finite, fi'nit, *a.* Limited; bounded; circumscribed; not infinite [or degree.

Finitely, fi'nit-li, *adv.* In a finite manner

Finless, fin'les, *a.* Destitute of fins.

Finn, fin, *n.* A native of Finland.

Finnish, fin'ish, *a.* Relating to the Finns.—*n.* Their language.

Finny, fin'i, *a.* Furnished with fins

Fiord, Fjord, fyord, *n.* An inlet of the sea, such as are common in Norway.

Fir, fėr, *n.* A resinous coniferous tree.

Fire, fir, *n.* Heat and light emanating from a body; fuel burning; a conflagration, discharge of firearms; splendour; violence of passion; vigour of fancy; animation; ardent affection; affliction.—*vt.* (firing, fired). To set on fire; to irritate; to animate; to bake; to cause to explode; to discharge (firearms).—*vi.* To take fire; to be inflamed with passion; to discharge firearms.

Firearm, fir'ärm, *n.* A weapon which expels its projectile by the combustion of powder.

Fire-brand, fir'brand, *n.* A piece of wood kindled; an incendiary; one who inflames factions.

Fire-brigade, fir'bri-gād, *n* A body of men organized to extinguish fires.

Fire-damp, fir'damp, *n.* The explosive carburetted hydrogen of coal-mines.

Fire-engine, fir'en-jin, *n.* An engine for throwing water to extinguish fire.

Fire-escape, fir'es-kāp, *n.* A machine to facilitate escape from a building on fire

Fire-fly, fir'fli, *n.* A winged insect which emits a brilliant light at night.

Fire-irons, fir'i-ėrnz, *n.pl.* A shovel, tongs, poker, &c.

Fireman, fir'man, *n.* A man who extinguishes fires, or tends the fires of an engine.

Fire-new, fir'nū, *a.* Brand-new.

Fire-proof, fir'prōf, *a.* Incombustible.

Fire-ship, fir'ship, *n.* A vessel filled with combustibles and furnished with grappling-irons, to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships.

Fire-side, fir'sid, *n.* A place near the fire or hearth; home; domestic life.

Firework, fir'wėrk, *n.* Preparation of gunpowder, sulphur, &c, used for making a show, a signal, &c.

Fire-worship, fir'wėr-ship, *n.* The worship of fire, which prevailed chiefly in Persia.

Firing, fir'ing, *n.* Act of one who fires; act of discharging firearms; application of fire; fuel; process of treating articles with fire.

Firkin, fėr'kin, *n.* An old measure equal to 7½ gallons; a small cask for butter

Firm, fėrm, *a* Steady; stable; strong; dense; hard; not fluid; fixed; resolute.—*n.* A partnership or commercial house.—*vt.* To make firm or solid.—*vi.* To become firm.

Firmament, fėrm'a-ment, *n.* The sky or heavens; region of the air; an expanse.

Firmamental, fėrm-a-ment'al, *a.* Pertaining to the firmament.

Firman, fėr'man or fėr-mān', *n.* A Turkish decree, order, or grant.

Firmly, fėrm'li, *adv.* In a firm manner; steadfastly; resolutely.

First, fėrst, *a.* Foremost in time, place, rank,

value, &c ; chief; highest, the ordinal of *one* —*adv.* Before all others in time, place, &c

First-born, fėrst'born, *a* Eldest.

First-class, fėrst'klas, *a.* First-rate

First-fruit, fėrst'frōt, *n.* The fruit or produce first collected; first profits, first or earliest effect, in good or bad sense

First-hand, fėrst'hand, *a.* Obtained direct from the first source, producer, maker, &c.

Firstling, fėrst'ling, *n* The first produce or offspring, as of sheep or cattle.

Firstly, fėrst'li, *adv* In the first place; first.

First-rate, fėrst'rāt, *a.* Of highest excellence; pre-eminent; of largest size

Firth, fėrth, *n.* An arm of the sea into which a river discharges; a channel. Also *Frith.*

Fiscal, fis'kal, *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury.—*n.* A treasurer; a public prosecutor, as in Scotland.

Fish, fish, *n.* An animal that lives in water; the flesh of such animals used as food.—*vi.* To attempt to catch fish; to attempt to obtain by artifice.—*vt.* To catch or try to catch fish in ; to draw out or up when in water.

Fisher, fish'ėr, *n.* One employed in fishing.

Fisherman, fish'ėr-man, *n* One whose occupation is to catch fish.

Fishery, fish'ė-ri, *n.* The business of catching fish; a place for catching fish.

Fishing, fish'ing, *a.* Used in catching fish.—*n.* Art or practice of catching fish; place to fish in

Fishmonger, fish'mung-gėr, *n.* A dealer in fish.

Fishwife, Fishwoman, fish'wif, fish-wu'man, *n.* A woman who sells fish.

Fishy, fish'i, *a.* Consisting of fish, like fish; worn out; dubious; unsafe.

Fissile, fis'sil, *a.* That may be split in the direction of the grain, or of natural joints.

Fission, fi'shon, *n.* The act of splitting into parts; reproduction in animals of a low type through the body dividing into parts.

Fissure, fi'shūr, *n.* A cleft; a longitudinal opening.—*vt.* To cleave; to crack.

Fist, fist, *n.* The hand clenched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.—*vt.* To strike with the fist.

Fistic, fis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to boxing.

Fisticuffs, fis'ti-kufs, *n.* A blow with the fist, commonly in *pl.* boxing

Fistula, fis'tū-la, *n.* A shepherd's pipe; a deep, narrow, sinuous ulcer.

Fistular, fis'tū-lėr, *a.* Hollow like a pipe.

Fit, fit, *n.* A sudden activity followed by a relaxation; paroxysm; convulsion; due adjustment of dress to the body.—*a.* Conformable to a standard of right, duty, taste, &c ; suitable; proper; congruous; qualified; adequate. *vt.* (fitting, fitted) To make fit or suitable; to furnish with anything; to adapt; to qualify for —*vi.* To be proper or becoming; to suit; to be adapted. [cat, its fur.

Fitch, fich, *n.* A vetch; a chick-pea; a polecat.

Fitchet, Fitchew, fich'et, fich'ū, *n.* A polecat. [impulses, spasmodic; chequered.

Fitful, fit'ful *a.* Full of fits; varied by sudden

Fitly, fit'li, *adv.* Suitably; properly.

Fitter, fit'ėr, *n.* One who fits; one who puts the parts of machinery together.

Fitting, fit'ing, *a.* Fit; appropriate —*n. pl.* Things fixed on; permanent appendages.

Fittingly, fit'ing-li, *adv* Suitably.

Five, fīv, *a.* and *n.* Four and one added, the half of ten.

Fivefold, fīv'fōld, *a.* In fives, consisting of five in one; five times repeated. [tennis.

Fives, fīvz, *n.* A game with a ball, resembling

Fix, fiks, *vt.* To make fast or firm; to settle; to define; to appoint; to deprive of volatility. *vi.* To settle or remain permanently; to cease to be fluid; to congeal.—*n.* A condition of difficulty; dilemma.

Fixation, fiks-ā'shon, *n.* Act of fixing; state in which a body resists evaporation.

Fixative, fiks'a-tiv, *a* Tending or causing to fix.—*n.* A substance that causes something to be stable or not fleeting.

Fixed, fikst, *p a* Firm; fast; settled; deprived of volatility.

Fixture, fiks'tūr, *n.* That which is fixed; that which is permanently attached; an appendage. [sound. Also used as a noun.

Fizz, Fizzle, fiz, fiz'l, *vi.* To make a hissing

Flabbergast, flab'ėr-gast, *vt.* To strike with astonishment or dismay

Flabby, flab'i, *a.* Soft; yielding to the touch; languid; feeble.

Flaccid, flak'sid, *a* Flabby; soft and weak; drooping; limber.

Flaccidity, flak-sid'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being flaccid; want of firmness.

Flag, flag, *n.* A cloth, usually attached to a pole, and bearing devices expressive of nationality, &c.; a banner; a flat stone for paving; an aquatic plant with sword-shaped leaves.—*vi.* (flagging, flagged). To hang loose; to droop; to languish; to slacken.—*vt.* To lay with broad flat stones.

Flagellant, fla'jel-lant, *n.* One who whips himself in religious discipline.

Flagellate, fla'jel-lāt, *vt.* To whip.

Flagellation, fla-jel-lā'shon, *n.* A flogging; the discipline of the scourge.

Flageolet, fla'jel-et, *n* A small wind-instrument like a flute.

Flagging, flag'ing, *n.* Flag-stones; a pavement or side-walk of flag-stones.

Flaggy, flag'i, *a.* Flexible; abounding with the plant flag; resembling flag-stone.

Flagitious, fla-ji'shus, *a.* Deeply criminal; corrupt; profligate; heinous.

Flagon, fla'gon, *n.* A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for liquors.

Flagrancy, flā'gran-si, *n.* Quality of being flagrant; enormity.

Flagrant, flā'grant, *a.* Flaming in notice; glaring; notorious; enormous.

Flagrantly, flā'grant-li, *adv.* Glaringly; notoriously. [ing or beating grain, &c.

Flail, flāl, *n.* A wooden instrument for thrash-

Flake, flāk, *n.* A loose, filmy mass of anything; a scale; a fleecy or feathery particle, as of snow; a flock, as of wool.—*vt.* (flaking, flaked). To form into flakes.—*vi.* To break in layers; to peel off.

Flaky, flāk'i, *a.* Consisting of flakes; lying in flakes; like flakes or scales.

Flambeau, flam'bō, *n.* A light made of thick wicks covered with wax; a torch.

Flamboyant, flam-boi'ant, *a.* Noting that style of Gothic architecture characterized by wavy tracery in the windows; florid.

Flame, flām, *n.* Light emitted from fire; a blaze; fire; heat of passion; ardour of temper or imagination; ardent love; rage; one beloved. —*vi.* (flaming, flamed). To blaze; to glow; to rage. [violent; vehement.

Flaming, flām'ing, *p a.* Emitting a flame; **Flamingly**, flām'ing-li, *adv.* Most brightly; with great show or vehemence.

Flamingo, fla-ming'gō, *n.* A web-footed, long-necked bird about 5 to 6 feet high.

Flamy, flām'i, *a.* Having the nature or colour of flame.

Flange, flanj, *n.* A projecting rim or edge on any substance; a raised edge on a wheel, &c. *vt.* (flanging, flanged). To furnish with a flange.

Flank, flangk, *n.* The part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip; the side of an army; the extreme right or left; the side of any building.—*vt.* To be situated at the side of; to place troops so as to command or attack the flank; to pass round the side of.

Flannel, flan'el, *n.* A soft, nappy, woollen

cloth of loose texture; garment made of flannel.

Flap, flap, *n.* Something broad and flexible that hangs loose; the motion or sound of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it; tail of a coat, &c.—*vt.* (flapping, flapped). To beat with a flap; to move, as something broad.—*vi.* To move, as wings; to wave loosely.

Flap-dragon, flap'dra-gon, *n.* A game of snatching raisins out of burning brandy.

Flap-eared, flap'ērd, *a.* Having broad loose ears.

Flap-jack, flap'jak, *n.* A sort of broad pancake; an apple-puff.

Flapper, flap'ér, *n.* One who or that which flaps; a young wild duck.

Flare, flār, *vi.* (flaring, flared). To burn with an unsteady light; to glitter with transient lustre; to give out a dazzling light.—*n.* An unsteady strong light.

Flaring, flār'ing, *p.a.* Glittering; showy

Flash, flash, *n.* A sudden burst of flame and light; a gleam.—*a.* Vulgarly showy; counterfeit.—*vi.* To burst or break forth with a flash; to dart.—*vt.* To throw out like a burst of light.

Flashily, flash'i-li, *adv.* Gaudily; showily.

Flash-point, Flashing-point, flash'-point, flash'ing-point, *n.* The temperature at which the vapour of oils will ignite and flash.

Flashy, flash'i, *a.* Characterized by empty show; gaudy; impulsive.

Flask, flask, *n.* A kind of bottle; a bottle for the pocket; a vessel for powder.

Flat, flat, *a.* Having an even surface; level; fallen; tasteless; vapid; depressed; dull; absolute; below the true pitch, as a sound.—*n.* A level; a shallow; the broad side of something; a mark in music (♭) indicating lowering of pitch; a story or floor of a house; a simpleton.

Flatling, Flatlong, flat'ling, flat'long, *adv.* Flatwise; with the flat side.

Flatly, flat'li, *adv.* In a flat manner, horizontally; evenly; without spirit; positively.

Flatten, flat'n, *vt.* To make flat; to level; to render less acute or sharp, as a sound.—*vi.* To grow or become flat.

Flatter, flat'ér, *vt.* To gratify by praise; to compliment; to praise falsely.

Flatterer, flat'ér-ér, *n.* One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler.

Flattering, flat'ér-ing, *a.* Bestowing flattery; agreeable to one's self-love; gratifying.

Flattery, flat'ē-ri, *n.* False praise; sycophancy; cajolery.

Flatting, flat'ing, *n.* A mode of house-painting in which the paint has no gloss.

Flattish, flat'ish, *a.* Somewhat flat.

Flatulence, Flatulency, flat'ū-lens, flat'ū-len-si, *n.* State of being flatulent.

Flatulent, flat'ū-lent, *a.* Affected with gases in the stomach and intestines; generating wind in the stomach; empty; puffy.

Flatwise, flat'wīz, *a.* or *adv.* With the flat side downward or next to another object.

Flaunt, flant, *vi.* and *t.* To display ostentatiously.—*n.* Bold or impudent parade.

Flaunty, Flaunting, flant'i, flant'ing, *a.* Apt to flaunt; ostentatious; gaudy.

Flavor, flā'vér, *n.* The quality of a substance which affects the smell or taste; relish; zest.—*vt.* To give a flavor to.

Flavored, flā'vērd, *p.a.* Having flavor.

Flavorless, flā'vér-les, *a.* Without flavor; tasteless.

Flaw, flą, *n.* A crack, a defect; a speck; a gust of wind.—*vt.* To make a flaw in.

Flawless, flą'les, *a.* Without defect; perfect.

Flawy, flą'i, *a.* Full of flaws or cracks.

Flax, flaks, *n.* A plant, the fibres of which are formed into linen threads; the fibres prepared for manufacture.

Flax-dresser, flaks'dres-ér, *n.* One who combs and prepares flax for the spinner.

Flaxen, flaks'n, *a.* Made of or like flax; of the colour of flax; fair.

Flaxy, flaks'i, *a.* Like flax; flaxen.

Flay, flā, *vt.* To strip the skin off an animal.

Flea, flē, *n.* An insect that leaps with great agility, and whose bite causes itch.

Flea-bite, flē'bīt, *n.* The bite of a flea, a thing of no moment.

Fleam, flēm, *n.* An instrument for opening the veins of animals to let blood.

Fleck, flek, *n.* A spot; streak; dapple.—*vt.* To spot; to streak or stripe; to dapple.

Flection, flek'shon, *n.* Act of bending; state of being bent.

Fledge, flej, *vt.* (fledging, fledged). To supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

Fledgeling, flej'ling, *n.* A bird just fledged.

Flee, flē, *vi.* (fleeing, fled). To run away; to hasten from.—*vt.* To shun.

Fleece, flēs, *n.* The coat of wool that covers a sheep, or is shorn at one time.—*vt.* (fleecing, fleeced). To strip of the fleece; to rob or cheat heartlessly; to cover as with a fleece.

Fleecy, flēs'i, *a.* Resembling wool or a fleece; covered with wool; woolly.

Fleer, flēr, *vi.* To grin with an air of civility; to mock; to leer.—*n.* A leer; derision or mockery expressed by words or looks.

Fleet, flēt, *n.* A squadron or body of ships; navy.—*a.* Swift of pace; nimble.—*vi.* To fly swiftly; to flit; to be in a transient state.

Fleeting, flēt'ing, *a.* Not durable; transient; momentary.

Fleetly, flēt'li, *adv.* Rapidly; swiftly.

Fleming, flem'ing, *n.* A native of Flanders.

Flemish, flem'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Flanders. *n.* The language of the Flemings.

Flesh, flesh, *n.* The muscular part of an animal; animal food; beasts and birds used as food; the body, as distinguished from the soul; mankind; corporeal appetites; kindred; family.—*vt.* To feed with flesh; to initiate to the taste of flesh.

Flesh-brush, flesh'brush, *n.* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.

Fleshed, flesht, *a.* Fat; fleshy; having flesh of a particular kind.

Flesher, flesh'ér, *n.* A butcher.

Flesh-fly, flesh'flī, *n.* A fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

Fleshings, flesh'ingz, *n.pl.* Tight-fitting flesh-coloured garments.

Fleshly, flesh'li, *a.* Carnal; worldly; lascivious; human: not spiritual.

Flesh-wound, flesh'wönd, *n.* A wound which affects the flesh only.

Fleshy, flesh'i, *a.* Muscular; fat; corpulent; plump; pulpy.

Flex, fleks, *vt.* To bend.

Flexibility, fleks-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being flexible; pliancy; readiness to comply.

Flexible, fleks'i-bl, *a.* That may be bent; pliant; supple; tractable; plastic.

Flexile, fleks'īl, *a.* Pliant.

Flexion, flek'shon, *n.* Act of bending; a bend; part bent.

Flexor, fleks'ér, *n.* A muscle which produces flexion.

Flexuous, Flexuose, fleks'ū-us, fleks'ū-ōs, *a.* Winding; bending.

Flexure, fleks'ūr, *n.* A bending; form of bending; part bent.

Flick, flik, *n.* A sharp sudden stroke, as with a whip; a flip.—*vt.* To strike with a flick; to flip.

Flicker, flik'ér, *vi.* To flutter; to waver, as an unsteady flame.—*n.* A wavering gleam.

Flier, Flyer, flī'ér, *n.* One who flies or flees; a part of a machine which moves rapidly.

Flight, flīt, *n.* Act of fleeing or flying; power or manner of flying; a flock of birds; a volley, as of arrows; space passed by flying; a soaring; lofty elevation, as of fancy; extravagant sally; a series of steps or stairs.

Flighty, flit'i, *a.* Full of flights or sallies of imagination, caprice, &c.; volatile; giddy.
Flimsy, flim'zi, *a.* Thin; slight; weak; without force; shallow. [wince; to fail.
Flinch, flinsh, *vi.* To shrink; to withdraw; to
Fling, fling, *vt.* (flinging, flung). To cause to fly from the hand; to hurl; to scatter; to throw to the ground.—*vi.* To fly into violent and irregular motions; to flounce; to rush away angrily.—*n.* A throw; a gibe; a lively Scottish dance.
Flint, flint, *n.* A very hard siliceous stone, which strikes fire with steel; anything proverbially hard.
Flint-lock, flint'lok, *n.* A musket-lock in which fire is produced by a flint.
Flinty, flint'i, *a.* Consisting of or like flint; very hard; cruel; inexorable.
Flip, flip, *n.* A flick; a drink consisting of beer and spirit sweetened, and heated by a hot iron.—*vt.* To flick.
Flippancy, flip'an-si, *n.* Quality of being flippant; heedless pertness; undue levity.
Flippant, flip'ant, *a.* Speaking confidently, without knowledge; heedlessly pert; shallow.
Flipper, flip'er, *n.* The paddle of a sea-turtle; the broad fin of a fish; the arm of a seal.
Flirt, flert, *vt.* To throw with a jerk; to make coquettish motions with (a fan).—*vi.* To run and dart about; to coquette; to play at courtship.—*n.* A sudden jerk; one who plays at courtship; a coquette.
Flirtation, flert-ā'shon, *n.* Playing at courtship; coquetry.
Flit, flit, *vi.* (flitting, flitted). To fly or dart along; to flutter; to change habitation (Scotch in this sense).
Flitch, flich, *n.* The side of a hog cured as bacon.
Flitter, flit'ėr, *vi.* To flutter.
Float, flōt, *n.* That which is borne on water or any fluid; a raft.—*vi.* To be borne on the surface of a fluid; to be buoyed up; to move with a light, irregular course.—*vt.* To cause to be conveyed on water; to flood; to get (a company, scheme, &c.) started.
Floatage, flōt'āj, *n.* Anything that floats on the water; floating capacity or buoyancy.
Floatation, flōt-ā'shon, *n.* *See* FLOTATION.
Float-board, flōt'bōrd, *n.* A board of an undershot water-wheel, on which the water strikes; board of a paddle-wheel.
Floating, flōt'ing, *p.a.* Circulating; fluctuating; not fixed or invested; unattached.
Flocculent, flok'ū-lent, *a.* Adhering in locks or flakes; fleecy.
Flock, flok, *n.* A lock of wool or hair; stuffing for mattresses, &c.; a company, as of sheep, birds, &c.; a Christian congregation in relation to their pastor.—*vi.* To gather in companies; to crowd; to move in crowds.
Flock-bed, flok'bed, *n.* A bed stuffed with flocks of wool, or cloth cut up fine.
Flock-paper, flok'pā-pėr, *n.* A wall-paper having raised figures made of powdered wool attached by size and varnish.
Flocky, flok'i, *a.* Abounding with flocks or little tufts, like wool. [ocean.
Floe, flō, *n.* A mass of ice floating in the
Flog, flog, *vt.* (flogging, flogged). To whip; to chastise with repeated blows. [ment.
Flogging, flog'ing, *n.* A whipping for punish-
Flood, flud, *n.* A great flow of water; a deluge; a river; the flowing of the tide; a great quantity; abundance.—*vt.* To overflow; to deluge; to overwhelm. [out water.
Flood-gate, flud'gāt, *n.* A gate to stop or let
Flood-mark, flud'mārk, *n.* The line to which the tide rises; high-water mark.
Flood-tide, flud'tīd, *n.* The rising tide.
Floor, flōr, *n.* That part of a building on which we walk; bottom of a room; story in a building; a flat, hard surface of loam, lime, &c., used in some kinds of business, as in malting. *vt.* To lay a floor upon; to strike down.
Flooring, flōr'ing, *n.* A floor; materials for floors.
Flop, flop, *vt.* and *i.* (flopping, flopped). To clap or flap; to let down suddenly; to plump down.—*n.* A sudden sinking to the ground.
Flora, flō'ra, *n.* The plants of a particular district or period; a work describing them.
Floral, flō'ral, *a.* Pertaining to or made of flowers.
Florescence, flō-res'ens, *n.* A flowering; season when plants expand their flowers.
Floret, flō'ret, *n.* A floweret; the separate little flower of an aggregate flower; a fencing foil; silk yarn or floss.
Floriculture, flō'ri-kul-tūr, *n.* The culture of flowers or flowering plants.
Floriculturist, flō'ri-kul-tūr-ist, *n.* One skilled in the cultivation of flowers.
Florid, flo'rid, *a.* Flowery; bright in colour; flushed with red; embellished with flowers of rhetoric; highly decorated.
Florin, flo'rin, *n.* A coin of different countries; a British silver coin, value 2s.
Florist, flo'rist, *n.* A cultivator of flowers; one who writes a flora.
Floscule, flos'kūl, *n.* A little flower; a floret.
Floss, flos, *n.* A downy or silky substance in plants; fine untwisted silk used in embroidery.
Flossy, flos'i, *a.* Composed of or like floss.
Flotation, flōt-ā'shon, *n.* Act of floating; the doctrine of floating bodies.
Flotilla, flō-til'la, *n.* A little fleet, or fleet of small vessels.
Flotsam, flot'sam, *n.* Portion of a wreck that continues floating.
Flounce, flouns, *vi.* (flouncing, flounced). To spring or turn with sudden effort; to start away in anger.—*vt.* To deck with a flounce or flounces.—*n.* A strip of cloth sewed round a gown with the lower border loose and spreading.
Flounder, floun'dėr, *n.* A flat fish found in the sea near the mouths of rivers.—*vi.* To struggle, as in mire; to roll, toss, and tumble.
Flour, flour, *n.* Finely ground meal of wheat or other grain; fine powder of any substance. *vt.* To convert into flour; to sprinkle with flour.
Flourish, flu'rish, *vi.* To grow luxuriantly; to thrive; to live; to use florid language; to make ornamental strokes in writing, &c.; to move in bold and irregular figures.—*vt.* To adorn with flowers or figures; to ornament with anything showy; to brandish.—*n.* Showy splendour; parade of words and figures; fanciful stroke of the pen; decorative notes in music; brandishing.
Flourishing, flu'rish-ing, *p.a.* Prosperous; growing luxuriantly.
Floury, flour'i, *a.* Resembling flour.
Flout, flout, *vt.* To mock or insult; to jeer at. *n.* A mock; an insult.
Flow, flō, *vi.* To move, as water; to issue; to abound; to glide smoothly; to hang loose and waving; to rise, as the tide; to circulate, as blood.—*vt.* To flow over; to flood.—*n.* A moving along, as of water; stream; current; rise of water; fulness; free expression; feeling.
Flowage, flō'āj, *n.* Act of flowing; state of being overflowed.
Flower, flou'ėr, *n.* The delicate and gaily-coloured leaves or petals on a plant; a bloom or blossom; youth; the prime; the best part; one most distinguished; an ornamental expression; *pl.* a powdery substance.—*vi.* To blossom; to bloom.—*vt.* To embellish with figures of flowers.
Floweret, flou'ėr-et, *n.* A small flower.
Flowering, flou'ėr-ing, *p.a.* Having flowers; blossoming.
Flowery, flou'ėr-i, *a.* Full of flowers; embellished with figurative language; florid.

Flowing, flō'ing, *p.a.* Moving as a stream; abounding; fluent; undulating.
Flown, flōn, pp. of *fly*.
Fluctuate, fluk'tū-āt, *vi.* To move as a wave; to waver; to hesitate; to experience vicissitudes. [wavering.
Fluctuating, fluk'tū-āt-ing, *p.a.* Unsteady;
Fluctuation, fluk-tū-ā'shon, *n.* A rising and falling; change; vicissitude.
Flue, flō, *n.* A passage for smoke or heated air; a pipe for conveying heat; light downy matter; fluff.
Fluency, flu'en-si, *n.* Quality of being fluent; facility of words; volubility.
Fluent, flu'ent, *a.* Flowing; ready in the use of words; voluble; smooth.
Fluently, flu'ent-li, *adv.* In a fluent manner; with ready flow of words.
Fluff, fluf, *n.* Light down or nap such as rises from beds, cotton, &c.
Fluid, flu'id, *a* Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous.—*n.* Any substance whose parts easily move and change their relative position without separation; a liquid. [being fluid.
Fluidity, flu-id'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of
Fluke, flōk, *n.* That part of an anchor which fastens in the ground; an accidental success; a flat-fish; a parasitic worm.
Flume, flōm, *n.* A channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel; an artificial channel for gold-washing.
Flummery, flum'mē-ri, *n.* A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; flattery; nonsense.
Flunkey, Flunky, flung'ki, *n* A male servant in livery; a cringing flatterer; a toady.
Fluor, flō'or, *n.* Fluor-spar.
Fluoric, flō-or'ik, *a.* Pertaining to fluor.
Fluor-spar, flō'or-spār, *n.* A mineral exhibiting yellow, green, blue, and red tints.
Flurry, flu'ri, *n.* Bustle; hurry; a gust of wind; light things carried by the wind.—*vt.* (flurrying, flurried). To agitate or alarm.
Flush, flush, *vi.* To become suddenly red, to blush.—*vt.* To cause to redden suddenly; to elate; to excite; to wash out by copious supplies of water; to cause to start up.—*n.* A sudden flow of blood to the face; sudden thrill; vigour, flow of water; run of cards of the same suit.—*a.* Fresh; full of vigour; affluent; even with the adjacent surface.
Fluster, flus'tėr, *vt.* To agitate; to make hot with drink.—*n.* Agitation; confusion; heat.
Flute, flōt, *n.* A small wind-instrument with holes and keys; a channel cut along the shaft of a column; a similar channel.—*vi.* (fluting, fluted). To play on a flute.—*vt.* To play or sing in notes like those of a flute; to form flutes or channels in.
Fluted, flōt'ed, *p.a.* Channelled, furrowed.
Fluting, flōt'ing, *n.* A channel or furrow, fluted work; sound like that of a flute.
Flutist, flōt'ist, *n.* A performer on the flute
Flutter, flut'ėr, *vi.* To move or flap the wings rapidly; to be in agitation; to fluctuate. *vt.* To agitate; to throw into confusion.—*n.* Quick, confused motion; agitation; disorder.
Fluty, flōt'i, *a.* Having the sound of a flute.
Fluvial, flō'vi-al, *a.* Belonging to rivers.
Fluviatile, flō'vi-a-tīl, *a.* Belonging to rivers; produced by river action.
Flux, fluks, *n.* Act of flowing; any flow of matter; dysentery; flow of the tide; anything used to promote fusion; fusion; liquid state from the operation of heat.—*vt.* To melt; to fuse
Fluxion, fluk'shon, *n.* Act of flowing; flux, a flow of blood or other fluid; an infinitely small quantity; *pl.* the analysis of infinitely small variable quantities.
Fluxional, Fluxionary, fluk'shon-al, fluk'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to mathematical fluxions.
Fly, flī, *vi.* (flying, pret. flew, pp. flown). To move through air by wings; to move in air by the force of wind, &c.; to rise in air; to move rapidly; to pass away; to depart suddenly; to spring; to flutter.—*vt.* To flee from; to cause to float in the air.—*n.* A winged insect; a revolving mechanism to regulate the motion of machinery; a light carriage; a cab.
Fly-blow, flī'blō, *vt.* To taint with eggs which produce maggots.—*n.* The egg of a fly.
Fly-fishing, flī'fish-ing, *n.* Angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial.
Flying-fish, flī'ing-fish, *n.* A fish which can sustain itself in the air for a time by means of its long pectoral fins.
Fly-leaf, flī'lēf, *n.* A leaf of blank paper at the beginning and end of a book.
Fly-paper, flī'pā-pėr, *n.* A paper for destroying flies.
Fly-wheel, flī'whēl, *n.* A wheel to equalize the motive power of a machine.
Foal, fōl, *n.* The young of a mare, she-ass, &c.; a colt or filly.—*vt.* To bring forth, as a colt or filly.—*vi.* To bring forth a foal.
Foam, fōm, *n.* Froth; spume.—*vi.* To froth; to show froth at the mouth; to rage.—*vt.* To cause to give out foam; to throw out with rage or violence.
Foamy, fōm'i, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy.
Fob, fob, *n.* A little pocket for a watch in the waistband of the breeches.
Focal, fō'kal, *a.* Belonging to a focus.
Focus, fō'kus, *n.*; pl. **-cuses** or **-ci**. A point in which rays of light meet after being reflected or refracted; point of concentration.—*vt.* To bring to a focus.
Fodder, fod'ėr, *n.* Food for cattle, &c.—*vt.* To furnish with fodder.
Foe, fō, *n.* An enemy; an opposing army; one who opposes anything.
Foeman, fō'man, *n.* A personal antagonist.
Fœtus, fē'tus. *See* FETUS.
Fog, fog, *n.* A dense vapour near the surface of the land or water; mental confusion; dimness; second growth of grass; long grass that remains in pastures till winter.
Fogey, Fogy, fō'gi, *n.*; pl. **-eys, -ies**. A stupid fellow; an old-fashioned person.
Foggage, fog'āj, *n.* Rank or coarse grass not eaten down.
Foggy, fog'i, *a.* Filled with fog; cloudy; misty; producing fogs; stupid. [tempt.
Foh, fo. An exclamation of disgust or con-
Foible, foi'bl, *n.* A weak point in character; a failing; the weak part of a sword.
Foil, foil, *vt.* To frustrate; to baffle; to balk. *n.* Defeat; frustration; a sword used in fencing; a thin leaf of metal; anything which serves to set off a thing to advantage; something resembling a leaf; a curve in the tracery of Gothic windows, &c.
Foiler, foil'ėr, *n.* One who foils.
Foist, foist, *vt.* To introduce or insert surreptitiously or without warrant; to palm off.
Fold, fōld, *n.* The doubling or doubled part of any flexible substance; a plait; an inclosure for sheep; a flock of sheep; the Church.—*vt.* To double; to lay in plaits; to embrace; to confine, as sheep in a fold.—*vi.* To close together; to become folded.
Folder, fōld'ėr, *n.* One who folds; an instrument used in folding paper.
Foliaceous, fō-li-ā'shus, *a.* Leafy; of the nature or form of a leaf.
Foliage, fō'li-āj, *n.* Leaves collectively; ornamental representation of leaves.
Foliate, fō'li-āt, *vt.* To beat into a leaf or thin plate or lamina.
Foliated, fō'li-āt-ed, *p.a.* Covered with a thin plate; being in laminæ; having leaf-shaped ornaments.
Foliation, fō-li-ā'shon, *n.* The leafing of plants; operation of spreading foil over a

surface; property in certain rocks of dividing into laminæ; tracery of Gothic windows.

Folio, fō'li-ō, *n.* A book of the largest size, formed by sheets of paper once doubled; a page; number appended to each page; a written page of a certain number of words.

Folk, fōk, *n.* People in general; certain people discriminated from others, as old *folks*.

Folk-lore, fōk'lōr, *n.* Rural superstitions, tales, traditions, or legends.

Follicle, fol'li-kl, *n.* A little bag or vesicle in animals or plants.

Follow, fol'ō, *vt.* To go or come after; to chase; to accompany; to succeed; to result from; to understand; to copy; to practise; to be occupied with; to be guided by.—*vi.* To come after another; to ensue; to result.

Follower, fol'ō-ėr, *n.* An adherent; disciple; imitator; attendant; dependant.

Following, fol'ō-ing, *n.* A body of followers. *p.a.* Being next after; succeeding.

Folly, fol'i, *n.* Foolishness; imbecility; a weak or foolish act; criminal weakness.

Foment, fō-ment', *vt.* To apply warm lotions to; to abet; to stir up (in a bad sense).

Fomentation, fō-ment-ā'shon, *n.* Act of fomenting; lotion applied; instigation; encouragement.

Fomenter, fō-ment'ėr, *n.* One who foments; one who encourages or instigates.

Fond, fond, *a.* Foolish; foolishly tender and loving; doting; loving; relishing.

Fondle, fon'dl, *vt.* (fondling, fondled). To treat with fondness; to caress.

Fondly, fond'li, *adv.* Foolishly; lovingly.

Fondness, fond'nes, *n.* Affection; great liking.

Font, font, *n.* A large basin in which water is contained for baptizing; a complete assortment of printing types of one size.

Food, fōd, *n.* Whatever supplies nourishment to animals or plants; nutriment; provisions; whatever feeds or augments.

Fool, fōl, *n.* One destitute of reason; a simpleton; a silly person; a buffoon.—*vi.* To play the fool; to trifle.—*vt.* To make a fool of; to deceive.

Foolery, fōl'ė-ri, *n.* Habitual folly; act of folly; absurdity.

Foolhardy, fōl'här-di, *a.* Daring without judgment; foolishly bold; venturesome.

Foolish, fōl'ish, *a.* Void of understanding; acting without judgment or discretion; silly; ridiculous; unwise.

Foolishly, fōl'ish-li, *adv.* Unwisely; absurdly.

Foolscap, fōlz'kap, *n.* Paper of the smallest regular size but one, about 17 inches by 14.

Foot, fut, *n.*; pl **feet**, fēt. The lower extremity of the leg; that on which a thing stands; the base; infantry; a measure of twelve inches; a measure of syllables in a verse.—*vi.* To dance; to tread to measure or music; to skip; to walk.—*vt.* To tread; to dance; to trip; to add a foot to, as to a stocking.

Football, fut'bal, *n.* An inflated leather ball to be driven by the foot; a game played with such a ball.

Foot-boy, fut'boi, *n.* An attendant in livery

Foot-cloth, fut'kloth, *n.* The covering of a horse, reaching down to his heels.

Footfall, fut'fal, *n.* A footstep; a stumble.

Foothold, fut'hōld, *n* That on which one may tread or rest securely; firm standing.

Footing, fut'ing, *n.* Ground for the foot, established place; basis; tread.

Foot-lights, fut'lits, *n.pl.* A row of lights in a theatre on the front of the stage.

Footman, fut'man, *n.* A menial servant; a runner; a servant in livery.

Footmark, fut'märk, *n.* Mark of a foot.

Footpad, fut'pad, *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.

Footpath, fut'path, *n.* A narrow path for foot passengers only.

Foot-pound, fut'pound, *n.* The unit of work done by a mechanical force, representing one pound weight raised through a height of one foot.

Footprint, fut'print, *n.* The impression of the foot.

Foot-sore, fut'sōr, *a.* Having the feet sore or tender, as by much walking.

Foot-stalk, fut'stak, *n.* The stalk of a leaf.

Footstep, fut'step, *n.* A track; the mark of the foot; vestige; *pl.* example; course.

Footstool, fut'stōl, *n.* A stool for the feet.

Fop, fop, *n.* A coxcomb; a dandy.

Fopling, fop'ling, *n.* A petty fop.

Foppery, fop'ė-ri, *n.* Showy folly; idle affectation.

Foppish, fop'ish, *a.* Dressing in the extreme of fashion; affected in manners.

For, for, *prep.* In the place of; because of; in favour of; toward; during; in quest of; according to; as far as; notwithstanding; in proportion to.—*conj.* Because.

Forage, fo'rāj, *n.* Food for horses and cattle; act of providing forage.—*vi.* (foraging, foraged). To collect forage; to rove in search of food.—*vt.* To strip of provisions for horses, &c.; to supply with forage.

Forager, fo'rāj-ėr, *n.* One who forages.

Foramen, fō-rā'men, *n.*; pl. **Foramina**, fō-ram'in-a. A small natural opening in animals or plants.

Foraminifera, fō-ram'i-nif''ėr-a, *n.pl.* An order of minute animals furnished with a shell perforated by pores. [holes; porous.

Foraminous, fō-ram'in-us, *a.* Full of minute

Forasmuch, for-az-much', *conj.* In consideration of; because that.

Foray, fo'rā, *vt.* To ravage; to pillage.—*n.* A predatory excursion; a raid.

Forbear, for-bār', *vi.* To keep away; to cease; to delay; to refrain.—*vt.* To abstain from; to avoid doing.

Forbearance, for-bār'ans, *n.* Act of forbearing; restraint of passion; long-suffering; mildness. [suffering.

Forbearing, for-bār'ing, *p.a.* Patient; long-

Forbid, for-bid', *vt.* To prohibit; to oppose; to obstruct.—*vi.* To utter a prohibition.

Forbidden, for-bid'n, *p.a.* Prohibited.

Forbidding, for-bid'ing, *p.a.* Repelling approach; disagreeable; repulsive.

Force, fōrs, *n.* Strength; active power; might; violence; coercion; cogency; efficacy; power for war; troops; a waterfall.—*vt.* (forcing, forced). To compel; to impel; to take by violence; to ravish; to twist or overstrain; to ripen by artificial means; to stuff; to farce.—*vi.* To use force or violence. [unnatural.

Forced, fōrst, *p.a.* Affected; overstrained;

Forceful, fōrs'ful, *a.* Possessing force; acting with power; impetuous.

Forceless, fōrs'les, *a.* Feeble; impotent.

Forcemeat, fōrs'mēt, *n.* Meat chopped and seasoned, served up alone or as stuffing.

Forceps, for'seps, *n.* A surgical instrument on the principle of pincers for holding anything difficult to be held by the hand.

Forcible, fōrs'i-bl, *a.* Efficacious; potent; cogent; done by force; suffered by force.

Forcing, fōrs'ing, *n.* Art of raising plants or fruits, at an earlier season than the natural one, by artificial heat.

Forclose, Forclosure. *See* FORECLOSE.

Ford, fōrd, *n.* A shallow place in a river or other water, where it may be passed on foot. *vt.* To cross by walking; to wade through.

Fordable, fōrd'a-bl. *a.* That may be forded.

Fordo, fōr-dō', *vt.* To destroy; to undo; to ruin; to exhaust.

Fore, fōr, *a.* In front of; anterior; coming

first in time; prior.—*adv.* In the part that precedes or goes first.

Fore-and-aft, fôr'and-äft, *a.* In a direction from stem to stern.

Fore-arm, fôr'ärm, *n.* The part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

Forearm, fôr-ärm', *vt.* To arm for attack or resistance before the time of need.

Forebode, fôr-bōd', *vt.* To foretell; to prognosticate; to be prescient of.

Forecast, fôr-käst', *vt.* To foresee; to scheme beforehand.—*vi.* To foresee.—*n.* fôr'käst. Contrivance beforehand; foresight; estimate of what will happen.

Forecastle, fôr'kas-l, *n.* That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast; the forward part of a merchant vessel.

Foreclose, fôr-klōz', *vt.* To preclude; to stop.

Foreclosure, fôr-klōz'ûr, *n.* Prevention.

Foredoom, fôr-dōm', *vt.* To doom beforehand. [ancestor.

Forefather, fôr'fä-ŦHėr, *n.* A progenitor; an

Forefend, fôr-fend', *vt. See* FORFEND.

Forefinger, fôr'fing-gėr, *n.* The finger next to the thumb. [feet of a quadruped.

Fore-foot, fôr'fut, *n.* One of the anterior

Forefront, fôr'frunt, *n.* The foremost part.

Forego, fôr-gō', *vt.* To go before; to precede. *See* FORGO. [cedent.

Foregoing, fôr-gō'ing, *p.a.* Preceding; ante-

Foregone, fôr-gon', or fôr'gon, *p.a.* Past; preceding; predetermined.

Foreground, fôr'ground, *n.* The part of a scene or picture represented as nearest the observer.

Forehand, fôr'hand, *a.* Done sooner than is regular or necessary; anticipative.

Forehanded, fôr'hand ed, *a.* Early; timely; seasonable; prosperous.

Forehead, fôr'hed or fo'red, *n.* The part of the face above the eyes; the brow.

Foreign, fo'rin, *a.* Belonging to another nation or country; alien; not to the purpose; irrelevant. [foreign country; an alien.

Foreigner, fo'rin-ėr, *n.* A person born in a

Forejudge, fôr-juj', *vt.* To judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof.

Forejudgment, fôr-juj'ment, *n.* Judgment previously formed. [to foresee.

Foreknow, fôr-nō', *vt.* To know beforehand;

Foreknowledge, fôr-nol'ej, *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens.

Foreland, fôr'land, *n.* Headland; cape.

Foreleg, fôr'leg, *n.* One of the anterior legs of an animal, chair, &c.

Forelock, fôr'lok, *n.* The lock or hair that grows from the fore part of the head.

Foreman, fôr'man, *n.* The first or chief man; chief man of a jury, chief workman.

Foremast, fôr'mast, *n.* The forward mast in any vessel.

Foremost, fôr'mōst, *a.* First in place, time, rank, or dignity; most advanced.

Forenoon, fôr'nōn, *n.* The part of the day before noon, or from morning to noon.

Forensic, fō-ren'sik, *a.* Belonging to courts of justice, or to public debate; used in courts or legal proceedings. [hand.

Foreordain, fôr-or-dān', *vt* To ordain before-

Forepart, fôr'pärt, *n.* The anterior part; part first in time; part most advanced in place; beginning.

Forerun, fôr-run', *vt* To run before; to usher in; to prognosticate.

Forerunner, fôr'run-ėr, *n.* One who runs before; harbinger; precursor; prognostic

Foresaid, fôr'sed, *p a* Aforesaid.

Foresail, fôr'sāl, *n.* The lowermost square sail set on the foremast; a large fore-and-aft sail on a schooner's foremast.

Foresee, fôr-sē', *vt* To see beforehand; to foreknow

Foreshadow, fôr-sha'dō, *vt.* To shadow or typify beforehand.

Foreshore, fôr'shōr, *n.* The sloping part of a shore between high and low water-mark.

Foreshorten, fôr-short'n, *vt.* To shorten, in drawing and painting, the parts of figures that stand forward.

Foreshow, fôr-shō', *vt.* To show beforehand; to foretell. [dent care; forethought.

Foresight, fôr'sīt, *n.* Foreknowledge; provi-

Forest, fo'rest, *n.* An extensive wood; a district devoted to the purposes of the chase; a tract once a royal forest.—*a.* Relating to a forest; sylvan; rustic.—*vt.* To convert into a forest. [hinder by preoccupation.

Forestall, fôr-stal', *vt.* To anticipate; to

Forester, fo'rest-ėr, *n.* One who watches a forest and preserves the game; one who manages the timber on an estate; an inhabitant of a forest.

Forestry, fo'rest-ri, *n.* Art of cultivating forests, or of managing growing timber.

Foretaste, fôr'tāst, *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation.—*vt.* To taste before possession; to anticipate.

Foretell, fôr-tel', *vt.* To tell beforehand; to predict.—*vi.* To utter prophecy.

Forethought, fôr'that, *n.* A thinking beforehand; foresight; provident care.

Foretoken, fôr-tō'kn, *vt.* To betoken beforehand.—*n.* A previous sign; prognostic.

Foretop, fôr'top, *n.* Hair on the forepart of the head; platform at the head of a foremast.

Forever, for-ev'ėr, *adv.* At all times; through endless ages; eternally. [before.

Fore-vouched, fôr-voucht', *a.* Affirmed

Forewarn, fôr-warn', *vt.* To warn beforehand; to give previous notice to.

Foreword, fôr'wėrd, *n.* A preface.

Forfeit, for'fit, *vt.* To lose by a misdeed.—*n.* That which is forfeited; fine; penalty.

Forfeitable, for'fit-a-bl, *a.* Liable to be forfeited.

Forfeiture, for'fit-ûr, *n.* Act of forfeiting; loss of some right, estate, honour, &c., by a crime or fault; fine; penalty.

Forfend, for-fend', *vt.* To ward off; to avert.

Forgather, for-gaŦH'ėr, *vi.* To meet.

Forge, fôrj, *n.* A furnace in which iron is heated and wrought; a smithy.—*vt.* (forging, forged). To frame or fabricate; to form by heating and hammering; to counterfeit.—*vi.* To commit forgery; to move on slowly and laboriously; to work one's way.

Forger, fôrj'ėr, *n.* One who forges; one who counterfeits.

Forgery, fôrj'é-ri, *n.* The crime of counterfeiting; that which is forged or counterfeited.

Forget, for-get', *vt.* (forgetting, pret. forgot, pp. forgot, forgotten). To lose the remembrance of; to slight; to neglect.

Forgetful, for-get'ful, *a.* Apt to forget; neglectful; oblivious.

Forgetfulness, for-get'ful-nes, *n.* Oblivion; obliviousness; inattention.

Forget-me-not, for-get'mē-not, *n.* A small, bright, blue flower.

Forging, fôrj'ing, *n.* The act of one who forges; an article of metal forged.

Forgive, for-giv', *vt.* (forgiving, pret. forgave, pp. forgiven). To pardon; to remit; to overlook.

Forgiveness, for-giv'nes, *n.* Act of forgiving; pardon; disposition to pardon; remission.

Forgiving, for-giv'ing, *p.a* Disposed to forgive; merciful; compassionate.

Forgo, for-gō', *vt.* To forbear to enjoy or possess, to renounce; to resign

Forisfamiliate, fō'ris-fa-mil''i-āt, *vt* To free from parental authority; to put in possession of property in his father's lifetime.

Fork, fork, *n* An instrument with two or

more prongs, used for lifting or pitching anything; a branch or division; a prong.—*vi.* To shoot into branches; to divide into two.—*vt.* To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay, &c.

Forked, forkt, *a.* Opening into two or more prongs or shoots.

Forky, fork'i, *a.* Forked.

Forlorn, for-lorn', *a.* Deserted; abandoned: miserable.—**Forlorn hope**, a body of men appointed to perform some specially perilous service.

Form, form, *n.* Shape; manner; pattern; order; empty show; prescribed mode; ceremony; schedule; a long seat; a bench; a class; the seat or bed of a hare.—*vt.* To shape or mould; to arrange; to invent; to make up.—*vi.* To take a form.

Formal, form'al, *a.* Relating to outward form; according to form; precise; ceremonious; having mere appearance.

Formalism, form'al-izm, *n.* Quality of being addicted to mere forms; ceremonial religion. [forms.

Formalist, form'al-ist, *n.* One who observes

Formality, form-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being formal; ceremony; a mere form.

Formally, form'al-li, *adv.* In a formal manner; precisely.

Formation, form-ā'shon, *n.* Act of forming; production; manner in which a thing is formed; any assemblage of rocks or strata, referred to a common origin; arrangement.

Formative, form'at-iv, *a.* Giving form; plastic; derivative.—*n.* That which serves to give form to a word, and is no part of the root.

Former, form'ér, *n.* He who forms.—*a. comp. deg.* Before in time; long past; mentioned before another. [old; in days of yore.

Formerly, form'ér-li, *adv.* In time past; of

Formic, for'mik, *a.* Pertaining to ants.

Formicary, for'mi-ka-ri, *n.* A colony of ants; an ant-hill.

Formidable, for'mid-a-bl, *a.* Exciting fear or apprehension; difficult to deal with or undertake. [minate form; shapeless.

Formless, form'les, *a.* Without a deter-

Formula, form'ū-la, *n.*; pl. -læ. A prescribed form; a confession of faith; expression for resolving certain problems in mathematics; expression of chemical composition.

Formulary, form'ū-la-ri, *n.* A book containing prescribed forms, as of oaths, declarations, prayers; a book of precedents.—*a.* Prescribed; ritual

Formulate, for'mū-lāt, *vt.* To express in a formula; to put into a precise and comprehensive statement. [sexual intercourse.

Fornicate, for'ni-kāt, *vi.* To have unlawful

Fornication, for-ni-kā'shon, *n.* Incontinence of unmarried persons. [fornication.

Fornicator, for'ni-kāt-ér, *n.* One guilty of

Forsake, for-sāk', *vt.* (forsaking, pret. forsook, pp. forsaken). To abandon; to renounce; to withdraw from.

Forsooth, for-söth', *adv.* In very truth; in fact. (Chiefly used in irony.)

Forswear, for-swār', *vt.* To renounce upon oath; to abjure; to swear falsely; to perjure one's self.—*vi.* To swear falsely.

Fort, fört, *n.* A fortified place; a fortress.

Fortalice, för'ta-lis, *n.* A small fort; outwork of a fortification. [with force.

Forte, för'tā, *adv.* A direction to sing or play

Forte, fört, *n.* The strong portion of a sword-blade; peculiar talent; strong point; chief excellence.

Forth, förth, *adv.* Forward in place or order; out into public view; abroad; onward in time.

Forthcoming, förth-kum'ing, *a.* Coming forth; making appearance; ready to appear.

Forthright, förth'rīt, *adv.* Straight forward; straightway.—*a.* Straightforward; direct.

Forthwith, förth-with', *adv.* Without delay.

Fortieth, for'ti-eth, *a* The ordinal of forty.—*n.* One of forty equal parts.

Fortification, for'ti-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The art or science of fortifying places; the works erected in defence; a fortified place; additional strength.

Fortify, for'ti-fī, *vt.* (fortifying, fortified). To make strong; to strengthen by forts, batteries, &c.; to invigorate; to increase the strength of.

Fortissimo, for-tis'sē-mō, *adv.* Direction to sing or play with the utmost loudness.

Fortitude, for'ti-tūd, *n.* Firmness of mind to encounter danger, or to bear pain or adversity; resolute endurance.

Fortnight, fort'nīt, *n.* The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

Fortnightly, fort'nīt-li, *adv.* and *a.* Once a fortnight; every fortnight.

Fortress, fort'res, *n.* A fortified place, stronghold; place of security.

Fortuitous, for-tū'it-us, *a.* Happening by chance; accidental; incidental.

Fortunate, for'tū-nāt, *a.* Having good fortune; successful; coming by good luck.

Fortunately, for'tū-nāt-li, *adv.* By good fortune; happily.

Fortune, for'tūn, *n* Chance; luck, the good or ill that befalls man; means of living; estate; great wealth; destiny; the power regarded as determining the lots of life.

Fortune-hunter, for'tūn-hunt-ér, *n.* A man who seeks to marry a rich woman.

Fortune-teller, for'tūn-tel-ér, *n.* One who pretends to foretell the events of one's life.

Forty, for'ti, *a.* and *n.* Four times ten.

Forum, fō'rum, *n.* A public place in ancient Rome, where causes were tried; a tribunal; jurisdiction.

Forward, for'wėrd, *adv.* Toward a place in front; onward.—*a.* Near or towards the forepart; in advance of something; ready; bold; pert; advanced beyond the usual degree; too ready.—*vt.* To help onward; to hasten; to send forward; to transmit.

Forwardly, for'wėrd-li, *adv.* Eagerly; hastily; pertly; saucily.

Forwardness, for'wėrd-nes, *n.* Promptness; eagerness; want of due reserve or modesty; pertness; earliness.

Forwards, for'wėrdz, *adv.* Same as *Forward.*

Fosse, fos, *n.* A ditch or moat; a trench; a kind of cavity in a bone.

Fossick, fos'ik, *vi.* To search for waste gold in relinquished workings, &c.

Fossil, fos'sil, *a.* Dug out of the earth; petrified and preserved in rocks.—*n.* Petrified remains of plants and animals found in the strata composing the surface of our globe.

Fossiliferous, fos-sil-if'ér-us, *a.* Containing fossils.

Fossilize, fos'sil-īz, *vt.* To convert into a fossil state.—*vi.* To be changed into a fossil state; to become antiquated.

Fossorial, fos-sō'ri-al, *a.* Digging; burrowing.

Foster, fos'tér, *vt.* To nourish; to bring up; to encourage; to promote.

Foster-child, fos'tér-child, *n.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. (Also *foster-brother, -mother, -parent*, &c.)

Fosterling, fos'tér-ling, *n.* A foster-child.

Fother, foᴛʜ'ér, *n.* A weight for lead=19½ cwts.—*vt.* To stop a leak by letting down a sail over it.

Foul, foul, *a.* Covered with or containing extraneous matter which is offensive; turbid; obscene; rainy or tempestuous; unfair; loathsome; entangled or in collision.—*vt.* To defile; to dirty.—*vi.* To become dirty; to come into collision; to become clogged.—*n.* A colliding,

or impeding due motion; an unfair piece of play. [out twill; a silk handkerchief.
Foulard, fō-lärd', *n.* A thin silk fabric, with-
Foully, foul'li, *adv.* Filthily; unfairly.
Foul-mouthed, foul'mouтнd, *a.* Using scurrilous or abusive language.
Foumart, fō'märt, *n.* The pole-cat.
Found, found, *vt.* To lay the base of; to establish; to institute; to form by melting metal and pouring it into a mould; to cast.—*vi.* To rest or rely (with *on* or *upon*). Pret. and pp. of *find*.
Foundation, found-ā'shon, *n.* Act of founding; base of an edifice; base; endowment; endowed institution.
Foundationer, found-ā'shon-ėr, *n.* One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or endowed school.
Founder, found'ėr, *n.* One who lays a foundation; an originator; an endower; one who casts metal.—*vi.* To fill with water and sink; to miscarry; to go lame, as a horse.
Foundery, found'ė-ri, *n.* The art of founding or casting; a foundry.
Foundling, found'ling, *n.* A child found without anyone to care for it.
Foundry, found'ri, *n.* An establishment for casting metals.
Fount, fount, *n.* A fountain (*poetical*); a complete stock of printing type; a font.
Fountain, fount'ān, *n.* A spring or source of water; an artificial jet or shower; head of a river; original; source.
Fountainhead, fount'ān-hed, *n.* The head of a stream; primary source; origin.
Fountain-pen, fount'ān-pēn, *n.* A pen with a reservoir for ink.
Four, fōr, *a.* and *n.* Twice two; three and one.
Fourfold, fōr'fōld, *a.* and *adv.* Quadruple; four times told.—*n.* Four times as much.
Four-in-hand, fōr'in-hand, *n.* A vehicle drawn by four horses guided by one driver.
Fourscore, fōr'skōr, *a.* and *n.* Eighty.
Foursquare, fōr'skwār, *a.* Having four sides and four angles equal; quadrangular.
Fourteen, fōr'tēn, *a.* and *n.* Four and ten.
Fourteenth, fōr'tēnth, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen.—*n.* One of fourteen equal parts.
Fourth, fōrth, *a.* The ordinal of four.—*n.* One of four equal parts.
Fourthly, fōrth'li, *adv.* In the fourth place.
Foveate, Foveolate, fō'vē-āt, fō'vē-ō-lāt, *a.* Marked by little depressions or pits.
Fowl, foul, *n.* A bird; a domestic or barn-door bird.—*vi.* To catch wild fowls for game or food.
Fowler, foul'ėr, *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowls.
Fowling-piece, foul'ing-pēs, *n.* A light gun for shooting wild fowl.
Fox, foks, *n.* A carnivorous animal, remarkable for cunning; a sly cunning fellow.—*vt.* and *i.* To turn sour; to become marked with brown spots, as paper.
Foxglove, foks'gluv, *n.* A British plant yielding a powerful medicine, both sedative and diuretic; digitalis. [chasing foxes.
Fox-hound, foks'hound, *n.* A hound for
Foxy, foks'i, *a.* Pertaining to foxes; wily; cunning; stained with reddish marks; sour.
Fracas, fra-kä', *n.* An uproar; a brawl.
Fraction, frak'shon, *n.* A fragment; a very small part; one or more of the equal parts into which a unit or number is divided.
Fractional, frak'shon-al, *a.* Belonging to a fraction; pertaining to a method of distillation by which products of different kinds are successively got from the substance treated.
Fractionize, Fractionate, frak'shon-īz, frak'shon-āt, *vt.* To subject to the process of fractional distillation. [cross.
Fractious, frak'shus, *a.* Snappish; peevish;
Fracture, frak'tūr, *n.* A breach or break; breaking of a bone; manner in which a mineral breaks.—*vt.* (fracturing, fractured). To break.
Fragile, fraj'il, *a.* Easily broken; frail; weak.
Fragility, fra-jil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being fragile; delicacy of substance.
Fragment, frag'ment, *n.* A part broken off; an imperfect thing.
Fragmentary, frag'ment-a-ri, *a.* Composed of fragments; not complete; disconnected.
Fragrance, Fragrancy, frā'grans, frā'gran-si, *n.* Quality of being fragrant; sweetness of smell; perfume.
Fragrant, frā'grant, *a.* Sweet-smelling; balmy; spicy; aromatic.
Frail, frāl, *a.* Easily broken; weak; liable to fail and decay.—*n.* A kind of basket.
Frailty, frāl'ti, *n.* State or quality of being frail; infirmity; liableness to be deceived or seduced; failing; foible.
Frame, frām, *vt.* (framing, framed). To make; to construct; to devise; to adjust; to shape; to place in a frame.—*n.* Anything composed of parts fitted together; structure; bodily structure; framework; particular state, as of the mind; mood or disposition.
Framework, frām'wėrk, *n.* A structure or fabric for supporting anything; a frame.
Framing, frām'ing, *n.* Act of constructing a frame; frame thus constructed; rough timber-work of a house.
Franc, frangk, *n.* A silver coin of France, of the value of about 9½*d.*
Franchise, fran'chīz, *n.* Right granted by a sovereign or government; right of voting for a member of parliament.
Franciscan, fran-sis'kan, *n.* A mendicant friar of the order of St. Francis; a Gray Friar.
Francolin, frang'ko-lin, *n.* A bird allied to the partridge.
Frangibility, fran-ji-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being frangible.
Frangible, fran'ji-bl, *a.* That may be broken; brittle; fragile.
Frank, frangk, *n.* One of the ancient German race of the Franks; a name given by Orientals to inhabitants of W. Europe.
Frank, frangk, *a.* Free in uttering real sentiments; candid; outspoken.—*n.* Signature of a privileged person formerly securing free transmission of a letter.—*vt.* To exempt from postage.
Frankincense, frangk'in-sens, *n.* An odoriferous gum-resin used as a perfume.
Franklin, frangk'lin, *n.* Formerly an English freeholder; a yeoman.
Frankly, frangk'li, *adv.* In a frank manner; openly; freely; unreservedly.
Frantic, fran'tik, *a.* Mad; raving; furious; outrageous; distracted.
Frantically, Frantically, fran'tik-li, fran'tik-al-li, *adv.* Madly; outrageously.
Fraternal, fra-tėr'nal, *a.* Brotherly; pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers.
Fraternity, fra-tėr'ni-ti, *n.* State or relationship of a brother; brotherhood; society, class, or profession.
Fraternize, fra'tėr-nīz, *vi.* (fraternizing, fraternized). To associate as brothers, or as men of like occupation or disposition.
Fratricidal, fra-tri-sīd'al, *a.* Pertaining to fratricide.
Fratricide, fra'tri-sīd, *n.* Murder of a brother; one who murders a brother.
Fraud, frąd, *n.* Artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; deception.
Fraudful, frąd'fųl, *a.* Full of fraud; deceitful.
Fraudfully, frąd'fųl-li, *adv.* In a fraudful or fraudulent manner.
Fraudulence, Fraudulency, frąd'ū-lens, frąd'ū-len-si, *n.* Quality of being fraudulent.

Fraudulent, frâd'ū-lent, *a.* Using fraud in bargains, &c.; founded on fraud; dishonest.
Fraudulently, frâd'ū-lent-li, *adv.* By fraud, artifice, or imposition.
Fraught, frât, *a.* Freighted; stored; abounding; [ing; pregnant.
Fray, frā, *n.* An affray; a broil; a fight; a frayed place in cloth.—*vt.* To rub; to fret, as cloth, by wearing.—*vi.* To become worn by rubbing.
Freak, frēk, *n.* A sudden causeless turn of the mind; a caprice; a sport.—*vt.* To variegate.
Freakish, frēk'ish, *a.* Capricious; grotesque.
Freckle, frek'l, *n.* A yellowish spot in the skin; any small spot or discoloration.—*vt.* or *i.* (freckling, freckled). To give or acquire freckles.
Freckly, frek'l-i, *a.* Sprinkled with freckles.
Free, frē, *a.* Being at liberty; instituted by a free people; not arbitrary or despotic; open; clear; disjoined; licentious; candid; generous; gratuitous; guiltless.—*vt.* (freeing, freed). To set free; to liberate; to disentangle; to exempt; to absolve from some charge.
Freebooter, frē'bōt-ėr, *n.* A robber; a pillager; a plunderer.
Freebooting, frē'bōt-ing, *a.* Pertaining to or like freebooters.
Freeborn, frē'born, *a.* Born free; inheriting liberty. [been a slave and is set free.
Freedman, frēd'man, *n.* A man who has
Freedom, frē'dum, *n.* State of being free; liberty; particular privilege; facility of doing anything; frankness; undue familiarity.
Freehand, frē'hand, *a.* Applied to drawing in which the hand is not assisted by any guiding or measuring instruments.
Freehanded, frē'hand-ed, *a.* Open-handed; liberal.
Freehold, frē'hōld, *n.* An estate for which the owner owes no service except to the crown; tenure by which such an estate is held.
Freeholder, frē'hōld-ėr, *n.* The possessor of a freehold.
Free-lance, frē'lans, *n.* A mercenary soldier of the middle ages; one unattached to any party. [liberally.
Freely, frē'li, *adv.* In a free manner; readily;
Freeman, frē'man, *n.* One who is free; one who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise
Freemason, frē'mā-sn, *n.* A member of a secret friendly society or organization.
Freemasonry, frē'mā-sn-ri, *n.* The mysteries in which freemasons are initiated.
Freeness, frē'nes, *n.* State or quality of being free; openness; frankness; liberality
Free-spoken, frē'spōk-n, *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve.
Freestone, frē'stōn, *n.* Any stone composed of sand or grit, easily cut.
Free-thinker, frē'thingk-ėr, *n.* One who is free from the common modes of thinking in religious matters; a deist; a sceptic.
Free-trade, frē'trād, *n.* Commerce free from customs on foreign commodities.
Free-will, frē'wil, *n.* The power of directing our own actions, without restraint by necessity or fate.—*a.* Spontaneous.
Freeze, frēz, *vi.* (freezing, pret. froze, pp. frozen or froze). To be congealed by cold; to be hardened into ice; to be of that degree of cold at which water congeals; to stagnate; to shiver or stiffen with cold.—*vt.* To congeal; to chill. [ing.
Freezing, frēz'ing, *a.* Such as to freeze; chilling.
Freight, frāt, *n.* The cargo of a ship, lading; hire of a ship; charge for the transportation of goods.—*vt.* To load with goods; to hire for carrying goods.
Freightage, frāt'āj, *n.* Act of freighting; money paid for freight. [loads a ship.
Freighter, frāt'ėr, *n.* One who charters and
French, frensh, *a.* Pertaining to France or its inhabitants.—*n.* The language spoken by the people of France; the people of France.
Frenetic, Frenetical, fre-net'ik, fre-net'ik-al, *a.* Frenzied; frantic.
Frenzied, fren'zid, *a.* Affected with frenzy; proceeding from frenzy.
Frenzy, fren'zi, *n.* Madness; distraction, violent agitation of the mind.
Frequency, frē'kwen-si, *n.* State or character of being frequent; repetition.
Frequent, frē'kwent, *a.* That takes place repeatedly; often seen or done; doing a thing often.—*vt.* frē-kwent'. To visit often; to resort to habitually.
Frequentative, frē-kwent'at-iv, *a.* Denoting frequent repetition of an action.—*n.* A verb denoting frequent repetition.
Frequently, frē'kwent-li, *adv.* Often; many times at short intervals; commonly.
Fresco, fres'kō, *n.* A method of painting with mineral and earthy pigments on walls of which the plaster is not quite dry.
Fresh, fresh, *a.* Full of health and strength; vigorous; brisk; bright; not faded; in good condition; not stale; cool and agreeable; clearly remembered; new; not salt; unpractised; unused. [vive.—*vi.* To grow fresh.
Freshen, fresh'n, *vt.* To make fresh; to re-
Freshet, fresh'et, *n.* A small stream of fresh water; flood of a river.
Freshly, fresh'li, *adv.* In a fresh manner; with freshness; newly; recently; anew
Freshman, fresh'man, *n.* A novice; a first year's student at an English university.
Freshness, fresh'nes, *n.* State or quality of being fresh, in all senses.
Fret, fret, *vt.* (fretting, fretted). To eat into, to corrode; to wear away; to chafe; to vex; to ornament or furnish with frets; to variegate; *vi.* To be vexed; to utter peevish expressions; to rankle.—*n.* Irritation; peevishness; an ornament of bands or fillets; a piece of perforated work; one of the cross-bars on the finger-board of some stringed instruments.
Fretful, fret'ful, *a.* Disposed to fret; peevish; irritable; petulant; angry.
Fretwork, fret'wėrk, *n.* Ornamental work consisting of a series or combination of frets.
Friability, Friableness, frī-a-bil'i-ti, frī'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being friable.
Friable, frī'a-bl, *a.* Easily rubbed down, crumbled, or pulverized.
Friar, frī'ėr, *n.* A monk; a male member of a monastery.
Fribble, frib'bl, *n.* A frivolous, trifling fellow.—*vi.* (fribbling, fribbled). To trifle.
Fribbler, frib'bl-ėr, *n.* A trifler.
Fricassee, fri-kas-sē', *n.* A dish made by cutting chickens or rabbits, &c., into pieces, and dressing them in a frying-pan, &c., with strong sauce. [cassee.
Fricasseed, fri-kas-sēd', *a.* Dressed in fri-
Friction, frik'shon, *n.* A rubbing; effect of rubbing; resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves.
Friday, frī'dā, *n.* The sixth day of the week.—**Good Friday**, the Friday preceding Easter, sacred as the day of Christ's crucifixion.
Friend, frend, *n.* One attached to another by affection; a favourer; one who is propitious; a favourite; a Quaker.
Friendless, frend'les, *a.* Destitute of friends; wanting support; forlorn. [position.
Friendliness, frend'li-nes, *n.* Friendly dis-
Friendly, frend'li, *a.* Like or becoming a friend; kind; favourable; disposed to peace.
Friendship, frend'ship, *n.* Intimacy resting on mutual esteem; kindness; aid.
Frieze, frēz, *n.* A coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side; that part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and the cornice; upper part of the wall of a room and

its decoration.—*vt.* (friezing, friezed). To form a nap on cloth; to frizzle; to curl.

Friezed, frēzd, *p a.* Shaggy with nap or frieze.

Frigate, fri'gāt, *n.* A ship of war less than a ship of the line.

Fright, frit, *n.* Sudden and violent fear; terror; consternation; an ugly or ill-dressed person.—*vt.* To frighten.

Frighten, frit'n, *vt.* To strike with fright or fear; to terrify; to scare; to alarm.

Frightful, frit'ful, *a.* Causing fright; terrible; dreadful; fearful.

Frightfully, frit'ful-li, *adv.* In a frightful manner; dreadfully; terribly.

Frigid, fri'jid, *a.* Cold; wanting spirit or zeal; stiff; formal; lifeless.

Frigidity, fri-jid'i-ti, *n.* Coldness, coldness of affection; dulness.

Frigidly, fri'jid-li, *adv.* Coldly; dully.

Frigorific, fri-go-rif'ik, *a.* Causing cold; cooling.

Frill, fril, *n.* A crisp or plaited edging on an article of dress; a ruffle.—*vt.* To decorate with frills. [flies; gathers, &c.

Frilling, fril'ing, *n.* Frills collectively; ruf-

Fringe, frinj, *n.* An ornamental appendage to furniture or dress, consisting of loose threads; margin; extremity.—*vt.* (fringing, fringed). To border with fringe or a loose edging.

Fringed, frinjd, *p.a.* Bordered with fringe; having a certain kind of border or margin.

Frippery, frip'é-ri, *n.* Old worn-out clothes; waste matter; trifles; trumpery.—*a.* Trifling; contemptible.

Frisian, friz'i-an, *a.* Belonging to Friesland. *n.* A native or the language of Friesland.

Frisk, frisk, *vi.* To dance, skip, and gambol in frolic and gaiety.—*n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.

Frisket, fris'ket, *n.* A frame to keep paper in position when printing.

Frisky, fris'ki, *a.* Jumping with gaiety; gay; frolicsome; lively.

Frit, frit, *n.* The matter of which glass is made after it has been calcined.

Frith, frith, *n.* Same as *Firth*.

Fritillary, frit'il-la-ri, *n.* A genus of herbaceous bulbous plants, natives of north temperate regions; also a British butterfly

Fritter, frit'ér, *n.* A kind of small cake fried; a small piece of meat fried; a small piece.—*vt.* To cut into small pieces to be fried; to break into small pieces; to waste by degrees (with *away*).

Frivolity, fri-vol'i-ti, *n.* Acts or habit of trifling; unbecoming levity [petty.

Frivolous, fri'vol-us, *a.* Trivial, trifling;

Frizz, friz, *vt.* To curl; to crisp; to form the nap of cloth into little burs.

Frizzle, friz'l, *vt.* (frizzling, frizzled). To curl; to crisp, as hair; to make crisp by cooking.—*n.* A curl; a lock of hair crisped.

Fro, frō, *adv.* From; away; back or backward.

Frock, frok, *n.* An ecclesiastical garment; a lady's gown; a child's dress; a blouse for men.

Frock-coat, frok'kōt, *n.* A coat with full skirts of the same length before and behind.

Frog, frog, *n.* An amphibious animal, remarkable for its activity in swimming and leaping; a kind of button or tassel on a coat or vestment.

Frolic, fro'lik, *a.* Joyous; merry; frisky: *poetic.*—*n.* A merry prank; merry-making.—*vi.* To play merry pranks; to gambol.

Frolicsome, fro'lik-sum, *a.* Full of frolics; given to pranks.

From, from, *prep.* Out of the neighbourhood or presence of; by reason of; denoting source, distance, absence, departure, &c.

Frond, frond, *n.* The leaf of a fern or other cryptogamic plant.

Frondescence, frond-es'ens, *n.* The time, act, or state of unfolding leaves.

Front, frunt, *n.* The forehead; the whole face; the fore part; boldness; impudence.—*a.* Relating to the front or face.—*vt.* To stand with the front opposed to; to oppose; to face; to supply with a front.—*vi.* To face; to look.

Frontage, frunt'āj, *n.* The front part of an edifice, quay, &c.

Frontal, frunt'al, *a.* Belonging to the forehead.—*n.* An ornament for the forehead; a frontlet; a small pediment.

Fronted, frunt'ed, *p.a.* Formed with a front.

Frontier, fron'tēr, *n.* That part of a country which fronts another country; extreme part of a country.—*a.* Bordering; conterminous.

Frontispiece, fron'tis-pēs, *n.* The principal face of a building; an illustration facing the title-page of a book.

Frontless, frunt'les, *a.* Wanting shame or modesty; not diffident.

Frontlet, frunt'let, *n.* A fillet or band worn on the forehead.

Frore, frōr, *a.* Frozen; frosty: *poetical.*

Frost, frost, *n.* That temperature of the air which causes freezing; frozen dew; rime; coldness or severity of manner.—*vt.* To injure by frost; to ornament with anything resembling hoar-frost; to furnish with frost-nails.

Frost-bite, frost'bit, *n.* Insensibility or deadness in any part of the body caused by exposure to frost.—*vt.* To affect with frost-bite.

Frostily, frost'i-li, *adv.* With frost or excessive cold; coldly.

Frosting, frost'ing, *n.* The composition, resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, &c.

Frost-nail, frost'nāl, *n.* A nail driven into a horse-shoe to prevent slipping on ice.

Frosty, frost'i, *a.* Producing or characterized by frost; chill in affection; resembling hoar-frost; gray-haired.

Froth, froth, *n.* Bubbles caused by fermentation or agitation; spume; empty talk; light unsubstantial matter.—*vt.* To cause to foam. *vi.* To foam; to throw up spume.

Frothy, froth'i, *a.* Full or consisting of froth; not firm or solid.

Frounce, frouns, *n.* Old form of *flounce*.

Frouzy, Frowzy, frou'zi, *a.* Fetid; musty; dingy; in disorder; slatternly.

Froward, frō'ward, *a.* Perverse; ungovernable; disobedient; peevish.

Frown, froun, *vi.* To express displeasure by contracting the brow; to look stern; to scowl. *n.* A wrinkling of the brow; a sour or stern look; any expression of displeasure.

Frozen, frōz'n, *p.a.* Congealed by cold; frosty; chill. [season.

Fructescence, fruk-tes'ens, *n.* The fruiting

Fructiferous, fruk-tif'ér-us, *a.* Bearing fruit.

Fructification, fruk'ti-fi-kā''shon, *n.* Act of fructifying; the bearing of fruit; arrangement of the organs of reproduction in plants.

Fructify, fruk'ti-fī, *vt.* (fructifying, fructified). To make fruitful; to fertilize.—*vi.* To bear fruit [thrifty.

Frugal, frō'gal, *a.* Economical; careful;

Frugality, frō-gal'i-ti, *n.* Prudent economy; thrift.

Frugally, frō'gal-li, *adv.* In a frugal manner; with economy.

Frugiferous, frō-jif'ér-us, *a.* Producing fruit or crops; fruitful.

Frugivorous, frō-jiv'ér-us, *a.* Feeding on fruits, seeds, or corn, as birds.

Fruit, frōt, *n.* Whatever of a vegetable nature is of use to man or animals; the reproductive produce of a plant; such products collectively; the seed or matured ovary; that which is produced; offspring; effect; outcome. *vt.* To produce fruit.

Fruitage, frōt'āj, *n.* Fruit collectively.

Fruiterer, frōt'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who deals in fruit.
Fruitery, frōt'ė-ri, *n.* A respository for fruit.
Fruitful, frōt'fụl, *a.* Very productive; fertile; plenteous; prolific.
Fruitfully, frōt'fụl-li, *adv.* In a fruitful manner; plenteously; abundantly.
Fruition, frō-i'shon, *n.* A using or enjoying; enjoyment; gratification; pleasure derived from use or possession.
Fruitless, frōt'les, *a.* Destitute of fruit; unprofitable; abortive; ineffectual.
Fruity, frō'ti, *a.* Resembling fruit; having the taste or flavour of fruit.
Frumentaceous, frō-men-tā'shus, *a.* Having the character of or resembling wheat or other cereal.
Frump, frump, *n.* A cross-tempered, old-fashioned female.
Frustrate, frus'trāt, *vt.* (frustrating, frustrated). To balk; to foil; to bring to nothing; to render of no effect.
Frustration, frus-trā'shon, *n.* Disappointment; defeat.
Frustum, frus'tum, *n.*; pl. **-tums** or **-ta**. A piece; the part which remains of a cone, pyramid, &c., when the top is cut off by a plane parallel to the base.
Frutescent, **Fruticose**, **Fruticous**, frō-tes'ent, frō'tik-ōs, frō'tik-us, *a.* Shrub-like; shrubby.
Fry, frī, *vt.* (frying, fried). To cook by roasting over a fire.—*vi.* To be cooked as above; to simmer; to be in agitation.—*n.* A dish of anything fried; state of mental ferment; young fishes at an early stage; swarm of small fishes, &c.; insignificant objects.
Fuchsia, fū'shi-a, *n.* A beautiful flowering shrub.
Fuddle, fud'l, *vt.* (fuddling, fuddled). To make stupid by drink; to spend in drinking. *vi.* To drink to excess.
Fudge, fuj, *n.* or *interj.* Stuff; nonsense.
Fuel, fū'el, *n.* That which serves to feed fire, or to increase excitement, &c.—*vt.* To feed or furnish with fuel.
Fugacious, fū-gā'shus, *a.* Flying or fleeing away; volatile; soon shed or dropped.
Fugacity, fū-gas'i-ti, *n.* Quality of flying away; volatility; instability.
Fugitive, fū'jit-iv, *a.* Apt to flee away; volatile; fleeting; vagabond; temporary.—*n.* One who flees from duty or danger; refugee.
Fugleman, fū'gl-man, *n.* One who stands in front of soldiers at drill, and whose movements they copy; an example.
Fugue, fūg, *n.* A musical composition in which the parts seem to chase each other.
Fulcrum, ful'krum, *n.*; pl. **-ra** or **-rums**. A support; that by which a lever is sustained, or the point about which it moves.
Fulfil, fụl-fil', *vt.* To carry into effect, as a prophecy, promise, &c.; to answer in execution or event; to perform; to complete.
Fulfilment, fụl-fil'ment, *n.* Accomplishment; execution; performance.
Fulgency, ful'jen-si, *n.* Splendour; glitter.
Fulgent, ful'jent, *a.* Glittering; shining.
Fuliginous, fū-lij'in-us, *a.* Sooty.
Full, fụl, *a.* Having all it can contain; abounding; crowded; entire; strong; loud; clear; mature; perfect; ample.—*n.* Complete measure; the highest state or degree (usually with *the*).—*adv.* Quite; altogether; exactly; directly. *vt.* To scour and thicken, as woollen cloth, in a mill.
Full-blown, fụl'blōn, *a.* Fully expanded, as a blossom.
Fuller, fụl'ėr, *n.* One who fulls cloth.
Fuller's-earth, fụl'ėrz-ėrth, *n.* A soft friable clay, which absorbs grease, and is much used in fulling cloth.
Fulling, fụl'ing, *n.* The art or practice of fulling cloth, and making it compact and firm.
Fully, fụl'li, *adv.* With fulness; amply; perfectly.
Fulmar, ful'mär, *n.* A kind of petrel of the northern seas.
Fulminate, ful'min-āt, *vi.* (fulminating, fulminated). To lighten and thunder; to detonate; to issue threats, denunciations, &c.—*vt.* To utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure; to cause to explode.—*n.* A compound substance which explodes by percussion, friction, or heat.
Fulmination, ful-min-ā'shon, *n.* Act of fulminating; that which is fulminated; censure; anathema; chemical explosion.
Fulness, **Fullness**, fụl'nes, *n.* State of being full; abundance; extent; loudness.
Fulsome, ful'sum, *a.* Offensive from excess of praise; gross; nauseous.
Fulvous, ful'vus, *a.* Tawny; dull yellow.
Fumble, fum'bl, *vi.* (fumbling, fumbled). To grope about awkwardly; to attempt or handle something bunglingly.
Fume, fūm, *n.* Smoke; vapour; exhalation from the stomach, as of liquor; heat of passion. *vi.* (fuming, fumed). To yield vapour or visible exhalations; to be hot with anger.—*vt.* To smoke; to perfume; to disperse in vapours.
Fumigate, fūm'i gāt, *vt.* (fumigating, fumigated). To smoke; to purify from infection, &c.
Fumigation, fūm-i-gā'shon, *n.* Act of fumigating, to purify from infection.
Fumy, fūm'i, *a.* Producing fume or smoke; full of vapour.
Fun, fun, *n.* Sportive acts or words; merriment.
Funambulist, fū-nam'bū-list, *n.* A rope walker or dancer.
Function, fungk'shon, *n.* Performance, office; duty; proper office of any organ in animals or vegetables; a ceremonial; a mathematical quantity; connected with and varying with another.
Functional, fungk'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to functions, or to some office or function.
Functionary, fungk'shon-a-ri, *n.* One who holds an office or trust.
Fund, fund, *n.* A stock or capital; money set apart for any object more or less permanent; store; supply.—*vt.* To provide and appropriate a fund for paying the interest of, as a debt; to place in a fund, as money.
Fundament, fun'da-ment, *n.* The part of the body on which one sits; the anus.
Fundamental, fun-da-ment'al, *a.* Pertaining to the foundation; essential; primary.—*n.* A leading principle which serves as the groundwork of a system; an essential.
Funeral, fū'nė-ral, *n.* Burial; ceremony of burying a dead body.—*a.* Used at the interment of the dead.
Funereal, fū-nē'rē-al, *a.* Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal; mournful.
Fungous, fung'gus, *a.* Like a mushroom or fungus; excrescent; growing suddenly, but not substantial or durable.
Fungus, fung'gus, *n.*; pl. **Fungi** or **Funguses**, fun'jī, fung'gus-es. A mushroom; a toadstool; spongy excrescence in animal bodies, as proud flesh formed in wounds.
Funicle, fū'ni-kl, *n.* A small cord or ligament.
Funicular, fū-nik'ū-lėr, *a.* Consisting of a small cord; dependent on the tension of a cord.
Funnel, fun'el, *n.* A utensil for conveying liquids into close vessels; the shaft of a chimney through which smoke ascends.
Funnily, fun'i-li, *adv.* In a droll manner.
Funny, fun'i, *a.* Making fun; droll; comical.
Fur, fėr, *n.* The short, fine, soft air of certain animals, growing thick on the skin; furred animals collectively; something resembling fur.—*a.* Pertaining to or made of fur.—*vt.* (furring, furred). To line or cover with fur.
Furbelow, fėr'bė-lō, *n.* A kind of flounce; plaited border of a petticoat or gown.
Furbish, fėr'bish, *vt.* To rub or scour to brightness; to burnish.
Furbisher, fėr'bish-ėr, *n.* One who or that which furbishes.

Furcate, Furcated, fėr'kāt, fėr'kāt-ed, *a.* Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.
Furfur, fėr'fėr, *n.* Dandruff; scales like bran.
Furious, fū'ri-us, *a.* Full of rage; violent; impetuous; frantic. [hemently; violently.
Furiously, fū'ri-us-li, *adv.* With fury; ve-
Furl, fėrl, *vt.* To wrap a sail close to a yard, &c., and fasten by a cord.
Furlong, fėr'long, *n.* The eighth of a mile.
Furlough, fėr'lō, *n.* Leave of absence to a soldier for a limited time.—*vt.* To grant leave of absence from military service.
Furnace, fėr'nās, *n.* A structure in which a vehement fire may be maintained for melting ores, heating water, &c.; place or occasion of torture or trial. [yield; to provide.
Furnish, fėr'nish, *vt.* To supply; to equip; to
Furniture, fėr'ni-tūr, *n.* That with which anything is furnished; equipment; outfit; movable wooden articles in a house.
Furor, fū'ror, *n.* Fury; rage.
Furore, fū-rō'rā, *n.* Great enthusiasm or excitement; commotion; mania; rage.
Furrier, fu'ri-ėr, *n.* A dealer in furs; one who dresses furs.
Furriery, fu'ri-ė-ri, *n.* Furs in general; the trade in furs; dressing of furs.
Furrow, fu'rō, *n.* A trench made by a plough; a groove; a wrinkle.—*vt* To make furrows in; to groove; to wrinkle.
Furrowy, fu'rō-i, *a.* Full of furrows.
Furry, fėr'i, *a.* Covered or coated with fur; resembling fur.
Further, fėr'ᴛʜėr, *adv.* More in advance; besides; farther.—*a.* More distant; farther.—*vt.* To help forward; to advance.
Furtherance, fėr'ᴛʜėr-ans, *n.* A helping forward; promotion; advancement.
Furtherer, fėr'ᴛʜėr-ėr, *n.* A promoter.
Furthermore, fėr'ᴛʜėr-mōr, *adv.* More in addition; moreover; besides. [mote.
Furthermost, fėr'ᴛʜėr-mōst, *a.* Most re-
Furthest, fėr'ᴛʜest, *a.* and *adv.* Most advanced; farthest.
Furtive, fėr'tiv, *a.* Stolen; sly; stealthy
Furtively, fėr'tiv-li, *adv.* By stealth.
Fury, fū'ri, *n.* Rage; a violent rushing; frenzy; a goddess of vengeance, in mythology; a violent woman. [whin; gorse.
Furze, fėrz, *n.* A prickly evergreen shrub;
Furzy, fėrz'i, *a.* Overgrown with furze.
Fuscous, fus'kus, *a.* Dark; swarthy; dusky.
Fuse, fūz, *vt.* (fusing, fused). To liquefy by heat; to dissolve; to blend or unite.—*vi.* To be melted; to become blended.
Fuse, Fuze, fūz, *n.* A tube or case filled with combustible matter, used in blasting or in discharging a shell, &c.
Fusee, fū-zē', *n.* The conical part of a watch or clock, round which is wound the chain or cord; a fusil; a match used by smokers.
Fusel-oil, fū'zel-oil, *n.* A colourless oily spirit separated in the rectification of ordinary distilled spirits.
Fusible, fūz'i-bl, *a.* That may be fused
Fusil, fū'sil, *n.* A light musket or firelock.
Fusileer, fū-sil-ėr', *n.* An infantry soldier.
Fusillade, fū'zi-lād, *n.* A simultaneous discharge of musketry.
Fusion, fū'zhon, *n.* Act or operation of fusing; state of being melted or blended; complete union. [*vi.* To make a fuss or bustle.
Fuss, fus, *n.* Bustle; much ado about trifles.
Fussily, fus'i-li, *adv.* In a bustling manner.
Fussy, fus'i, *a.* Making a fuss; bustling.
Fusted, fus'ted, *a.* Mouldy; ill-smelling.
Fustian, fus'tyan, *n.* A coarse cotton stuff with a pile like velvet; mere stuff; bombast; an inflated style.—*a.* Made of fustian; bombastic. [tree, used in dyeing yellow.
Fustic, fus'tik, *n.* The wood of a West Indian
Fustigate, fus'ti-gāt, *vt.* To cudgel.
Fusty, fus'ti, *n.* Tasting or smelling of a foul or mouldy cask; mouldy; ill-smelling.
Futile, fū'til, *a.* Serving no useful end; trivial; worthless.
Futility, fū-til'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being futile; worthlessness; unimportance.
Future, fū'tūr, *a.* That is to be; pertaining to time to come.—*n.* The time to come; all that is to happen; the future tense.
Futurity, fū-tūr'i-ti, *n.* State of being future; time to come; after-ages.
Fuzz, fuz, *vi.* To fly off in minute particles.—*n.* Fine particles; loose, volatile matter.
Fuzzy, fuz'i, *a.* Like, or covered with, fuzz.
Fy, fi, *interj.* Same as *Fie.*

G

Gab, gab, *vi.* (gabbing, gabbed) To talk much; to chatter.—*n.* Idle talk.
Gabardine, Gaberdine, gab'ar-dēn, gab'-ėr-dēn, *n.* A coarse upper garment.
Gabble, gab'l, *vi.* (gabbling, gabbled). To talk fast, or without meaning.—*n.* Rapid talk without meaning; inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered. [in some continental countries.
Gabel, Gabelle, ga-bel', *n.* A tax or impost
Gabion, gā'bi-on, *n.* A cylindrical wicker-basket filled with earth, used in fortifications.
Gable, gā'bl, *n.* The pointed end of a house; the triangular part of the end of a house.
Gaby, gā'bi, *n.* A silly person; a simpleton.
Gad, gad, *n.* A spike; a wedge or ingot of steel or iron.—*vi.* (gadding, gadded). To rove or ramble idly. [about idly.
Gadabout, gad'a-bout, *n.* One who roves
Gadder, gad'ėr, *n.* A gadabout.
Gadfly, gad'fli, *n.* A fly which bites cattle.
Gadhelic, gad'e-lik, *a.* Pertaining to the branch of the Celtic race comprising the Erse of Ireland, the Gaels of Scotland, and the Manx.—*n.* Their language.
Gadwall, gad'wal, *n.* A species of duck
Gael, gāl, *n.* A Scottish Highlander.
Gaelic, gāl'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Celtic inhabitants of Scotland.—*n.* Their language.
Gaff, gaf, *n.* A hook used by anglers in landing large fish; a spar to extend the upper edge of some fore-and-aft sails.—*vt.* To strike or secure (a salmon) by means of a gaff.
Gaffer, gaf'ėr, *n.* An old rustic; a foreman.
Gag, gag, *vt.* (gagging, gagged). To prevent from speaking by fixing something in the mouth; to silence by authority or force.—*n.* Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking; interpolations in an actor's part.
Gage, gāj, *n.* A pledge; a security; a kind of plum.—*vt.* (gaging, gaged). To pledge; to bind by pledge or security; to engage. *See* GAUGE.
Gaiety, gā'e-ti, *n.* State or quality of being gay; mirth; entertainment; showiness.
Gaily, gā'li, *adv.* In a gay manner; joyfully; merrily; with finery or showiness
Gain, gān, *vt.* To obtain; to get, as profit or advantage; to receive, as honour; to win to one's side; to conciliate; to reach, arrive at.—*vi.* To reap advantage or profit; to make progress.—*n.* Something obtained as an advantage; profit; benefit.
Gainful, gān'ful, *a.* Full of gain; profitable; advantageous; lucrative.
Gaining, gān'ing, *n.* That which one gains usually in the *pl.* earnings.
Gainless, gān'les, *a.* Not producing gain, unprofitable.
Gainsay, gān'sā, *vt.* To contradict; to oppose in words; to dispute
Gainsayer, gān'sā-ėr, *n.* One who gainsays.
'Gainst, genst. *See* AGAINST.
Gairish, gār'ish, *a. See* GARISH.

Gait, gāt, *n.* Walk; manner of walking or stepping; carriage.
Gaiter, gā'tėr, *n.* A covering for the leg fitting over the shoe.—*vt.* To dress with gaiters.
Gala, gal'a, *n.* An occasion of public festivity.
Galantine, gal-an-tēn', *n.* A dish of veal or chicken, without bones, served cold.
Galaxy, ga'lak-si, *n.* The Milky Way; that long, luminous track in the heavens, formed by a multitude of stars; an assemblage of splendid persons or things.
Gale, gāl, *n.* A strong wind; a storm; a small shrub found in bogs.
Galena, ga-lē'na, *n.* The principal ore of lead.
Galiot, Galliot, gal'i-ot, *n.* A two-masted Dutch cargo vessel, with rounded ribs and flattish bottom.
Gall, gal, *n.* A bitter fluid secreted in the liver; bile; rancour; malignity; an excrescence produced by the egg of an insect on a plant, especially the oak; a sore place in the skin from rubbing.—*vt.* To make a sore in the skin of by rubbing; to fret; to vex; to harass.
Gallant, gal'ant, *a.* Gay in attire; handsome; brave; showing politeness and attention to ladies (in this sense also pron. ga-lant').—*n.* A gay sprightly man; a daring spirit; (pron. also ga-lant') a man attentive to ladies; suitor; paramour.—*vt.* ga-lant'. To act the gallant towards; to be very attentive to (a lady).
Gallantly, gal'ant-li, *adv.* Gaily; bravely; nobly; in the manner of a wooer.
Gallantry, gal'ant-ri, *n.* Show; bravery; intrepidity; polite attentions to ladies, vicious love or pretensions to love.
Galleon, gal'ē-un, *n.* A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards.
Gallery, gal'ė-ri, *n.* A long apartment serving as a passage of communication, or for the reception of pictures, &c.; upper floor of a church, theatre, &c.; a covered passage; frame like a balcony projecting from a ship.
Galley, gal'i, *n.* A low, flat-built vessel navigated with sails and oars; the cook-room of a large ship; a frame used in printing.
Galley-slave, gal'i-slāv, *n.* A person condemned to work on board a galley.
Gallic, gal'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Gaul, or France.
Gallic, gal'ik, *a.* Belonging to or derived from galls, or oak-apples.
Gallicism, gal'i-sizm, *n.* A French idiom.
Galligaskins, gal-li-gas'kinz, *n.pl.* Large open hose; leather guards for the legs. [ley.
Gallimaufry, gal-i-ma'fri, *n.* A hash; medley.
Gallinaceous, gal-li-nā'shus, *a.* Pertaining to that order of birds which includes the domestic fowl, pheasant, turkey, &c.
Galling, gal'ing, *p.a.* Adapted to gall or chagrin; keenly annoying.
Gallipot, gal'li-pot, *n.* A small pot painted and glazed, used for holding medicines.
Gallon, gal'un, *n.* A liquid measure of four quarts or eight pints.
Galloon, ga-lōn', *n.* A narrow close lace.
Gallop, gal'up, *vi.* To move or run with leaps; to ride at this pace; to move very fast. *n.* The pace of a horse, by springs or leaps.
Gallopade, gal-up-ād', *n.* A sidelong or curvetting kind of gallop; a kind of dance.—*vi.* To gallop; to dance a gallopade.
Galloper, gal'up-ėr, *n.* A horse or man that gallops.
Gallows, gal'ōz, *n. sing.* or *pl.*; also **Gallowses**, gal'ōz-ez, in *pl.* A structure for the hanging of criminals; one of a pair of braces for the trousers.
Galoche, Galosh, ga-losh', *n.* A shoe worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry.
Galop, ga-lop', *n.* A quick lively dance somewhat resembling a waltz.
Galore, ga-lōr', *n.* Abundance; plenty.
Galvanic, gal-van'ik, *a.* Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting it.
Galvanism, gal'van-izm, *n.* A species of electricity developed by the action of various metals and chemicals upon each other.
Galvanist, gal'van-ist, *n.* One versed in galvanism.
Galvanize, gal'van-īz, *vt.* (galvanizing, galvanized). To affect with galvanism; to electroplate; to coat with tin or zinc; to restore to consciousness; to give spurious life to.
Galvanometer, gal-van-om'et-ėr, *n* An instrument for detecting the existence and determining the strength and direction of an electric current.
Gambadoes, gam-bā'dōz, *n.pl.* Leather coverings for the legs in riding.
Gambit, gam'bit, *n.* An opening in chess incurring the sacrifice of a pawn.
Gamble, gam'bl, *vi.* (gambling, gambled). To play for money.
Gambler, gam'bl-ėr, *n.* One who plays for money or other stake.
Gambling, gam'bl-ing, *n.* The act or practice of gaming for money or anything valuable.
Gamboge, gam-bōj', *n.* A concrete vegetable juice, used as a pigment and cathartic.
Gambol, gam'bol, *vi.* (gambolling, gambolled). To skip about in sport; to frisk; to frolic.—*n.* A skipping about in frolic; a prank.
Gambrel, gam'brel, *n.* The prominent bend of a horse's hind leg.
Game, gām, *n.* Sport of any kind; exercise for amusement, testing skill, &c.; scheme pursued; field-sports; animals hunted.—*vi.* (gaming, gamed). To play at any sport; to play for a stake or prize; to practise gaming.
To die game, to maintain a bold spirit to the last. [used to fight.
Game-cock, gām'kok, *n.* A cock bred or
Gamekeeper, gām'kēp-ėr, *n.* One who has the care of game on an estate.
Gamesome, gām'sum, *a.* Sportive; playful.
Gamester, gām'stėr, *n.* A person addicted to gaming; a gambler. [street-boy.
Gamin, gam'in, *n.* A street arab; a neglected
Gaming, gām'ing, *n.* The act or practice of gambling. [ble life.
Gammer, gam'ėr, *n.* An old woman in humGammon, gam'un, *n.* The thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham; an imposition or hoax.—*vt.* To pickle and dry in smoke; to hoax or humbug.
Gamut, gam'ut, *n.* A scale on which notes in music are written, consisting of lines and spaces; range or compass.
Gamy, Gamey, gām'i, *a.* Having the flavour of game; courageous.
Gander, gan'dėr, *n.* The male of the goose.
Gang, gang, *n.* A crew or band; a squad; a vein in mining; a gangue.
Gangliated, gang'gli-āt-ed, *a.* Having ganglions; forming a ganglion.
Ganglion, gang'gli-on, *n.*; pl. **-ia** or **-ions**. An enlargement in the course of a nerve; a mass of nervous matter giving origin to nerve-fibres; a tumour on a tendon.
Ganglionic, gang-gli-on'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a ganglion.
Gangrene, gang'grēn, *n.* An eating away of the flesh; first stage of mortification.—*vt.* (gangrening, gangrened). To mortify.—*vi.* To become mortified. [attacked by gangrene.
Gangrenous, gang'grēn-us, *a.* Mortified;
Gangue, gang, *n.* The mineral substance which incloses any metallic ore in the vein.
Gangway, gang'wā, *n.* A means of access formed of planks or boards; a passage across the House of Commons.
Gannet, gan'et, *n.* The solan-goose, an aquatic bird of the pelican tribe.
Ganoid, gan'oid, *a.* Applied to an order of

fishes with scales of horny or bony plates covered with glossy enamel.

Gantlet, gänt'let, *n.* *See* GAUNTLET.

Gantlet, Gantlope, gant'let, gant'lōp, *n.* A punishment, in which the culprit was compelled to run between two ranks of men and receive a blow from each man.

Gaol, jāl, *n.* *See* JAIL.

Gap, gap, *n.* An opening; breach; hiatus; **Gape**, gāp, *vi.* (gaping, gaped). To open the mouth wide; to yawn; to open in fissures; to stand open.—*n.* A gaping; the width of the mouth when opened, as of a bird, fish, &c.

Garb, gärb, *n.* Dress; clothes; mode of dress. *vt.* To dress.

Garbage, gär'bāj, *n.* Waste matter; offal; **Garble**, gär'bl, *vt.* (garbling, garbled). To pick out such parts as may serve a purpose; to falsify by leaving out parts; to corrupt.

Garden, gär'dn, *n.* A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of plants; a rich, well-cultivated tract; a delightful spot.—*a.* Pertaining to or produced in a garden.—*vi.* To lay out and to cultivate a garden.

Gardener, gär'dn-ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to tend or keep a garden.

Gardening, gär'dn-ing, *n.* The act or art of cultivating gardens; horticulture.

Gargle, gär'gl, *vt.* (gargling, gargled). To wash, as the throat.—*n.* Any liquid preparation for washing the throat.

Gargoil, Gargoyle, gär'goil, *n.* A projecting water-spout on a building, often grotesque.

Garish, gar'ish, *a.* Gaudy; showy; dazzling.

Garland, gär'land, *n.* A wreath or chaplet of flowers, leaves, &c.; a collection of pieces of prose or verse.—*vt.* To deck with a garland.

Garlic, gär'lik, *n.* A plant allied to the onion, with a pungent taste and strong odour.

Garment, gär'ment, *n.* Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, &c.

Garner, gär'nėr, *n.* A granary; a store.—*vt.* To store in a granary; to store up.

Garnet, gär'net, *n.* A precious stone, generally of a red colour.

Garnish, gär'nish, *vt.* To adorn; to embellish (a dish) with something laid round.—*n.* Ornament; an embellishment round a dish.

Garnishing, Garnishment, gär'nish-ing, gär'nish-ment, *n.* That which garnishes.

Garniture, gär'ni-tūr, *n.* Ornamental appendages; furniture; dress.

Garret, ga'ret, *n.* A room in a house on the uppermost floor, immediately under the roof.

Garreteer, ga-ret-ēr', *n.* An inhabitant of a garret.

Garrison, ga'ri-sn, *n.* A body of troops stationed in a fort or town.—*vt.* To place a garrison in.

Garrotte, Garrote, ga-rot', ga-rōt', *vt.* To rob by seizing a person and compressing his windpipe till he become helpless.

Garrotter, ga-rot'ėr, *n.* One who commits the act of garrotting.

Garrulity, ga-rū'li-ti, *n.* Loquacity; practice or habit of talking much.

Garrulous, ga'rū-lus, *a.* Talkative; loquacious; characterized by long prosy talk.

Garter, gär'tėr, *n.* A band to hold up a stocking; the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain; the order itself.—*vt.* To bind with a garter.

Garth, gärth, *n.* A yard; a small inclosed place.

Gas, gas, *n.* An elastic aeriform fluid; coal-gas, used for giving light; any similar substance.

Gasalier, Gaselier, gas-a-lēr', gas'e-lēr, *n.* A hanging apparatus with branches for burning gas.

Gascon, gas'kon, *n.* A native of Gascony in France.

Gasconade, gas-kon-ād', *n.* A boast or boasting; a bravado.—*vt.* To boast; to brag.

Gaseous, gā'sē-us, *a.* In the form of gas.

Gas-fitter, gas'fit-ėr, *n.* One who fits up the pipes, brackets, &c., for gas-lighting.

Gash, gash, *vt.* To make a long deep incision in; to cut; to slash.—*n.* A deep and long cut, particularly in flesh.

Gasholder, gas'hōld-ėr, *n.* A large vessel for storing ordinary coal-gas; gasometer.

Gasification, gas'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act or process of converting into gas.

Gasify, gas'i-fī, *vt.* To convert into gas by heat.

Gasket, gas'ket, *n.* A cord on the yard of a ship to tie the sail to it.

Gasogene, Gazogene, gas'o-jēn, gaz'o-jēn, *n.* An apparatus for manufacturing aerated waters for domestic use.

Gasometer, gaz-om'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument to measure, mix, or store gases; a gasholder.

Gasp, gasp, *vi.* To open the mouth wide to catch breath; to labour for breath; to pant.—*vt.* To emit with a gasp.—*n.* Short painful catching of the breath.

Gasteropod, Gastropod, gas'tėr-o-pod, gas'trō-pod, *n.* A mollusc such as snails, having a broad muscular foot attached to the ventral surface.

Gastric, gas'trik, *a.* Belonging to the stomach.

Gastronomy, gas-tron'o-mi, *n.* The art or science of good eating; epicurism.

Gate, gāt, *n.* A large door or entrance; a frame of timber, iron, &c., closing an entrance, &c.; a way or passage; the frame which stops the passage of water through a dam, lock, &c.

Gateway, gāt'wā, *n.* A way through the gate of some inclosure; the gate itself.

Gather, gaTH'ėr, *vt.* To bring together; to collect; to acquire; to pucker; to deduce by inference.—*vi.* To assemble; to increase.—*n.* A fold in cloth, made by drawing; a pucker.

Gatherer, gaTH'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who gathers.

Gathering, gaTH'ėr-ing, *n.* The act of collecting or assembling; an assembly; a collection of pus; an abscess.

Gatling-gun, gat'ling-gun, *n.* A form of machine-gun.

Gaucherie, gōsh-rē, *n.* Awkwardness.

Gaucho, gou'chō, *n.* A native of the S. American Pampas, of Spanish descent.

Gaud, Gawd, gad, *n.* A piece of showy finery.

Gaudily, gad'i-li, *adv.* Showily; with ostentation of fine dress.

Gaudy, gad'i, *a.* Showy; ostentatiously fine; tastelessly or glaringly adorned.

Gauge, gāj, *vt.* (gauging, gauged). To ascertain the contents of; to measure.—*n.* A measuring-rod; a measure; distance between the rails in a railway; calibre; size or dimensions.

Gauger, gāj'ėr, *n.* One who gauges; an official who ascertains the contents of casks.

Gaul, gal, *n.* An inhabitant of Gaul, of ancient France.

Gaunt, gant, *a.* Emaciated; lean; thin; famished.

Gauntlet, gant'let, *n.* A large iron glove formerly worn as armour; a long glove covering the hand and wrist.

Gauze, gāz, *n.* A very thin, slight, transparent stuff.

Gauzy, gāz'i, *a.* Like gauze; thin as gauze.

Gavelkind, gā'vel-kind, *n.* An old English land-tenure by which land descends to all the sons in equal shares.

Gavotte, ga-vot', *n.* A sprightly dance; music for the dance.

Gawk, gak, *n.* A simpleton; a booby.

Gawky, gak'i, *a.* Awkward; clumsy; foolish. *n.* A stupid clumsy fellow.

Gay, gā, *a.* Merry; frolicsome; showy; dressed out; dissipated.

Gayety, gā'e-ti, *n.* *See* GAIETY.

Gayly, gā'li, *adv.* *See* GAILY.

Gaze, gāz, *vi.* (gazing, gazed). To fix the eyes and look earnestly; to stare.—*n.* A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration.

Gazelle, ga-zel', *n.* A small, elegant species of antelope, with soft, lustrous eyes.

Gazette, ga-zet', *n.* A newspaper, especially an official newspaper.—*vt.* (gazetting, gazetted). To insert in a gazette; to announce or publish officially.

Gazetteer, ga-zet-tēr', *n.* A writer or publisher of news; a dictionary of geographical information.

Gazing-stock, gāz'ing-stok, *n.* A person gazed at; an object of curiosity or contempt.

Gean, gēn, *n.* The wild cherry of Britain.

Gear, gēr, *n.* Dress · ornaments; apparatus; harness; tackle; a train of toothed wheels.—*vt.* To put gear on; to harness.

Gearing, gēr'ing, *n.* Harness; a train of toothed wheels working into each other.

Geese, gēs, *n.pl.* of *goose*.

Gelatine, Gelatin, jel'a-tin, *n.* A concrete transparent substance obtained by boiling from certain parts of animals; the principle of jelly; glue.

Gelatinous, je-lat'in-us, *a.* Of the nature of gelatine; containing jelly.

Geld, geld, *vt.* To castrate; to emasculate.

Gelding, geld'ing, *n.* Act of castrating; a castrated animal, but chiefly a horse.

Gelid, je'lid, *a.* Icy cold; frosty or icy.

Gem, jem, *n.* A precious stone of any kind; a jewel; anything remarkable for beauty or rarity.—*vt.* (gemming, gemmed). To adorn, as with gems; to bespangle; to embellish.

Geminate, jem'i-nāt, *vt.* To double.—*a.* Twin; combined in pairs.

Gemini, jem'i-ni, *n.pl.* The Twins, a sign of the zodiac, containing the two stars Castor and Pollux.

Gemma, jem'a, *n.*; pl. **-æ**. A bud; a leaf-bud.

Gemmation, jem-ā'shon, *n.* A budding; arrangement of parts in the bud.

Gemmeous, jem'ē-us, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling gems.

Gemmy, jem'i, *a.* Full of gems; glittering.

Gendarme, zhäng-därm, *n.* A private in the armed police of France.

Gender, jen'dėr, *n.* Sex, male or female; difference in words to express distinction of sex.—*vt.* To beget.—*vi.* To copulate; to breed.

Genealogical, jen'ē-a-loj''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to genealogy.

Genealogist, jen-ē-al'o-jist, *n.* One who traces genealogies, or writes on genealogy.

Genealogy, jen-ē-al'o-ji, *n.* An account of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; pedigree; lineage.

Genera, jen'ē-ra, *n.pl.* *See* GENUS.

Generable, jen'ē-ra-bl, *a.* That may be generated.

General, jen'ē-ral, *a.* Of or belonging to a genus; not special; public; common; extensive, though not universal; usual; taken as a whole.—*n.* The whole; a comprehensive notion; a military officer of the highest rank.

Generalissimo, jen'ē-ral-is''i-mō, *n.* The supreme commander of an army.

Generality, jen-ē-ral'i-ti, *n.* State of being general; the bulk; the greatest part.

Generalization, jen'ē-ral-iz-ā''shon, *n.* Act of generalizing; general inference.

Generalize, jen'ē-ral-iz, *vt.* To make general; to bring under a general law or statement.—*vi.* To classify under general heads; to reason by induction.

Generally, jen'ē-ral-li, *adv.* In general; commonly; without detail.

Generalship, jen'ē-ral-ship, *n.* The office, skill, or conduct of a general officer.

Generate, jen'ē-rāt, *vt.* (generating, generated). To beget; to produce; to cause to be.

Generation, jen-ē-rā'shon, *n.* Act of generating; single succession in natural descent; people living at the same time; race.

Generative, jen'ē-rāt-iv, *a.* Having the power of generating; belonging to generation.

Generator, jen'ē-rāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which generates.

Generic, Generical, jē-ne'rik, jē-ne'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a genus.

Generically, jē-ne'rik-al-li, *adv.* With regard to a genus.

Generosity, jen-ē-ros'i-ti, *n.* Nobleness of soul; liberality; munificence.

Generous, jen'ē-rus, *a.* Noble; bountiful; liberal; full of spirit, as wine; courageous, as a steed. [nanimously; liberally.

Generously, jen'ē-rus-li, *adv.* Nobly; mag-

Genesis, jen'e-sis, *n.* Act of producing; origin; first book of the Old Testament.

Genetic, Genetical, je-net'ik, je-net'ik-al, *a.* Relating to origin or production.

Geneva, je-nē'va, *n.* A spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper-berries; gin.

Genial, jē'ni-al, *a.* Cordial; kindly; contributing to life and cheerfulness.

Geniality, jē-ni-al'i-ti, *n.* Sympathetic cheerfulness or cordiality. [fully.

Genially, jē'ni-al-li, *adv.* Cordially; cheer-

Geniculated, Geniculate, je-nik'ū-lāt-ed, je-nik'ū-lāt, *a.* Kneed; knotted; having joints like the knee, a little bent.

Genital, jen'it-al, *a.* Pertaining to generation or birth. [ration, sexual organs.

Genitals, jen'it-alz, *n.pl.* The parts of gene-

Genitive, jen'it-iv, *a.* and *n.* Applied to a case of nouns, pronouns, &c., in English called the possessive.

Genitor, jen'it-ėr, *n.* One who procreates; a sire; a father.

Genius, jē'ni-us, *n.*; pl. **Geniuses**, jē'ni-us-ez: in first sense **Genii**, jē'ni-ī. A tutelary deity; aptitude of mind for a particular study or course of life; uncommon powers of intellect; a man with uncommon intellectual faculties; nature; peculiar character.

Genre, zhäng-r, *n.* A term applied to the department of painting which depicts scenes of ordinary life.

Genteel, jen-tēl', *a.* Having the manners of well-bred people; refined; elegant.

Genteelly, jen-tēl'li, *adv.* In a genteel manner; politely; fashionably.

Gentian, jen'shan, *n.* A bitter herbaceous plant, valued medicinally as a tonic.

Gentile, jen'tīl, *a.* Pertaining to a family, race, or nation; pertaining to pagans.—*n.* Any person not a Jew or a Christian; a heathen.

Gentility, jen-til'i-ti, *n.* Politeness of manners; fashionable style or circumstances.

Gentle, jen'tl, *a.* Well-born; refined in manners; mild; placid; not rough, violent, or wild; soothing.—*n.* A person of good birth.

Gentlefolk, jen'tl-fōk, *n.* Persons of good breeding and family; more generally in *pl.* *gentlefolks*.

Gentleman, jen'tl-man, *n.* A man of good social position; technically any man above the rank of yeoman, comprehending noblemen; a man of good breeding or of high honour; a polite equivalent for 'man'.

Gentlemanlike, Gentlemanly, jen'tl-man-lik, jen'tl-man-li, *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a gentleman.

Gentleness, jen'tl-nes, *n.* Quality of being gentle; tenderness; mild treatment.

Gentlewoman, jen'tl-wu-man, *n.* A woman of good family or of good breeding.

Gently, jen'tli, *adv.* Softly; meekly; mildly; with tenderness.

Gentry, jen'tri, *n.* Wealthy or well-born people; people of a rank below the nobility.

Genuflection, Genuflexion, jen-ū-flek'shon, *n.* The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

Genuine, jen'ū-in, *a.* Belonging to the original stock; real; pure; true.

Genuinely, jen'ū-in-li, *adv.* In a genuine manner.

Genus, jē'nus, *n.*; pl. **Genera**, jen'ē-ra. A kind, class, or sort; an assemblage of species having distinctive characteristics in common.

Geocentric, Geocentrical, jē-o-sen'trik, jē-o-sen'trik-al, *a.* Having reference to the earth as a centre, applied to the position of a celestial object.

Geodesic, Geodetic, jē-o-des'ik, jē-o-det'ik, *a.* Pertaining to geodesy. [earth.

Geodesy, jē-od'e-si, *n.* The geometry of the

Geognosy, jē-og'no-si, *n.* The science of the structure of the earth.

Geographer, jē-og'ra-fėr, *n.* One versed in geography or who writes on it.

Geographic, Geographical, jē-o-graf'ik, jē-o-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to geography; containing information regarding geography.

Geography, je-og'ra-fi, *n.* The science of the external features of the world; a book describing the earth or part of it.

Geological, jē-o-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to geology.

Geologist, jē-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in the science of geology.

Geology, jē-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of the structure of the earth as to its rocks, strata, soil, minerals, organic remains, and changes.

Geomancy, jē'o-man-si, *n.* A kind of divination by figures made on the ground or paper.

Geometer, jē-om'et-ėr, *n.* One skilled in geometry; a geometrician.

Geometric, Geometrical, jē-o-met'rik, jē-o-met'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to geometry; according to the principles of geometry.

Geometrician, jē-om'e-tri''shan, *n.* One skilled in geometry.

Geometry, jē-om'e-tri, *n.* The science of magnitude; that branch of mathematics which treats of the properties and relations of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids.

George, jorj, *n.* A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by knights of the Garter.

Georgian, jorj'i-an, *a.* Relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain.

Georgic, jorj'ik, *n.* A rural poem; a poetical composition on husbandry, &c.

Geothermic, jē-o-thėr'mik, *a.* Pertaining to the internal heat of the earth.

Geranium, jē-rā'ni-um, *n.* A plant cultivated for its beautiful flowers; the crane's-bill genus of plants.

Germ, jėrm, *n.* The earliest form of any animal or plant; origin; microbe; bacillus.

German, jėr'man, *a.* Come of the same parents. Cousins *german* are the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters, first cousins.

German, jėr'man, *a.* Belonging to Germany. *n.* A native of Germany; the German language.

Germane, jėr'mān, *a.* Closely allied; relevant; pertinent.

Germanic, jėr-man'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Germany; Teutonic.

Germinal, jėrm'in-al, *a.* Pertaining to a germ.

Germinate, jėrm'in-āt, *vi.* To germinating, germinated). To sprout; to bud; to begin to vegetate or grow, as seeds.

Germination, jėrm-in-ā'shon, *n.* Act of germinating; first beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant.

Gerrymander, ge'ri-man-dėr, *vt.* To arrange so as to get an unfair result from the distribution of voters in political elections.

Gerund, je'rund, *n.* A kind of verbal noun in Latin; a verbal noun, such as 'teaching' in 'fit for teaching boys'. [like a gerund.

Gerundial, je-run'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to or

Gestation, jest-ā'shon, *n.* The carrying of young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy.

Gesticulate, jes-tik'ū-lāt, *vi.* To make gestures or motions, as in speaking.—*vt.* To represent by gesture; to act.

Gesticulation, jes-tik'ū-la''shon, *n.* Act of gesticulating; a gesture.

Gesticulator, jes-tik'ū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who gesticulates. [ing to gesticulation.

Gesticulatory, jes-tik'ū-lā-to-ri, *a.* Pertain-

Gesture, jes'tūr, *n.* A posture or motion of the body or limbs; action intended to express an idea or feeling, or to enforce an argument.

Get, get, *vt.* (getting, pret. got, pp. got, gotten). To obtain; to gain; to reach; to beget; to learn; to induce.—*vi.* To arrive at any place or state by degrees; to become; to make gain.

Get-up, get'up, *n.* Equipment; dress.

Gewgaw, gū'gą, *n.* A showy trifle; a toy; a splendid plaything.

Geyser, gī'zėr, *n.* A hot-water spring, the water rising in a column.

Ghastly, gast'li, *a.* Deathlike in looks; hideous; frightful, as wounds.

Ghat, Ghaut, gät, gąt, *n.* In India, a mountain pass; a chain of hills; a river landing-place.

Ghee, gē, *n.* In India, the butter made from buffalo milk converted into a kind of oil.

Gherkin, gėr'kin, *n.* A small-fruited variety of cucumber used for pickling.

Ghost, gōst, *n.* The soul of man; a disembodied spirit; apparition; shadow.

Ghostly, gōst'li, *a.* Relating to the soul; spiritual; not carnal or secular; pertaining to apparitions. [preys upon human bodies.

Ghoul, gōl, *n.* An imaginary evil being which

Giant, jī'ant, *n.* A man of extraordinary stature; a person of extraordinary powers, bodily or intellectual.—*a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size.

Giantess, jī'ant-es, *n.* A female giant.

Giaour, jour, *n.* A Turkish name for a non-Mohammedan; a Christian.

Gibberish, gib'bėr-ish, *n.* Rapid and inarticulate talk; unmeaning words.

Gibbet, jib'bet, *n.* A gallows; the projecting beam of a crane, on which the pulley is fixed. *vt.* To hang on a gibbet; to expose to scorn, infamy, &c. [Indian Archipelago.

Gibbon, gib'on, *n.* A long-armed ape of the

Gibbosity, gib-os'i-ti, *n.* A round or swelling prominence; convexity.

Gibbous, gib'us, *a.* Protuberant; convex.

Gibe, jīb, *vi.* (gibing, gibed). To utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; to sneer.—*vt.* To scoff at; to mock.—*n.* A scoff; taunt; reproach.

Giber, jīb'ėr, *n.* One who gibes. [fully.

Gibingly, jīb'ing-li, *adv.* With gibes; scornfully.

Giblet, jib'let, *n.* One of those parts of poultry usually excluded in roasting, as the head, gizzard, liver, &c.: usually in *pl.*

Gibus, zhē-bus, *n.* A crush-hat; opera-hat.

Giddy, gid'i, *a.* Having in the head a sensation of whirling or swimming; dizzy; fickle; heedless; rendered wild by excitement.

Gier-eagle, jėr'ē-gl, *n.* A kind of eagle.

Gift, gift, *n.* Anything given; act of giving; power of giving; talent or faculty.—*vt.* To endow with any power or faculty.

Gifted, gift'ed, *p.a.* Furnished with any particular talent; talented.

Gig, gig, *n.* A light one-horse carriage with one pair of wheels; a ship's light boat; a long narrow rowing-boat, adapted for racing.

Gigantic, jī-gan'tik, *a.* Like a giant; huge; colossal; immense.

Giggle, gigl, *n.* A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath.—*vi.* (giggling, giggled). To laugh with short catches of the breath; to titter.

Giglet, Giglot, gig'let, gig'lot, *n.* A giggler; a giddy girl.—*a.* Giddy; wanton.

Gigot, jig'ot, *n.* A leg of mutton.

Gild, gild, *vt.* (pret. and pp. gilded or gilt). To overlay with gold in leaf or powder; to illuminate; to give a fair and agreeable appearance to.

Gild, gild, *n.* Same as *Guild*.

Gilder, gild'ér, *n.* One who gilds; one whose occupation is to overlay things with gold.

Gilding, gild'ing, *n.* The art or practice of overlaying things with gold; a thin coating of gold; fair superficial show.

Gill, gil, *n.* The organ of respiration in fishes; the flap below the beak of a fowl; the flesh on the lower part of the cheeks.

Gill, jil, *n.* The fourth part of a pint; a sweetheart; a wanton girl.

Gillie, gil'i, *n.* A Highland male servant who attends on sportsmen.

Gillyflower, jil'li-flou-ér, *n.* A name for the pink or carnation, the wallflower, &c.

Gilt, gilt, pp. of *gild*. Overlaid with gold; brightly adorned.—*n.* Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.

Gimbals, jim'balz, *n.pl.* A contrivance of two movable hoops, used to keep the mariner's compass, &c., always horizontal.

Gimcrack, jim'krak, *n.* A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy.—*a.* Trivial; worthless.

Gimlet, gim'let, *n.* A small borer with a pointed screw at the end.

Gimp, gimp, *n.* A kind of silk twist or edging.

Gin, jin, *n.* A distilled spirit flavoured with juniper berries; a machine for driving piles, raising great weights, &c.; a machine for separating the seeds from cotton; a trap, snare.—*vt.* (ginning, ginned). To clear of seeds by a cotton-gin; to catch in a trap.

Ginger, jin'jér, *n.* A tropical plant, the root of which has a hot, spicy quality.

Gingerly, jin'jér-li, *adv.* Cautiously; timidly; delicately; gently. [cotton cloth.

Gingham, ging'am, *n.* A kind of striped

Ginseng, jin'seng, *n.* The name of two plants, the roots of which are a favourite Chinese medicine.

Gipsy, jip'si, *n.* One of an oriental vagabond race scattered over Europe, &c., believed to have come originally from India; the language of the Gipsies; a name of slight reproach to a woman, implying roguishness.—*a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Gipsies.

Giraffe, ji-raf', *n.* The camelopard, the tallest of animals.

Gird, gérd, *vt.* (pp. girded or girt). To bind; to make fast by binding; to invest; to encompass.—*vi.* To gibe; to sneer.—*n.* A stroke with a whip; a twitch; a sneer.

Girder, gérd'ér, *n.* One who girds; a main beam supporting a superstructure.

Girdle, gér'dl, *n.* That which girds; a band or belt; something drawn round the waist and tied or buckled.—*vt.* (girdling, girdled). To bind with a girdle, belt, or sash; to gird.

Girl, gérl, *n.* A female child; young woman.

Girlhood, gérl'hud, *n.* The state of a girl.

Girlish, gérl'ish, *a.* Like a girl; befitting a girl.

Girt, gért, pret. and pp. of *gird*.

Girt, gért, *vt.* To gird; to surround.

Girth, gérth, *n.* That which girds; band fastening a saddle on a horse's back; measure round a person's body or anything cylindrical.

Gist, jist, *n.* The main point of a question; substance or pith of a matter.

Give, giv, *vt.* (giving, pret. gave, pp. given). To bestow; to deliver; to impart; to yield; to afford; to utter; to show; to send forth; to devote (one's self); to pledge; to allow; to ascribe.—*vi.* To make gifts; to yield to pressure; to recede.

Giver, giv'ér, *n.* One who gives; a donor.

Gizzard, giz'érd, *n.* The muscular stomach of a bird. [glaciers.

Glacial, glā'shi-al, *a.* Icy; frozen; relating to

Glacier, glā'shi-ér, *n.* An immense mass of ice formed in valleys above the snow-line, and having a slow movement downwards.

Glacis, glā'sis, *n.* The outer slope of a fortification.

Glad, glad, *a.* Affected with pleasure; pleased; cheerful; imparting pleasure.—*vt.* (gladding, gladded). To make glad; to gladden.

Gladden, glad'n, *vt.* To make glad.—*vi.* To become glad; to rejoice. [ing in a wood.

Glade, glād, *n.* A green clear space or open-

Gladiator, glad'i-ā-tér, *n.* Among the Romans, one who fought with swords, &c., for the entertainment of the people; a prize-fighter.

Gladiatorial, glad'i-a-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to gladiators.

Gladiolus, gla-di'o-lus, *n.*; pl. **-li**. A beautiful genus of bulbous-rooted plants, abundant in S. Africa; sword-lily.

Gladly, glad'li, *adv.* With pleasure; joyfully.

Gladsome, glad'sum, *a.* Joyful; cheerful; pleasing.

Glair, glār, *n.* The white of an egg, used as a varnish for paintings; any substance resembling the white of an egg.

Glaive, Glave, glāv, *n.* A sword.

Glamour, glam'ér, *n.* Magic influence causing a person to see objects differently from what they really are; witchery.

Glance, glāns, *n.* A sudden shoot of light or splendour; a glimpse or sudden look.—*vi.* (glancing, glanced). To shine; to gleam; to dart aside; to look with a sudden rapid cast of the eye; to move quickly; to hint.—*vt.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment.

Glancingly, glāns'ing-li, *adv.* By glancing in a glancing manner; transiently.

Gland, gland, *n.* An acorn; any acorn-shaped fruit; a roundish organ in many parts of the body secreting some fluid; a secreting organ in plants.

Glanders, glan'dérz, *n.* A disease of the mucous membrane about the mouth in horses.

Glandular, gland'ū-lér, *a.* Having the character of a gland; consisting of glands.

Glandule, gland'ūl, *n.* A small gland.

Glare, glār, *n.* A bright dazzling light; a fierce piercing look.—*vi.* (glaring, glared). To shine with excessive lustre; to look with fierce piercing eyes.

Glaring, glār'ing, *p.a.* Excessively bright; vulgarly splendid; notorious; barefaced.

Glaringly, glār'ing-li, *adv.* Openly; notoriously.

Glass, glās, *n.* A hard transparent substance; a small drinking vessel of glass; a mirror; quantity of liquor that a glass vessel contains; a lens; a telescope; a barometer; *pl.* spectacles.—*a.* Made of glass; vitreous.

Glass-blower, glās'blō-ér, *n.* One who blows and fashions vessels.

Glass-house, glās'hous, *n.* A house where glass is made; a house made of glass.

Glass-paper, glās'pā-pér, *n.* A polishing paper covered with finely-pounded glass.

Glass-work, glās'wérk, *n.* The manufacture of glass; a place where glass is made.

Glassy, glās'i, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous, resembling glass in its properties.

Glauber-salt, gla'bér-salt, *n.* Sulphate of soda, a well-known cathartic.

Glaucoma, Glaucosis, gla-kō'ma, gla-kō'sis, *n.* An opacity of the vitreous humour of the eye, giving it a bluish-green tint.

Glaucous, gla'kus, *a.* Of a sea-green colour; covered with a fine bluish or greenish bloom or powder.

Glaze, glāz, *vt.* (glazing, glazed). To furnish with glass; to incrust with a vitreous substance; to make smooth and glossy.—*n.* A vitreous or transparent coating.

Glazer, glā'zėr, *n.* One who or that which glazes. [to set window-glass.
Glazier, glā'zhėr, *n.* One whose business is
Glazing, glāz'ing, *n.* Act or art of one who glazes; enamel; glaze.
Gleam, glēm, *n.* A small stream of light; brightness.—*vi.* To shoot or dart, as rays of light; to shine; to flash.
Gleamy, glēm'i, *a.* Darting beams of light; casting light in rays.
Glean, glēn, *vt.* and *i.* To gather stalks and ears of grain left behind by reapers; to pick up here and there; to gather slowly and assiduously.
Gleaner, glēn'ėr, *n.* One who gleans.
Glebe, glēb, *n.* Soil; ground; land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.
Gleby, glēb'i, *a.* Turfy; cloddy.
Glede, glēd, *n.* A bird of prey, the common kite of Europe.
Glee, glē, *n.* Joy; mirth; a composition for voices in three or more parts.
Gleeful, Gleesome, glē'fụl, glē'sum, *a.* Full of glee; merry; gay; joyous.
Gleet, glēt, *n.* A transparent mucous discharge from the urethra; a thin ichor.
Glen, glen, *n.* A narrow valley; a dale; a depression or space between hills.
Glib, glib, *a.* Smooth; slippery; having plausible words always ready.
Glide, glīd, *vi.* (gliding, glided). To flow gently; to move or slip along with ease.—*n.* Act of moving smoothly.
Glimmer, glim'ėr, *vi.* To shine faintly, and with frequent intermissions; to flicker —*n.* A faint light; a twinkle.
Glimmering, glim'ėr-ing, *p.a.* Shining faintly.—*n.* A glimmer; faint view; glimpse.
Glimpse, glimps, *n.* A gleam or flash of light; short transitory view; faint resemblance; slight tinge.—*vi.* To appear by glimpses.
Glint, glint, *vi.* To glance; to give a flash of light.—*n.* A glance, flash, gleam.
Glisten, glis'n, *vi.* To glitter; to sparkle.
Glister, glis'tėr, *vi.* To glisten; to be bright; to sparkle.—*n.* Glitter; lustre.
Glitter, glit'ėr, *vi.* To sparkle with light; to be showy, specious, or striking.—*n.* Brightness; lustre. [the twilight; decline.
Gloaming, glōm'ing, *n.* Fall of the evening;
Gloat, glōt, *vi.* To gaze earnestly; to feast the eyes; to contemplate with evil satisfaction.
Globate, Globated, glōb'āt, glōb'āt-ed, *a.* Having the form of a globe; spherical.
Globe, glōb, *n.* A round solid body; a sphere; the earth; an artificial sphere on whose surface is drawn a map of the earth or heavens.—*vt.* To gather into a round mass.
Globular, glob'ū-lėr, *a.* Having the form of a ball or sphere; spherical.
Globule, glob'ūl, *n.* A little globe; a small spherical particle; one of the red particles of the blood.
Globulin, glob'ū-lin, *n.* The main ingredient of blood globules and resembling albumen.
Glomerate, glom'ė-rāt, *vt.* To gather or wind into a ball.
Glomeration, glom-ė-rā'shon, *n.* Act of glomerating; body formed into a ball.
Gloom, glōm, *n.* Obscurity; thick shade; sadness; aspect of sorrow; darkness of prospect or aspect.—*vi.* To shine obscurely; to be cloudy or dark; to be sullen or sad. [sullenly.
Gloomily, glōm'i-li, *adv.* Darkly; dismally;
Gloomy, glōm'i, *a.* Dark; dismal; downcast; sad. [glorifying; laudation.
Glorification, glō'ri-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act of
Glorify, glō'ri-fī, *vt.* (glorifying, glorified). To make glorious; to ascribe glory or honour to; to extol.
Gloriole, glō'ri-ōl, *n.* A circle, as of rays, in paintings, surrounding the heads of saints.
Glorious, glō'ri-us, *a.* Full of glory; renowned; celebrated; grand; brilliant.
Gloriously, glō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a glorious manner; splendidly; illustriously.
Glory, glō'ri, *n.* Praise, honour, admiration, or distinction; renown; magnificence; celestial bliss; the divine presence; the divine perfections; that of which one may be proud.—*vi.* (glorying, gloried). To boast; to rejoice; to be proud with regard to something.
Gloss, glos, *n.* Brightness from a smooth surface; sheen; specious appearance; an interpretation; comment.—*vt.* To give superficial lustre to; to give a specious appearance to; to render plausible; to comment; to annotate. [planation.
Glossarial, glos-sā'ri-al, *a.* Containing ex-
Glossary, glos'a-ri, *n.* A vocabulary explaining antiquated or difficult words or phrases.
Glosser, glos'ėr, *n.* A writer of glosses.
Glossographer, glos-og'ra-fėr, *n.* A writer of glosses; a scholiast.
Glossology, Glottology, glos-ol'o-ji, glot-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of language; comparative philology. [polished.
Glossy, glos'i, *a.* Smooth and shining; highly
Glottal, glot'al, *a.* Pertaining to the glottis.
Glottis, glot'is, *n.* The narrow opening at the upper part of the windpipe.
Glove, gluv, *n.* A cover for the hand.—*vt.* (gloving, gloved). To cover with a glove.
Glover, gluv'ėr, *n.* One who makes or sells gloves.
Glow, glō, *vi.* To burn with intense heat, especially without flame; to feel great heat of body; to be flushed; to be ardent; to rage.—*n.* White heat; brightness of colour; animation.
Glowing, glō'ing, *p.a.* Exhibiting a bright colour; vehement; inflamed; fervent.
Glowworm, glō'wėrm, *n.* A wingless female beetle which emits a greenish light.
Gloze, glōz, *vi.* (glozing, glozed). To use plausible words; to flatter.—*vt.* To palliate by specious exposition.—*n.* Flattery; specious words.
Glucose, glō'kōs, *n.* Grape-sugar, a sugar produced from grapes, starch, &c.
Glue, glō, *n.* A tenacious, viscid matter which serves as a cement.—*vt.* (gluing, glued). To join with glue; to unite.
Gluey, glō'i, *a.* Viscous; glutinous.
Glum, glum, *a.* Sullen; moody.
Glume, glōm, *n.* The husk or chaff of grain; a bract of plants.
Glut, glut, *vt.* (glutting, glutted). To swallow greedily; to cloy; to satiate; to furnish beyond sufficiency.—*n.* Plenty, even to loathing; supply of an article beyond the demand.
Gluten, glō'ten, *n.* A tough, elastic, nitrogenous substance in the flour of wheat, &c.
Glutinate, glō'tin-āt, *vt.* To unite with glue.
Glutinous, glō'tin-us, *a.* Gluey; viscous; viscid; tenacious; resembling glue.
Glutton, glut'n, *n.* One who eats to excess; one eager of anything to excess; a carnivorous quadruped. [gluttony.
Gluttonize, glut'n-īz, *vi.* To indulge in
Gluttonous, glut'n-us, *a.* Given to excessive eating; insatiable.
Gluttony, glut'n-i, *n.* Excess in eating; voracity of appetite.
Glycerine, glis'ėr-in, *n.* A transparent, colourless, sweet liquid obtained from fats.
Glyphic, glif'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to carving or sculpture.
Glyptic, glip'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the art of engraving on precious stones.
Glyptography, glip-tog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of engraving on gems.
Gnarl, närl, *n.* A protuberance on the outside of a tree; a knot.
Gnarled, närld, *a.* Knotty; perverse.

Gnarr, Gnarl, när, närl, *vi.* To growl; to murmur; to snarl.
Gnash, nash, *vt.* To strike together, as the teeth.—*vi.* To strike or dash the teeth together, as in rage or pain.
Gnat, nat, *n.* A small two-winged fly, the female of which bites.
Gnaw, nâ, *vt.* To bite by little and little; to bite in agony or rage; to fret; to corrode.—*vi.* To use the teeth in biting; to cause steady annoying pain.
Gneiss, nis, *n.* A species of rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, and having a slaty structure.
Gnome, nōm, *n.* A sprite supposed to inhabit the inner parts of the earth; a dwarf; a maxim, aphorism.
Gnomic, Gnomical, nō'mik, nō'mik-al, *a.* Containing or dealing in maxims.
Gnomon, nō'mon, *n.* The style or pin of a dial; a geometrical figure.
Gnostic, nos'tik, *n.* One of an early religious sect whose doctrines were based partly on Christianity and partly on Greek and Oriental philosophy. [of the Gnostics.
Gnosticism, nos'ti-sizm, *n.* The doctrines
Go, gō, *vi.* (going, pret. went, pp. gone). To move; to proceed; to depart; to be about to do; to circulate; to tend; to be guided; to be alienated or sold; to reach; to avail; to conduce; to die; to fare; to become.
Goad, gōd, *n.* A pointed instrument to make a beast move faster; anything that stirs to action.—*vt.* To drive with a goad; to instigate.
Goal, gōl, *n.* The point set to bound a race; a mark that players in some outdoor sport must attain; a success scored by reaching this; final purpose; end. [long hair and horns.
Goat, gōt, *n.* A ruminant quadruped with
Goatherd, gōt'hėrd, *n.* One whose occupation is to tend goats. [rank smell.
Goatish, gōt'ish, *a.* Resembling a goat; of a
Goat-skin, gōt'skin, *n.* Leather made from the skin of goats.
Goat-sucker, gōt'suk-ėr, *n.* A bird that preys on nocturnal insects; the night-jar.
Gobbet, gob'et, *n.* A mouthful; a lump.
Gobble, gob'l, *vt.* (gobbling, gobbled). To swallow in large pieces or hastily.—*vi.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.
Gobbler, gob'lėr, *n.* One who gobbles; a greedy eater; a gormandizer; a turkey-cock.
Go-between, gō'bē-twēn, *n.* Intermediary.
Goblet, gob'let, *n.* A kind of cup or drinking-vessel without a handle. [an elf,
Goblin, gob'lin, *n.* A mischievous sprite;
Goby, gō'bi, *n.* A name of various small fishes.
Go-by, gō-bī', *n.* A passing without notice; intentional disregard or avoidance.
God, god, *n.* The Supreme Being; a divinity; a deity; *pl.* the audience in the gallery of a theatre. [of superior charms.
Goddess, god'es, *n.* A female deity; a woman
Godfather, god'fä-ŦHėr, *n.* A man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism. (Also *godmother, -son, -daughter*, and *-child*.
Godhead, god'hed, *n.* Godship; divinity; divine nature or essence.
Godless, god'les, *a.* Having or acknowledging no God; ungodly; atheistical.
Godlike, god'lik, *a.* Resembling God; divine; resembling a deity; of superior excellence.
Godliness, god'li-nes, *n.* Quality of being godly; piety; reverence for God.
Godly, god'li, *a.* Reverencing God; pious; devout; holy; religious; righteous.
Godsend, god'send, *n.* An unexpected acquisition or good fortune.
Godship, god'ship, *n.* Deity; rank of a god.
God-speed, god'spēd, *n.* Success; prosperity.
Godwit, god'wit, *n.* A bird resembling a curlew.
Goer, gō'ėr, *n.* One who or that which goes; a runner or walker.
Goffer, gof'ėr, *vt.* To plait or flute.
Goggle, gog'l, *vi.* (goggling, goggled). To roll or strain the eyes.—*a.* Prominent; rolling, or staring (eyes).—*n.* A strained or affected rolling of the eye; *pl.* a kind of spectacles to protect the eyes or cure squinting.
Goggle-eyed, gog'l-īd, *a.* Having prominent, distorted, or rolling eyes.
Going, gō'ing, *n.* Act of one who goes; departure; way; state of roads.—**Goings-on**, actions; behaviour.
Goitre, goi'tėr, *n.* A morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland, forming a mass on the front of the neck.
Gold, gōld, *n.* A precious metal of a bright yellow colour; money; something pleasing or valuable; a bright yellow colour.—*a.* Made or consisting of gold.
Gold-beater, gōld'bēt-ėr, *n.* One who beats gold into thin leaves for gilding.
Gold-crest, gōld'krest, *n.* The smallest British bird; the golden-crested wren.
Golden, gōld'n, *a.* Made of gold; like gold; splendid; most valuable; auspicious.
Gold-field, gōld'fēld, *n.* District or region where gold is found. [bird.
Goldfinch, gōld'finsh, *n.* A beautiful singing
Gold-fish, gōld'fish, *n.* A fresh-water fish of the carp family, of a bright orange colour.
Gold-leaf, gōld'lēf, *n.* Gold beaten into a thin leaf.
Goldsmith, gōld'smith, *n.* One who manufactures articles of gold and silver.
Goldylocks, gōld'i-loks, *n.* A plant with yellow flowers; a ranunculus.
Golf, golf, *n.* A game played over links with a small ball driven by clubs.—*vi.* To play golf.
Golfer, gol'fėr, *n.* One who plays golf.
Golfing, golf'ing, *n.* Act of playing golf.
Gondola, gon'dō-la, *n.* A long narrow pleasure-boat, used in Venice.
Gondolier, gon-dō-lēr', *n.* A man who rows a gondola.
Gong, gong, *n.* A kind of metallic drum; a similar article used instead of a bell.
Gonidium, go-nid'i-um, *n.*; pl. **-dia**. A secondary reproductive cell in the thallus of lichens.
Goniometer, gō-ni-om'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring solid angles.
Good, gud, *a.* The opposite of bad; wholesome; useful; fit; virtuous; valuable; benevolent; clever; adequate; valid; able to fulfil engagements; considerable; full or complete; immaculate.—*n.* What is good or desirable; advantage; welfare; virtue; *pl.* commodities, chattels, movables.—**For good**, to close the whole business; finally.—*interj.* Well; right.
Good-bye, gud-bī, *n.* or *interj.* A salutation at parting; farewell.
Good-day, gud-dā', *n.* or *interj.* A salutation at meeting or parting; farewell.
Good-for-nothing, gud'for-nu-thing, *n.* An idle, worthless person.—*a.* Worthless.
Good-humour, gud-hū'mėr, *n.* A cheerful temper or state of mind.
Good-humoured, gud-hū'mėrd, *a.* Being of a cheerful temper.
Goodly, gud'li, *a.* Good-looking; handsome; graceful; desirable.
Good-man, gud-man', *n.* A familiar appellation of civility; a rustic term of compliment; a husband.
Good-morning, gud-morn'ing, *n.* or *interj.* A form of morning salutation.
Good-nature, gud-nā'tūr, *n.* Natural mildness and kindness of disposition.
Good-natured, gud-nā'tūrd, *a.* Naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked.
Goodness, gud'nes, *n.* State or quality of

being good; excellence, virtue, &c.; a euphemism for God.

Good-night, gud-nīt', *n.* or *interj.* A form of salutation in parting for the night.

Good-sense, gud-sens', *n.* Sound judgment.

Good-tempered, gud-tem'pėrd, *a.* Having a good temper; good-natured.

Good-Templar, gud-tem'plėr, *n.* A member of a society of total abstainers.

Good-wife, gud-wīf', *n.* The mistress of a family in rural life.

Good-will, gud-wil', *n.* Benevolence; business connection of some established business.

Goody, **Goody-good**, **Goody-goody**, gud'i, gud'i-gud, gud'i-gud-i, *a.* Affected with mawkish morality; squeamish in morals.

Goosander, gös'an-dėr, *n.* A swimming bird allied to the ducks and divers.

Goose, gös, *n.*: pl. **Geese**, gēs. A swimming bird larger than the duck; a tailor's smoothing-iron; a silly person.

Gooseberry, gös'be-ri, *n.* The fruit of a prickly shrub, and the shrub itself.

Goose-quill, gös'kwil, *n.* The large feather or quill of a goose, or a pen made with it.

Goosery, gös'é-ri, *n.* A place for geese; qualities of a goose; folly.

Goose-step, gös'step, *n.* Act of marking time by raising the feet alternately without advancing.

Gopher, gō'fėr, *n.* The name given in America to several burrowing animals.

Gor-cock, gor'kok, *n.* The moor-cock or red grouse.

Gordian knot, gor'di-an not. An inextricable difficulty; *to cut the Gordian knot*, to remove a difficulty by bold measures.

Gore, gōr, *n.* Blood that is shed; thick or clotted blood; a wedge-shaped piece of land or cloth; a gusset.—*vt.* (goring, gored). To cut in a triangular form; to pierce with a pointed instrument, or an animal's horns.

Gorge, gorj, *n.* The throat; the gullet; a narrow passage between hills or mountains; entrance into a bastion.—*vt.* and *i.* (gorging, gorged). To swallow with greediness; to glut; to satiate.

Gorgeous, gor'jus, *a.* Showy; splendid; magnificent.

Gorget, gor'jet, *n.* A piece of armour for defending the neck; a pendent ornament formerly worn by officers when on duty.

Gorgon, gor'gon, *n.* A monster of Greek mythology, one of three sisters.—*a.* Like a gorgon; very ugly or terrific.

Gorgonzola, gor-gon-zō'la, *n.* A kind of Italian ewe-milk cheese.

Gorilla, gor-il'la, *n.* The largest animal of the ape kind.

Gormand, gor'mand, *n.* A glutton.

Gormandize, gor'mand-īz, *vi.* To eat greedily or to excess.

Gormandizer, gor'mand-īz-ėr, *n.* A glutton

Gorse, gors, *n.* A shrubby plant; furze; whin.

Gorsy, gors'i, *a.* Abounding in gorse.

Gory, gō'ri, *a.* Covered with gore; bloody; murderous.

Goshawk, gos'hak, *n.* A large bird of the hawk family.

Gosling, goz'ling, *n.* A young goose.

Gospel, gos'pel, *n.* The history of Jesus Christ; any of the four records of Christ's life by his apostles; scheme of salvation as taught by Christ; any general doctrine.—*a.* Relating to the gospel; accordant with the gospel.

Gospeller, gos'pel-ėr, *n.* An evangelist; he who reads the gospel in the church service.

Gossamer, gos'a-mėr, *n.* A fine, filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air in calm, sunny weather; a thin fabric.

Gossip, gos'ip, *n.* An idle tattler; idle talk. *vi.* To prate; to run about and tattle.

Gossipry, gos'ip-ri, *n.* Relationship by baptismal rites; idle talk or gossip

Gossipy, gos'ip-i, *a.* Full of gossip.

Goth, goth, *n.* One of an ancient Teutonic race; a barbarian; one defective in taste.

Gothic, goth'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths; rude; barbarous; denoting the style of architecture characterized by the pointed arch.—*n.* The language of the Goths; the Gothic order of architecture.

Gothicism, goth'i-sizm, *n.* Rudeness of manners; conformity to the Gothic style of architecture.

Gouda, gou'da, *n.* A kind of cheese from *Gouda*, a town in Holland.

Gouge, gouj, gūj, *n.* A chisel with a hollow or grooved blade.—*vt.* (gouging, gouged). To scoop out with, or as with, a gouge.

Gourd, gōrd, *n.* The popular name of the family of plants represented by the melon, cucumber, &c.; a cup made from the rind of a gourd.

Gourmand, gör'mänd, *n.* A glutton; a gourmet.

Gourmandize, gör'mand-īz, *vi.* To gormandize.

Gourmet, gör-mā or gör'met, *n.* A connoisseur in wines and meats; a nice feeder.

Gout, gout, *n.* A painful disease, affecting generally the small joints; a drop; a clot or coagulation.

Gout, gö, *n.* Taste; relish.

Gouty, gout'i, *a.* Diseased with or subject to gout; pertaining to gout.

Govern, gu'vėrn, *vt.* To direct and control; to regulate; to steer; to affect so as to determine the case, &c., in grammar.—*vi.* To exercise authority; to administer the laws.

Governable, gu'vėrn-a-bl, *a.* That may be governed.

Governance, gu'vėrn-ans, *n.* Exercise of authority; control.

Governess, gu'vėrn-es, *n.* A female who governs or instructs.

Government, gu'vėrn-ment, *n.* Rule; control; administration of public affairs; system of polity in a state; territory ruled by a governor; executive power; the influence of a word in grammar in regard to construction.

Governmental, gu-vėrn-ment'al, *a.* Pertaining to or sanctioned by government.

Governor, gu'vėrn-ėr, *n.* One who governs; one invested with supreme authority; a tutor; a contrivance in machinery for maintaining a uniform velocity.

Governorship, gu'vėrn-ėr-ship, *n.* The office of a governor.

Gowan, gou'an, *n.* The common daisy.

Gown, goun, *n.* A woman's outer garment; a long, loose garment worn by professional men, as divines.—*vt.* To put on a gown.

Gownsman, gounz'man, *n.* One whose professional habit is a gown, particularly a member of an English university.

Grab, grab, *vt.* (grabbing, grabbed). To seize; to snatch.—*n.* A sudden grasp; implement for clutching objects.

Grace, grās, *n.* Favour; kindness; love and favour of God; state of reconciliation to God; pardon; license or privilege; expression of thanks before or after meals; title of a duke or archbishop; elegance with appropriate dignity; an embellishment; one of three ancient goddesses in whose gift were grace and beauty; in *music*, a trill, shake, &c.—*vt.* (gracing, graced). To lend grace to; to adorn; to favour.

Graceful, grās'fųl, *a.* Full of grace; beautiful with dignity; elegant.

Gracefully, grās'fųl-li, *adv.* In a graceful manner; elegantly.

Graceless, grās'les, *a.* Void of grace; unregenerate; unsanctified; profligate

Gracile, gras'il, *a.* Slight and elegant.

Gracious, grā'shus, *a.* Full of grace; favourable; disposed to forgive offences and impart blessings; benignant; condescending.

Graciously, grā'shus-li, *adv.* Kindly; favourably; with kind condescension.

Gradation, gra-dā'shon, *n.* Arrangement

by grades; regular advance step by step; rank; series; regular process by degrees.

Gradatory, grā'da-tō-ri, *a.* Proceeding step by step; marking gradation.—*n.* Steps from the cloisters into the church.

Grade, grād, *n.* A step; degree; rank; gradient. *vt.* (grading, graded). To arrange in order of rank, &c.; to reduce to a suitable slope.

Gradient, grā'di-ent, *a.* Moving by steps; rising or descending by regular degrees.—*n.* The degree of ascent or descent in a road, &c.; part of a road which slopes.

Gradual, grad'ū-al, *a.* Advancing step by step; regular and slow.—*n.* An order of steps.

Gradually, grad'ū-al-li, *adv.* By degrees; step by step; regularly; slowly.

Graduate, grad'ū-āt, *vt.* (graduating, graduated). To divide into regular intervals or degrees; to mark with such; to arrange by grades; to confer a university degree on; to reduce to a certain consistency by evaporation. *vi.* To receive a university degree; to change gradually.—*n.* One who has received a degree of a university, &c.

Graduation, grad-ū-ā'shon, *n.* Marks to indicate degrees, &c.; regular progression; act of conferring or receiving academical degrees.

Graft, graft, *n.* A small scion of a tree inserted in another tree which is to support and nourish the scion.—*vt.* To insert a graft on; to propagate by a graft; to join on as if organically a part.

Grail, Graal, grāl, *n.* The holy vessel containing the last drops of Christ's blood, brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea, and, being afterwards lost, eagerly sought for by King Arthur's knights.

Grain, grān, *n.* A single seed of a plant; corn in general; a minute particle; a small weight; fibres of wood with regard to their arrangement; substance of a thing with respect to the size, form, or direction of the constituent particles; texture; dye.—*vt.* To paint in imitation of fibres; to granulate.

Grained, grānd, *p.a.* Having a certain grain or texture; having a granular surface.

Graining, grān'ing, *n.* A kind of painting in imitation of the grain of wood.

Graip, grāp, *n.* A fork for digging potatoes, &c.

Grallatorial, gral-a-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Grallatores, an order of birds including cranes, snipes, &c., called also the *waders*.

Gramineal, Gramineous, gra-min'ē-al, gra-min'ē-us, *a.* Grassy; pertaining to grass.

Graminivorous, gra-min-iv'ō-rus, *a.* Feeding on grass.

Grammar, gram'ėr, *n.* A system of principles and rules for speaking or writing a language; propriety of speech; an outline of any subject.

Grammarian, gram-mā'ri-an, *n.* One who is versed in or who teaches grammar.

Grammatical, Grammatic, gram-mat'ik-al, gram-mat'ik, *a.* Belonging to grammar; according to the rules of grammar.

Grammatically, gram-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to grammar.

Grammaticize, gram-mat'i-sīz, *vt.* To render grammatical.

Gramme, gram, *n.* The French unit of weight, equal to 15·43 grains troy.

Grampus, gram'pus, *n.* A large marine mammal.

Granary, gra'na-ri, *n.* A storehouse for grain after it is thrashed.

Grand, grand, *a.* Great, figuratively; majestic; magnificent; noble.

Grandam, gran'dam, *n.* An old woman; a grandmother.

Grandchild, grand'child, *n.* A son's or daughter's child.

Grand-daughter, grand'da-tėr, *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

Grandee, gran-dē', *n.* A man of elevated rank; a nobleman.

Grandeur, grand'yūr, *n.* Greatness; sublimity; splendor; magnificence.

Grandfather, grand'fā-ŦHer, *n.* A father's or mother's father.

Grandiloquence, grand-il'ō-kwens, *n.* Lofty speaking; pompous language.

Grandiose, gran'di-ōs, *a.* Impressive from grandeur; bombastic; turgid.

Grandly, grand'li, *adv.* In a grand or lofty manner; splendidly; sublimely.

Grandmother, grand'muŦH-ėr, *n.* The mother of one's father or mother.

Grandsire, grand'sīr, *n.* A grandfather; any ancestor.

Grandson, grand'sun, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

Grand-stand, grand'stand, *n.* An erection on a race-course, &c., affording a good view.

Grange, grānj, *n.* A farm, with the buildings, stables, &c.

Grangerism, grān'jėr-izm, *n.* The practice of illustrating books by prints from various sources; mutilation of books for this object. Similarly *grangerize*.

Granite, gran'it, *n.* A rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, or at least of two of them, confusedly crystallized.

Granitic, gran-it'ik, *a.* Like granite; pertaining to or consisting of granite.

Granivorous, grān-iv'ō-rus, *a.* Feeding on grain or seeds.

Grant, grant, *vt.* To bestow; to confer on; to admit as true; to convey by deed or writing; to cede.—*n.* A bestowing; a gift; a conveyance in writing; the thing conveyed.

Grantor, grant'or, *n.* The person who grants or conveys lands, &c.

Granular, gran'ū-lėr, *a.* Consisting of or resembling grains.

Granulate, gran'ū-lāt, *vt.* and *i.* (granulating, granulated). To form into grains; to make or become rough on the surface.

Granulation, gran-ū-lā'shon, *n.* Act of forming into grains; a process by which minute fleshy bodies are formed on wounds during healing; the fleshy grains themselves.

Granule, gran'ūl, *n.* A little grain.

Granulous, Granulose, gran'ūl-us, gran'ūl-ōs, *a.* Full of granules.

Grape, grāp, *n.* A single berry of the vine; grape-shot.

Grapery, grāp'ė-ri, *n.* A place for the rearing of grapes.

Grape-shot, grāp'shot, *n.* A cluster of small balls, confined in a canvas bag, to be fired from ordnance.

Graphic, Graphical, graf'ik, graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the art of writing or delineating; pictorial; vivid.

Graphically, graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a vivid and forcible way.

Graphite, graf'it, *n.* A form of carbon, made into pencils; plumbago; black-lead.

Grapnel, grap'nel, *n.* A small anchor with four or five claws.

Grapple, grap'l, *vt.* (grappling, grappled). To lay fast hold on, with hands or hooks.—*vi.* To contend in close fight, as wrestlers.—*n.* A seizing; close hug in contest; grappling-iron.

Grappling-iron, grap'ling-ī-ėrn, *n.* An instrument of four or more iron claws for grappling and holding fast; a grapnel.

Grapy, grāp'i, *a.* Like grapes; full of grapes; made of grapes.

Grasp, grāsp, *vt.* To seize and hold by the fingers or arms; to take possession of; to comprehend.—*vi.* To make a clutch or catch. *n.* Gripe of the hand; reach of the arms; power of seizing or comprehending.

Grasping, grāsp'ing, *p.a.* Avaricious; greedy.

Grass, grās, *n.* Herbage; any plant of the family to which belong the grain-yielding and pasture plants.—*vt.* To cover with grass; to bleach on the grass.

Grasshopper, gräs'hop-er, *n.* An insect that hops among grass, allied to the locusts.
Grass-widow, gräs'wid-ō, *n.* A wife living temporarily apart from her husband.
Grassy, gräs'i, *a.* Abounding with grass; resembling grass; green.
Grate, grāt, *n.* A frame composed of parallel or cross bars; grating; iron frame for holding coals used as fuel.—*vt.* (grating, grated). To furnish or make fast with cross-bars; to wear away in small particles by rubbing; to offend, as by a discordant sound.—*vi.* To rub roughly on; to have an annoying effect; to sound harshly.
Grateful, grāt'fụl, *a.* Pleasing; gratifying; [feeling or expressing gratitude
Grater, grāt'ėr, *n.* An instrument for rubbing off small particles of a body.
Gratification, grat'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act of gratifying; that which affords pleasure; satisfaction; recompense.
Gratify, grat'i-fī, *vt.* (gratifying, gratified). To please; to indulge, delight, humour.
Gratifying, grat'i-fī-ing, *p.a.* Giving pleasure; affording satisfaction.
Grating, grāt'ing, *n.* A frame or partition of bars or lattice-work.
Gratis, grā'tis, *adv.* Without recompense; freely.—*a.* Given or done for nothing.
Gratitude, grat'i-tūd, *n.* Quality of being grateful; an emotion of the heart, excited by a favour received; thankfulness.
Gratuitous, gra-tū'it-us, *a.* That is done out of favour; free; voluntary; asserted or taken without proof.
Gratuitously, gra-tū'it-us-li, *adv.* Freely; voluntarily.
Gratuity, gra-tū'i-ti, *n.* A free gift; donation; something given in return for a favour.
Gratulate, grat'ū-lāt, *vt.* To congratulate.
Gratulation, grat-ū-lā'shon, *n.* Congratulation.
Gratulatory, grat'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Congratulatory. [of complaint.
Gravamen, gra-vā'men, *n.* Ground or burden
Grave, grāv, *vt.* (graving, pret. graved, pp. graven, graved). To make incisions on; to engrave; to impress deeply, as on the mind; to clean, as a ship's bottom, and cover with pitch.—*n.* A pit for the dead; a tomb.—*a.* Weighty; serious; staid; thoughtful; not gay; not tawdry; in *music*, low.
Grave-digger, grāv'dig-ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to dig graves.
Gravel, gra'vel, *n.* Small pebbles; a disease produced by small concretions in the kidneys and bladder.—*vt.* (gravelling, gravelled). To cover with gravel; to cause to stick in the sand or gravel; to puzzle.
Gravelly, gra'vel-i, *a.* Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.
Gravely, grāv'li, *adv.* In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously.
Graver, grāv'ėr, *n.* One who engraves; an engraving tool; a burin. [nant.
Gravid, grav'id, *a.* Being with young; pregGraving-dock, grāv'ing-dok, *n.* A dock in which a ship's bottom may be graved or cleaned; a dry-dock.
Gravitate, grav'i-tāt, *vt.* To be affected by gravitation; to tend towards the centre.
Gravitation, grav-i-tā'shon, *n.* The force by which bodies are drawn towards the centre of the earth; tendency of all matter toward all other matter.
Gravity, grav'i-ti, *n.* The tendency of matter toward some attracting body, particularly toward the centre of the earth; state or character of being grave; weight; enormity.
Gravy, grā'vi, *n.* The juice that comes from flesh in cooking.
Gray, grā, *a.* Of the colour of hair whitened by age; white with a mixture of black; having gray hairs.—*n.* A gray colour; a gray animal, as a horse; early morning twilight.
Gray-beard, grā'bērd, *n.* An old man; an earthen jar for holding liquor.
Grayish, grā'ish, *a.* Somewhat gray. [tribe.
Grayling, grā'ling, *n.* A fish of the salmon
Graywacke, Grauwacke, grā-wak'e, grou-wak'e, *n.* A sandstone in which fragments of minerals or rocks are embedded.
Gray-wether, grā'weTH-ėr, *n.* A large boulder of siliceous sandstone.
Graze, grāz, *vt.* (grazing, grazed). To rub or touch lightly in passing; to feed with growing grass, as cattle; to feed on.—*vi.* To pass so as to rub lightly; to eat grass; to supply grass. *n.* A slight rub or brush.
Grazier, grā'zhėr, *n.* One who pastures cattle, and who rears them for market.
Grazing, grāz'ing, *n.* The act of feeding on grass; pasture.
Grease, grēs, *n.* Animal fat in a soft state; oily matter.—*vt.* (greasing, greased). To smear with grease. [unctuous; like grease.
Greasy, grēz'i, *a.* Smeared with grease; fatty;
Great, grāt, *a.* Large in bulk or number; long-continued; of vast power and excellence; eminent; majestic; pregnant; distant by one more generation, as *great*-grandfather, &c.
Greatcoat, grāt'kōt, *n.* An overcoat.
Great-hearted, grāt'härt-ed, *a.* High-spirited; magnanimous; noble.
Greatly, grāt'li, *adv.* In a great degree; much; nobly; illustriously; bravely.
Greatness, grāt'nes, *n.* Quality of being great; magnitude; nobleness; grandeur.
Greave, grēv, *n.* Armour worn on the front of the lower part of the leg; generally in *pl.*
Grecian, grē'shan, *a.* Pertaining to Greece. *n.* A Greek; one well versed in the Greek language.
Greed, grēd, *n.* Eager desire; avarice.
Greedily, grēd'i-li, *adv.* Ravenously; eagerly.
Greedy, grēd'i, *a.* Having a keen appetite for food or drink; covetous; avaricious.
Greek, grēk, *a.* Pertaining to Greece.—*n.* A native of Greece; the language of Greece.
Green, grēn, *a.* Having the colour of growing plants; verdant; fresh; containing its natural juices; unripe; young; easily imposed upon. *n.* A green colour; a grassy plain or plot; *pl.* leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery.—*vt.* and *i.* To make or grow green.
Green-gage, grēn'gāj, *n.* A species of plum.
Greengrocer, grēn'grō-sėr, *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables or fruit.
Greenhorn, grēn'horn, *n.* One easily imposed upon; a raw inexperienced person.
Greenhouse, grēn'hous, *n.* A building in which tender plants are cultivated.
Greenish, grēn'ish, *a.* Somewhat green.
Greenness, grēn'nes, *n.* Viridity; unripeness; freshness; vigour.
Green-room, grēn'röm, *n.* A retiring-room for actors in a theatre.
Green-sward, grēn'swärd, *n.* Turf green with grass.
Greet, grēt, *vt.* To salute; to meet and address with kindness.—*vi.* To meet and salute.
Greeting, grēt'ing, *n.* Salutation at meeting; compliment from one absent.
Gregarious, grē-gā'ri-us, *a.* Assembling or living in a flock; not habitually solitary.
Gregorian, gre-gō'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to persons named Gregory.
Grenade, gre-nād', *n.* A ball of iron, &c. filled with powder, fired by a fuse.
Grenadier, gren-a-dēr', *n.* A tall foot-soldier, one of a regiment of British guards.
Grey, grā. *See* GRAY.
Greyhound, grā'hound, *n.* A tall, slender, fleet dog kept for the chase.
Grice, gris, *n.* A little pig.

Grid, grid, *n.* A grating; a gridiron.
Griddle, grid'l, *n.* A circular plate of iron, or a shallow pan, for baking cakes.
Gride, grīd, *vt.* and *i.* (griding, grided). To pierce; to wound; to cause to grate; to scrape or graze along.
Gridiron, grid'ī-ėrn, *n.* A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish; a frame upon which a ship rests, for inspection or repair.
Grief, grēf, *n.* Pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, &c.; sorrow; cause of sorrow; trouble.
Grievance, grēv'ans, *n.* A wrong suffered; cause of complaint; trouble.
Grieve, grēv, *vt.* (grieving, grieved). To cause grief to; to deplore.—*vi.* To feel grief; to sorrow; to lament.
Grievous, grēv'us, *a.* Causing grief; hard to be borne; atrocious.
Griffin, Griffon, grif'in, grif'on, *n.* A fabled monster, in the fore part an eagle, in the hinder a lion.
Grill, gril, *vt.* To broil on a gridiron; to torment, as if by broiling.—*vi.* To suffer, as if from grilling.—*n.* A grated utensil for broiling meat, &c.
Grilse, grils, *n.* A young salmon on its first {return to fresh water.
Grim, grim, *a.* Of a forbidding or fear-inspiring aspect; stern; sullen; surly, ugly.
Grimace, gri-mās', *n.* A distortion of the countenance; air of affectation.—*vi.* To make grimaces.
Grimalkin, gri-mal'kin, *n.* An old cat.
Grime, grim, *n.* Foul matter.—*vt.* (griming, grimed). To sully or soil deeply.
Grimly, grim'li, *adv.* Fiercely; sullenly
Grimy, grim'i, *a.* Full of grime; foul.
Grin, grin, *vi.* (grinning, grinned). To show the teeth, as in laughter, scorn, or anguish.—*n.* Act of showing the teeth; a forced smile or restrained laugh.
Grind, grīnd, *vt* (grinding, ground). To reduce to fine particles; to sharpen or polish by friction; to rub together; to oppress; to crush in pieces.—*vi.* To turn a mill; to be moved or rubbed together; to be pulverized by friction; to study hard.—*n.* Act of one who grinds; a laborious spell of work
Grinder, grīnd'ėr, *n.* One who or that which grinds; a molar tooth.
Grindstone, grīnd'stōn, *n.* A circular stone, made to revolve, to sharpen tools.
Grip, grip, *n.* The act of grasping; grasp; a fast hold; a hilt or handle.—*vt.* and *i.* (gripping, gripped). To grasp by the hand; to clutch; to hold fast.
Gripe, grīp, *vt.* and *i.* (griping, griped). To grasp by the hand; to hold fast; to pinch; to give pain to the bowels.—*n.* Grasp; grip; something which grasps; *pl.* pinching pain in the bowels.
Griping, grīp'ing, *p.a.* Grasping; extortionate; oppressing; distressing the bowels.
Grisette, gri-zet', *n.* A young French woman of the working-class given to gallantry.
Grisly, griz'li, *a.* Dreadful, fearful; ghastly.
Grist, grist, *n.* Corn ground, or for grinding.
Gristle, gris'l, *n.* Cartilage. {tilaginous.
Gristly, gris'li, *a.* Consisting of gristle; car-
Grit, grit, *n.* Sand or gravel; a hard sandstone; texture of a stone; firmness of mind; coarse part of meal.
Gritty, grit'i, *a.* Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; sandy.
Grizzle, griz'l, *n.* Gray; a gray colour.
Grizzled, griz'ld, *a.* Gray; of a mixed colour.
Grizzly, griz'li, *a.* Somewhat gray; gray with age.
Groan, grōn, *vi.* To utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow; to moan.—*n.* A deep, mournful sound, uttered in pain, sorrow, or disapprobation; any low rumbling sound.
Groat, grōt, *n.* A former English coin and money of account, equal to fourpence; a small sum. {husks taken off.
Groats, grōts, *n.pl.* Oats or wheat with the
Grocer, grō'sėr, *n.* A merchant who deals in tea, sugar, spices, &c.
Grocery, grō'sē-ri, *n.* A grocer's shop; the commodities sold by grocers.
Grog, grog, *n.* A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened.
Groggy, grog'i, *a.* Overcome with grog; tipsy; moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner.
Grogram, Grogran, grog'ram, grog'ran, *n.* A kind of coarse stuff made of silk and mohair, or silk and wool.
Groin, groin, *n.* The part of the human body between the belly and thigh in front, the angular projecting curve made by the intersection of simple vaults at any angle.
Groined, groind, *a.* Having a groin or groins; formed of groins meeting in a point.
Groom, grōm, *n.* A man or boy who has the charge of horses; a bridegroom.—*vt.* To feed and take care of, as a groom does horses.
Groom's-man, Groomsman, grōmz'-man, *n.* One who acts as attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage
Groove, grōv, *n.* A channel or long hollow cut by a tool; fixed routine of life.—*vt.* (grooving, grooved). To cut a groove in; to furrow.
Grope, grōp, *vi.* (groping, groped). To search in the dark by feeling; to feel one's way.—*vt.* To search out by feeling in the dark.
Gropingly, grōp'ing-li, *adv.* In a groping manner.
Gross, grōs, *a.* Thick; coarse; obscene; palpable; dense; shameful; dull; whole.—*n.* Main body; bulk; the number of twelve dozen.
Grossbeak, Grosbeak, grōs'bēk, *n.* A finch with a thick and strong bill.
Grossly, grōs'li, *adv.* Greatly; shamefully.
Grot, grot, *n.* A grotto: *poetical.*
Grotesque, grō-tesk', *a.* Wildly formed; extravagant; fantastic.—*n.* Whimsical figures or scenery.
Grotto, grot'tō, *n.* A natural cave; an artificial ornamented cave.
Ground, ground, *n.* Surface of the earth; soil; land; basis; reason; foil or background; predominating colour; *pl.* dregs, sediment; ornamental land about a mansion.—*vt.* To set on the ground; to found; to fix firmly; to instruct in first principles.—*vi.* To strike the bottom and remain fixed, as a ship.
Ground-floor, ground'flōr, *n.* Floor of a house on a level with the exterior ground.
Groundless, ground'les, *a.* Wanting foundation or reason; baseless; false.
Groundling, ground'ling, *n.* A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water.
Ground-rent, ground'rent, *n.* Rent for the privilege of building.
Groundsel, Groundsill, ground'sel, ground'sil, *n.* The timber of a building which lies on the ground; a sill.
Groundsel, ground'sel, *n.* A common annual weed, used as food for caged birds.
Ground-swell, ground'swel, *n.* Heaving of the sea caused by a distant storm.
Groundwork, ground'wėrk, *n.* Basis; fundamentals.
Group, grōp, *n.* A cluster; an assemblage; an artistic combination of figures; a class.—*vt.* To form into a group or groups.
Grouping, grōp'ing, *n.* The art of arranging or mode of arrangement in a picture or work of art.
Grouse, grous, *n.* The name of several wild rasorial birds, more particularly the moorfowl or red grouse of Britain.
Grout, grout, *n.* Coarse meal; a thin mortar; dregs.—*vt.* To fill up with grout or mortar.

Groge, grōv, *n.* A shady cluster of trees; a small wood.
Grovel, gro'vel, *vi.* (grovelling, grovelled). To lie prone, or creep on the earth; to be low or mean. [an abject wretch.
Groveller, gro'vel-ér, *n.* One who grovels;
Grovelling, gro'vel-ing, *p.a.* Apt to grovel; abject; base.
Grow, grō, *vi.* (pret. grew, pp. grown). To be augmented by natural process; to increase; to make progress; to become; to accrue; to swell. *vt.* To raise from the soil; to produce.
Grower, grō'ér, *n.* One who grows.
Growl, groul, *vi.* To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound.—*vt.* To express by growling.—*n.* Angry sound of a dog; grumbling murmur.
Growler, groul'ér, *n.* One that growls; a grumbler; a four-wheeled cab (*slang*).
Grown, grōn, *p.a.* Increased in growth; having arrived at full size or stature.
Grown-up, grōn'up, *a.* Adult.
Growth, grōth, *n.* Act or process of growing; product; increase; advancement.
Groyne, groin, *n.* A kind of small breakwater.
Grub, grub, *vt.* (grubbing, grubbed). To dig; to be employed meanly.—*vt.* To dig; to root out by digging.—*n.* The larva of an insect; caterpillar; maggot.
Grubber, grub'ér, *n.* One who grubs; an instrument for digging up roots, weeds, &c.
Grudge, gruj, *vi.* (grudging, grudged). To cherish ill-will; to be envious.—*vt.* To permit or grant with reluctance; to envy.—*n.* Reluctance in giving; secret enmity.
Grudgingly, gruj'ing-li, *adv.* In a grudging, unwilling, or envious manner.
Gruel, grū'el, *n.* A light food made by boiling meal in water.
Gruesome, grō'sum, *a.* Causing one to shudder; frightful; horrible; repulsive.
Gruff, gruf, *a.* Of a rough or stern manner or voice; surly; harsh.
Gruffly, gruf'li, *adv.* Roughly; harshly.
Grum, grum, *a.* Morose; surly; glum.
Grumble, grum'bl, *vi.* (grumbling, grumbled). To murmur with discontent.
Grumbler, grum'bl-ér, *n.* One who grumbles; a discontented man.
Grume, grōm, *n.* A fluid of a thick, viscid consistence; a clot, as of blood.
Grumpy, **Grumpish**, grum'pi, grum'pish, *a.* Surly; angry; gruff: *colloq.*
Grunt, grunt, *vi.* To make a noise like a hog; to utter a deep guttural sound.—*n.* A deep guttural sound, as of a hog.
Grunter, grunt'ér, *n.* One who grunts; a pig.
Gruyère, grū-yār, *n.* Cheese made from a mixture of goats' and ewes' milk.
Guano, gwä'nō, *n.* A rich manure composed chiefly of the excrements of sea-fowls, and brought from S. America and the Pacific.
Guarantee, ga-ran-tē', *n.* An undertaking by a third person that a covenant shall be observed by the contracting parties or by one of them; one who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed.—*vt.* (guaranteeing, guaranteed). To warrant; to pledge one's self for. [guarantee.
Guarantor, gar-an-tor', *n.* One who gives a
Guard, gärd, *vt.* To keep watch over; to secure against injury, loss, or attack.—*vi.* To watch, by way of caution or defence; to be in a state of caution or defence.—*n.* Defence; protector; sentinel; escort; one who has charge of a railway train, &c.; attention; caution; posture of defence.
Guarded, gärd'ed, *p.a.* Circumspect; framed or uttered with caution. [spection.
Guardedly, gärd'ed-li, *adv.* With circum-
Guard-house, **Guard-room**, gärd'hous, gärd'röm, *n.* A house or room for the accommodation of a guard of soldiers, and where military defaulters are confined.
Guardian, gärd'i-an, *n.* One who guards; one appointed to take charge of an orphan or ward.—*a.* Protecting.
Guardianship, gärd'i-an-ship, *n.* The office of a guardian; protection; care.
Guardsman, gärdz'man, *n.* An officer or a private in a body of guards.
Guava, gwä'va, *n.* A small tropical tree of the myrtle family.
Gudgeon, gu'jon, *n.* A metallic piece let into the end of a wooden shaft; a small fresh-water fish; a person easily cheated.
Guerdon, gèr'don, *n.* A reward; requital; recompense.—*vt.* To reward.
Guerrilla, **Guerilla**, ge-ril'la, *n.* An irregular petty war; one engaged in such.
Guess, ges, *vt.* To conjecture; to form an opinion without certain means of knowledge; to surmise.—*vi.* To conjecture; to judge at random.—*n.* Conjecture; surmise.
Guess-work, ges'wèrk, *n.* Work performed at hazard or by mere conjecture.
Guest, gest, *n.* A visitor or friend entertained in the house or at the table of another.
Guffaw, guf-fą', *n.* A loud burst of laughter. *vi.* To burst into a loud laugh.
Guggle, gug'l, *vi.* To gurgle.
Guidance, gīd'ans, *n.* The act of guiding; direction; government; a leading.
Guide, gīd, *vt.* (guiding, guided). To lead; to direct; to influence; to regulate.—*n.* A person who guides; a director; a regulator; a guide-book.
Guide-book, gīd'buk, *n.* A book for the guidance of travellers.
Guide-post, gīd'pōst, *n.* A post for directing travellers the way; a finger-post.
Guild, **Gild**, gild, *n.* A corporation of craftsmen, &c., for mutual aid and protection.
Guilder, gil'dér, *n.* A Dutch coin equal to 1*s.* 8*d.* English.
Guildhall, gild-hal', *n.* Hall where a guild assembles; a town or corporation hall.
Guile, gīl, *n.* Wile; fraud; duplicity.
Guileful, gīl'ful, *a.* Cunning; fraudulent.
Guileless, gīl'les, *a.* Artless; sincere; honest.
Guillemot, gil'e-mot, *n.* A marine swimming bird allied to the auks and divers.
Guillotine, gil-ō-tēn', *n.* A machine for beheading persons; a machine for cutting paper.—*vt.* To behead by the guillotine.
Guilt, gilt, *n.* Criminality; sin; wickedness.
Guiltily, gilt'i-li, *adv.* In a guilty manner.
Guiltless, gilt'les, *a.* Free from guilt.
Guilty, gilt'i, *a.* Justly chargeable with guilt; criminal; pertaining to or indicating guilt.
Guinea, gin'ē, *n.* A former British gold coin, or a sum of money, worth 21 shillings sterling.
Guinea-fowl, gin'ē-foul, *n.* A fowl allied to the peacocks and pheasants.
Guinea-pig, gin'ē-pig, *n.* A tailless rodent about 7 inches in length. [lace.
Guipure, gē-pūr', *n.* An imitation of antique
Guise, gīz, *n.* External appearance; dress; mien; cast of behaviour.
Guiser, gīz'ér, *n.* A person in disguise; a Christmas masker or mummer.
Guitar, gi-tär', *n.* A musical instrument having six strings.
Gulch, gulch, *n.* A gully; dry bed of a torrent.
Gules, gūlz, *n.* Red (in *heraldry*).
Gulf, gulf, *n.* An arm of the sea extending into the land; bay; chasm; whirlpool; anything insatiable; a wide interval.
Gull, gul, *vt.* To cheat.—*n.* One easily cheated; simpleton; a marine swimming bird.
Gullet, gul'et, *n.* The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach.
Gullible, gul'i-bl, *a.* Easily gulled or cheated.

Gully, gul'i, *n.* A channel worn by water; a ravine.—*vt.* To wear into a gully.
Gulp, gulp, *vt.* To swallow eagerly.—*n.* Act of taking a large swallow.
Gum, gum, *n.* The fleshy substance of the jaws round the teeth; a juice which exudes from trees, &c., and thickens; a viscous substance.—*vt.* (gumming, gummed). To smear with or unite by a viscous substance.
Gum-boil, gum'boil, *n.* A boil on the gum.
Gummy, gum'i, *a.* Of the nature of gum; productive of gum; covered with gum.
Gumption, gum'shon, *n.* Understanding; capacity; shrewdness: *collog.*
Gun, gun, *n.* Any species of firearm.
Gun-boat, gun'bōt, *n.* A small war-vessel.
Gun-cotton, gun'kot-n. *n.* An explosive produced by soaking cotton, &c., in nitric and sulphuric acids, and leaving it to dry.
Gun-metal, gun'met-l, *n.* An alloy of copper and tin used for cannon, &c.
Gunner, gun'ėr, *n.* One who has the charge of ordnance.
Gunnery, gun'ė-ri, *n.* The art of firing cannon; the science of artillery.
Gunpowder, gun'pou-dėr, *n.* An explosive mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal.
Gunshot, gun'shot, *n.* Range of a cannon-shot; firing of a gun.—*a.* Made by the shot of a gun.
Gunwale, Gunnel, gun'wāl, gun'el, *n.* The upper edge of a ship's side.
Gurgle, gėr'gl, *vi.* (gurgling, gurgled). To run or flow in a broken noisy current.—*n.* Sound produced by a liquid flowing from or through a narrow opening.
Gurnard, Gurnet, gėr'nėrd, gėr'net, *n.* A marine fish with an angular bony head.
Gush, gush, *vi.* To issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid; to be effusively sentimental.—*n.* A sudden and violent issue of a fluid; the fluid thus emitted; effusive display of sentiment.
Gushing, gush'ing, *p.a.* Rushing forth with a gush; demonstratively affectionate.
Gusset, gus'et, *n.* A piece of cloth inserted in a garment.
Gust, gust, *n.* Taste; relish; a sudden blast of wind; a violent burst of passion.
Gustatory, gust'a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to taste.
Gusto, gust'ō, *n.* Relish; zest; taste.
Gusty, gust'i, *a.* Subject to sudden blasts of wind; stormy.
Gut, gut, *n.* The intestinal canal of an animal; *pl.* the entrails; a preparation of the intestines for various purposes; a channel.—*vt.* (gutting, gutted). To take out the entrails of; to plunder of contents; to destroy the interior of.
Gutta-percha, gut'ta-pėr'cha, *n.* The hardened milky juice of a tree of E. Asia, resembling caoutchouc.
Gutter, gut'ėr, *n.* A channel at the side of a road, &c., for water.—*vt.* To cut or form gutters in.—*vi.* To become channelled.
Guttle, gut'l, *vt.* and *i.* To guzzle.
Guttural, gut'tėr-al, *a.* Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat.—*n.* A letter pronounced in the throat; any guttural sound.
Guy, gī, *n.* A rope to steady anything; a person of queer looks or dress.—*vt.* To steady or direct by means of a guy.
Guzzle, guz'l, *vt.* and *i.* (guzzling, guzzled). To swallow greedily or frequently.—*n.* A debauch.
Guzzler, guz'l-ėr, *n.* One who guzzles.
Gymnasium, jim-nā'zi-um, *n.*; pl. **-ia** or **-iums**. A place for athletic exercises; a school for the higher branches of education.
Gymnast, jim'nast, *n.* One who teaches or practises gymnastic exercises.
Gymnastic, jim-nast'ik, *a.* Pertaining to athletic exercises.
Gymnastics, jim-nast'iks, *n.pl.* The art of performing athletic exercises.
Gynæcocracy, Gynecocracy, jin- or jin-ē-kok'ra-si, *n.* Female rule.
Gynæcology, Gynecology, jin- or jin-ē-kol'o-ji, *n.* The medical science of the functions and diseases peculiar to women.
Gynælatry, jin- or jin-ē-ol'a-tri, *n.* The extravagant admiration of woman.
Gypseous, jip'sē-us, *a.* Like gypsum.
Gypsum, jip'sum, *n.* A mineral found as alabaster or as plaster of Paris.
Gypsy, jip'si, *n.* *See* GIPSY.
Gyrate, jī'rāt, *vi.* (gyrating, gyrated). To move in a circle or spirally.—*a.* Moving in a circle. [ing round.
Gyration, jī-rā'shon, *n.* A turning or whirl-
Gyratory, jī'ra-to-ri, *a.* Moving in a circle.
Gyre jīr, *n.* A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn.
Gyrfalcon, jėr'fą-kn, *n.* A species of falcon.
Gyroscope, Gyrostat, jī'rō-skōp, jī'rō-stat, *n.* An apparatus for illustrating peculiarities of rotation.
Gyve, jīv, *n.* A fetter or shackle.—*vt.* (gyving, gyved). To fetter; to shackle.

H

Ha, hā. An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, grief, &c.
Haberdasher, ha'bėr-dash-ėr, *n.* A dealer in drapery goods, as woollens, silks, ribbons, &c.
Haberdashery, ha'bėr-dash-ė-ri, *n.* The wares sold by a haberdasher.
Habergeon, ha'bėr-jon or ha-bėr'jon, *n.* A coat of mail consisting of a jacket without sleeves. [usually in *pl.*
Habiliment, ha-bil'i-ment, *n.* A garment:
Habilitate, ha-bil'i-tāt, *vt.* To qualify.
Habit, ha'bit, *n.* State of body, natural or acquired; mode of growth of a plant; aptitude acquired by practice; custom; manner; dress; outer dress worn by ladies on horseback.—*vt.* To dress; to clothe; to array.
Habitable, ha'bit-a-bl, *a.* That may be inhabited. [locality of a plant or animal.
Habitat, ha'bit-at, *n.* The natural abode or
Habitation, ha-bit-ā'shon, *n.* Occupancy; abode; residence.
Habited, ha'bit-ed, *p.a.* Clothed; dressed.
Habitual, ha-bit'ū-al, *a.* Formed or acquired by habit; customary; usual.
Habitually, ha-bit'ū-al-li, *adv.* By habit; constantly.
Habituate, ha-bit'ū-āt, *vt.* (habituating, habituated). To train to a habit; to make familiar by frequent use; to inure.
Habitude, ha'bit-ūd, *n.* Customary manner of life; long custom; habit.
Habitué, a-bē-tu-ā, *n.* A habitual frequenter of any place.
Hachure, hach'ūr or ą-shūr, *n.* Short lines marking half-tints and shadows in engraving, &c.
Hack, hak, *n.* A notch; cut; kick at football; a horse kept for hire; a worn-out horse; a literary drudge; frame for drying fish, &c.; rack for cattle.—*vt.* To cut irregularly; to notch; to mangle; to let out for hire.—*a.* Hired; much used or worn.
Hackery, hak'ėr-i, *n.* A rude two-wheeled cart of India drawn by oxen.
Hacking, hak'ing, *p.a.* Short and interrupted; as, a *hacking* cough.
Hackle, hak'l, *n.* A comb for dressing flax; raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun; a long pointed feather; a fly for angling.—*vt.* (hackling, hackled). To comb (flax or hemp).
Hackney, hak'ni, *n.* A horse kept for hire;

a coach kept for hire; nag; drudge.—*a.* Let out for hire; much used; trite.—*vt.* To use much; to make trite.

Hackneyed, hak'nid, *p.a.* Much used; trite.

Haddock, had'ok, *n.* A sea-fish allied to the cod.

Hades, hā'dēz, *n.* The abode of the dead; [state of departed souls.

Hadji, Hadjee, haj'ē, *n.* A Mohammedan who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Hæmal, hē'mal, *a.* Pertaining to the blood.

Hæmorrhage, hē'mor-āj, *n.* HEMORRHAGE.

Haft, haft, *n.* A handle; that part of an instrument which is taken into the hand.—*vt.* To set in a haft.

Hag, hag, *n.* An ugly old woman; a witch; an eel-shaped fish that eats into other fishes.

Haggard, hag'ärd, *a.* Wild; intractable; having the face worn and pale; gaunt.—*n.* An untrained or refractory hawk.

Haggis, hag'is, *n.* A Scotch dish, commonly made of a sheep's stomach, with the heart, lungs, and liver minced, and mixed with suet, onions, oatmeal, salt, &c., inside.

Haggish, hag'ish, *a.* Of the nature of a hag; deformed; ugly.

Haggle, hag'l, *vt.* (haggling, haggled). To cut into small pieces; to mangle.—*vi.* To be difficult in bargaining; to stick at small matters; to chaffer.

Hagiology, hā-ji-ol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of literature which has to do with the lives and legends of the saints.

Hah, hāh. Same as *Ha*.

Ha-ha, hä'hä, *n.* A sunk fence or ditch.

Hail, hāl, *n.* Frozen drops of rain; a wish of health; a call.—*vt.* To pour down hail; to have as one's residence, or belong to (with *from*).—*vt.* To pour down in the manner of hail; to salute; to call to, to designate as.—*interj.* A salutation expressive of well-wishing.

Hailstone, hāl'stōn, *n.* A single mass of hail falling from a cloud.

Hair, hār, *n.* A small filament issuing from the skin of an animal; the mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal; anything similar; a very small distance.

Hair-breadth, Hair's-breadth, hār'-bredth, hārz'bredth, *n.* The diameter of a hair; a very small distance.—*a.* Of the breadth of a hair; very narrow.

Hair-cloth, hār'kloth, *n.* A cloth made of hair or in part of hair.

Hair-dresser, hār'dres-ėr, *n.* A barber.

Hairless, hār'les, *a.* Destitute of hair; bald.

Hair-splitting, hār'split-ing, *n.* The making minute distinctions in reasoning.

Hairy, hār'i, *a.* Overgrown with hair; consisting of hair; resembling hair.

Hake, hāk, *n.* A fish of the cod family.

Halberd, hal'bėrd, *n.* An ancient weapon consisting of a long pole ending with an axe and sharp head.

Halberdier, hal-bėrd-ēr', *n.* One who is armed with a halberd.

Halcyon, hal'si-on, *n.* The kingfisher, fabled to have the power of producing calm weather during the period of incubation.—*a.* Calm; peaceful.

Hale, hāl, *a.* Sound; healthy; robust.—*n.* A violent pull.—*vt.* (haling, haled). To take, pull, or drag by force.

Half, häf, *n.*; pl. **Halves**, hävz. One part of a thing divided into two equal parts.—*a.* Consisting of a half.—*adv.* In part, or in an equal part or degree.

Half-brother, häf'bruᵑH-ėr, *n.* A brother by one parent, but not by both.

Half-caste, häf'kast, *n.* One born of a Hindu and a European.

Half-crown, häf'kroun, *n.* A British silver coin, value 2*s.* 6*d.*

Half-dead, häf-ded', *a.* Almost dead.

Half-hearted, häf-härt'ed, *a.* Far from enthusiastic; lukewarm.

Half-length, häf'length, *a.* Containing one-half of the length.—*n.* Portrait showing only the upper half of the body.

Half-pay, häf'pā, *n.* Reduced allowance to an officer on retirement or when not in actual service.—*a.* Receiving half-pay.

Halfpenny, hā'pen-i, *n.*; pl. **Halfpence**, hā'pens or hā'pens. A copper coin, value half a penny.

Half-sister, häf'sis-tėr, *n.* A sister by one parent, but not by both.

Half-sovereign, häf'sov-ėr-in, *n.* A British gold coin, value 10*s.*

Half-witted, häf-wit'ed, *a.* Weak in intellect.

Halibut, ha'li-but, *n.* A large flat-fish allied to the turbot.

Holidom, hal'i-dom, *n.* Holiness; sacred [word of honour.

Hall, hal, *n.* A large room, especially a large public room; a large room at the entrance of a house; a manor-house; the name of certain colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

Hallelujah, Hallelujah, hal-lē-lų'ya, *n.* and *interj.* A word used in sacred songs of praise, signifying *praise ye Jehovah*.

Halliard. *See* HALYARD.

Hall-mark, hal'märk, *n.* The official stamp affixed to articles of gold and silver, as a mark of their legal quality.

Hallo, ha-lō', *interj.* Nearly equal to halloo.

Halloo, ha-lō', *interj.* and *n.* An exclamation to invite attention; hunting cry to a dog.—*vi.* (hallooing, hallooed). To cry out.—*vt.* To encourage with shouts; to call or shout to.

Hallow, hal'ō, *vt.* To make holy; to set apart for religious use; to treat as sacred.

Hallow-e'en, Hallow-even, hal'ō-ēn, hal'ō-ē-vn, *n.* The eve or vigil of All-Hallows' or All-Saints' Day.

Hallowmas, hal'ō-mas, *n.* The feast of All-Saints or the time at which it is held.

Hallucination, hal-lū'si-nā"shon, *n.* A mistaken notion; mere dream or fancy; morbid condition in which objects are believed to be seen and sensations experienced; object or sensation thus erroneously perceived.

Halo, hā'lō, *n.* A luminous ring round the sun or moon; any circle of light, as the glory round the head of saints; an ideal glory investing an object.—*vi.* To form itself into a halo.—*vt.* To surround with a halo.

Halt, halt, *vi.* To limp; to be lame; to hesitate; to cease marching.—*vt.* To stop; to cause to cease marching.—*a.* Lame; limping.—*n.* A limp; a stopping; stoppage on march.

Halter, hal'tėr, *n.* A rope or strap and headstall for leading or confining a horse; a rope for hanging.—*vt.* To put a halter on.

Halve, häv, *vt.* (halving, halved). To divide into two equal parts.

Halyard, hal'yärd, *n.* Rope or tackle for raising and lowering the yards.

Ham, ham, *n.* The hind part of the knee; the back of the thigh; the thigh of an animal, particularly of a hog, salted and dried in smoke.

Hamadryad, ham'a-drī-ad, *n.* A wood-nymph, feigned to die with the tree to which she was attached.

Hamlet, ham'let, *n.* A small village.

Hammer, ham'ėr, *n.* An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like.—*vt.* To beat or forge with a hammer; to contrive by intellectual labour.—*vi.* To work with a hammer; to labour in contrivance.

Hammock, ham'ok, *n.* A kind of hanging bed.

Hamper, ham'pėr, *n.* A large basket for conveying things to market, &c.; something that encumbers; a clog.—*vt.* To put into a hamper; to hinder or impede; to embarrass.

Hamstring, ham'string, *n.* One of the ten-

dons of the ham.—*vt.* (pp. hamstrung or hamstringed). To cut the tendons of the ham, and thus to lame or disable.

Hand, hand, *n.* The extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers; a measure of four inches; side or direction; skill; manner of acting; power; cards held at a game; a game; an index; a male or female in relation to an employer; person with some special faculty; style of penmanship.—*vt.* To give with the hand; to lead with the hand; to conduct; to handle.—*a.* Belonging to, or used by the hand. [&c., to be circulated.

Handbill, hand'bil, *n.* A loose printed sheet,

Handbook, hand'buk, *n.* A book for the hand; a manual; a guide-book.

Handbreadth, hand'bredth, *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand.

Handcuff, hand'kuf, *n.* A fetter for the hands or wrists.—*vt.* To manacle with handcuffs.

Handed, hand'ed, *a.* Having hands of this or that character: especially in compounds.

Handful, hand'ful, *n.* As much as the hand will grasp or hold; a small quantity or number.

Hand-gallop, hand-gal'up, *n.* A slow and easy gallop.

Handicap, hand'i-kap, *n.* In racing, games, &c., an allowance to bring superior competitors to an equality with the others; a race or contest so arranged.—*vt.* To put a handicap on; to equalize by a handicap.

Handicraft, hand'i-kraft, *n.* Work performed by the hand; manual occupation.

Handicraftsman, hand'i-krafts-man, *n.* A man skilled in a handicraft; an artisan.

Handily, hand'i-li, *adv.* In a handy manner.

Handiwork, hand'i-wėrk, *n.* Product of manual labour; work or deed of any person.

Handkerchief, hand'ker-chif, *n.* A cloth carried about the person for wiping the mouth, nose, &c.; a cloth worn about the neck.

Handle, han'dl, *vt.* (handling, handled). To feel, use, or hold with the hand; to discuss; to deal with; to treat or use well or ill.—*n.* That part of an instrument, &c., held in the hand; instrument of effecting a purpose.

Handline, hand'lin, *n.* A small line used in fishing from boats at sea.

Handmaid, Handmaiden, hand'mād, hand'mād-n, *n.* Female servant or attendant.

Hand-mill, hand'mil, *n.* A mill worked by the hand.

Handrail, hand'rāl, *n.* A rail for the hand, supported by balusters, &c., as in staircases.

Handsel, hand'sel, *n.* An earnest; a new-year's gift; the first act of using anything.—*vt.* (handseling, handseled). To give a handsel to; to use or do for the first time.

Handsome, hand'sum, *a.* Well formed; having a certain share of beauty along with dignity; ample; generous.

Handsomely, hand'sum-li, *adv.* In a handsome manner; amply; generously.

Handwriting, hand-rīt'ing, *n.* The writing peculiar to each person; any writing.

Handy, hand'i, *a.* Skilled in using the hands; dexterous; ready; convenient for use.

Hang, hang, *vt.* (pret. and pp. hung and hanged). To suspend; to furnish with anything suspended; to cause to droop; to fit so as to allow of free motion; to put to death by suspending by the neck.—*vi.* To be suspended; to dangle; to adhere; to linger; to lean; to have a steep declivity; to be executed.

Hang-dog, hang'dog, *n.* A degraded character.—*a.* Having a low or blackguard-like appearance.

Hanger, hang'ėr, *n.* One who or that which hangs; a short broad sword; that from which something is hung.

Hanger-on, hang-ėr-on', *n.*; pl. **Hangers-on**. A servile dependant; a parasite.

Hanging, hang'ing, *n.* Act of suspending; death by the halter; *pl.* hangings for rooms, of tapestry, paper, &c. [tioner.

Hangman, hang'man, *n.* A public executioner.

Hank, hangk, *n.* A skein of silk, yarn, &c.; a coil.—*vt.* To form into hanks.

Hanker, hang'kėr, *vi.* To desire eagerly; to think of something longingly (with *after*).

Hansom, Hansom-cab, han'sum, han'sum-kab, *n.* A two-wheeled cab.

Hap, hap, *n.* Chance; luck; fortune.—*vi.* To happen; to befall. [dent.

Hap-hazard, hap-ha'zėrd, *n.* Chance; acci-

Hapless, hap'les, *a.* Unlucky; unhappy.

Haply, hap'li, *adv.* By hap or chance; perhaps.

Happen, hap'n, *vi.* To come by chance; to occur. [fortunately; gracefully.

Happily, hap'i-li, *adv.* In a happy manner;

Happiness, hap'i-nes, *n.* State of being happy; enjoyment of pleasure; good luck.

Happy, hap'i, *a.* Being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good; fortunate; propitious; well suited; apt.

Harangue, ha-rang', *n.* A noisy or pompous address; a declamatory public address; a tirade.—*vi.* (haranguing, harangued). To make a harangue.—*vt.* To address by a harangue.

Harass, ha'ras, *vt.* To vex; to tire with labour; to fatigue with importunity.

Harassing, ha'ras-ing, *p.a.* Fatiguing; tending to wear with care or anxiety.

Harbinger, här'bin-jėr, *n.* A forerunner; that which precedes and gives notice of something else.—*vt.* To precede as harbinger.

Harbour, här'bėr, *n.* A shelter; a haven for ships; an asylum.—*vt.* To shelter; to entertain in the mind.—*vi.* To take shelter; to lodge or abide for a time. [ment.

Harbourage, här'bėr-āj, *n.* Shelter; lodg-

Harbourless, här'bėr-les, *a.* Without a harbour; destitute of shelter.

Hard, härd, *a.* Not easily penetrated or separated; firm; difficult to understand; arduous; unfeeling; severe; unjust; harsh; stiff; grasping: applied to certain sounds, as sibilants contrasted with gutturals: applied to water not suitable for washing, from holding minerals.—*adv.* Close; diligently; with difficulty; fast; copiously; with force.

Harden, härd'n, *vt.* To make hard or more hard; to confirm in effrontery, obstinacy, wickedness, &c.; to make unfeeling; to inure; to render less liable to injury by exposure or use.—*vi.* To become hard or more hard; to become unfeeling; to become inured.

Hardened, härd'nd, *p.a.* Made hard or more hard; obstinate; confirmed; callous.

Hard-fisted, härd'fist-ed, *a.* Having hard or strong hands; covetous.

Hard-headed, härd'hed-ed, *a.* Shrewd; intelligent.

Hard-hearted, härd'härt-ed, *a.* Having an unfeeling heart; pitiless.

Hardihood, härd'i-hud, *n.* Quality of being hardy; boldness; intrepidity; audacity; effrontery. [boldly; stoutly; with endurance.

Hardily, härd'i-li, *adv.* In a hardy manner;

Hardish, härd'ish, *a.* Somewhat hard.

Hardly, härd'li, *adv.* With difficulty; scarcely; harshly.

Hardness, härd'nes, *n.* State or quality of being hard in all its senses; firmness; difficulty; obduracy; rigour; niggardliness, &c.

Hards, härdz, *n.pl.* The refuse or coarse part of flax or wool.

Hardship, härd'ship, *n.* Privation; affliction; oppression; injustice; grievance.

Hardware, härd'wār, *n.* Wares made of iron or other metal, as pots, knives, &c.

Hardy, härd'i, *a.* Bold; intrepid; full of assurance; inured to fatigue; capable of bearing exposure.

Hare, hār, *n.* A rodent animal allied to the rabbit, but not making burrows.
Harebell, hār'bel, *n.* A plant with a slender stem and pale-blue bell-shaped flowers.
Hare-brained, hār'brānd, *a.* Wild as a hare; giddy; volatile; heedless.
Harelip, hār'lip, *n.* A perpendicular division of one or both lips, but commonly the upper one, like that of a hare.
Harem, hā'rem, *n.* The apartments of the female members of a Mohammedan family; the occupants.
Haricot, ha'ri-kō, *n.* A ragout of meat and roots; the kidney-bean or French bean.
Hark, härk, *vi.* To listen; to lend the ear.
Harlequin, här'le-kwin, *n.* A performer in a pantomime, masked, dressed in tight spangled clothes, and armed with a magic wand; a buffoon in general.
Harlequinade, här'le-kwin-ād'', *n.* Portion of a pantomime in which the harlequin appears; buffoonery.
Harlot, här'lot, *n.* A prostitute.
Harlotry, här'lot-ri, *n.* The trade or practice of prostitution.
Harm, härm, *n.* Injury; hurt; evil.—*vt.* To hurt; to damage; to impair.
Harmful, härm'ful, *a.* Hurtful; injurious; noxious; mischievous.
Harmless, härm'les, *a.* Free from harm; not causing harm; inoffensive; uninjured.
Harmlessly, härm'les-li, *adv.* Without causing or receiving harm.
Harmonic, **Harmonical**, här-mon'ik, här-mon'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to harmony; concordant; musical.—**Harmonic**, här-mon'ik, *n.* A less distinct tone accompanying a principal tone.
Harmonica, här-mon'i-ka, *n.* A musical toy played by striking rods or plates of glass or metal with small hammers.
Harmonicon, här-mon'i-kon, *n.* A kind of large and complicated barrel-organ.
Harmonics, här-mon'iks, *n.* The doctrine of harmony or of musical sounds.
Harmonious, här-mō'ni-us, *a.* Having harmony; having the parts adapted to each other; concordant; friendly.
Harmonist, här'mon-ist, *n.* One skilled in harmony; a musician; one who harmonizes.
Harmonium, här-mō'ni-um, *n.* A musical wind-instrument resembling a small organ.
Harmonize, här'mon-īz, *vt.* To be in harmony; to agree in sound or sense; to be in friendship.—*vt.* To bring into harmony; to set accompanying parts to.
Harmony, här'mo-ni, *n.* The just adaptation of parts to each other; musical concord; agreement; peace and friendship.
Harness, här'nes, *n.* Armour; furniture of a carriage or draught horse.—*vt.* To dress in armour; to put harness on.
Harp, härp, *n.* A stringed musical instrument of triangular form played with the fingers.—*vi.* To play on the harp; to dwell on tediously.
Harper, **Harpist**, härp'ėr, härp'ist, *n.* A player on the harp.
Harpoon, här-pön', *n.* A spear or javelin, used to strike whales, &c.—*vt.* To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.
Harpooner, här-pön'ėr, *n.* One who uses a harpoon.
Harpsichord, härp'si-kord, *n.* An obsolete stringed musical instrument something like a horizontal grand pianoforte.
Harpy, här'pi, *n.* A fabulous winged monster with the face of a woman; any rapacious animal; an extortioner.
Harquebuse, **Harquebuss**, här'kwē-bus, *n.* *See* ARQUEBUSE.
Harridan, ha'ri-dan, *n.* A hag; an odious old woman; a vixenish woman; a trollop.
Harrier, ha'ri-ėr, *n.* A small kind of hound for hunting hares; a kind of hawk.
Harrow, ha'rō, *n.* A frame set with spikes, to prepare ploughed land for seed or to cover the seed.—*vt.* To draw a harrow over; to lacerate; to torment.
Harrowing, ha'rō-ing, *p.a.* Causing acute distress to the mind.
Harry, ha'ri, *vt.* (harrying, harried). To pillage; to plunder; to ravage.
Harsh, härsh, *a.* Grating to the touch, taste, or ear; jarring; rough; severe.
Harshly, härsh'li, *adv.* In a harsh manner. severely; rudely.
Hart, härt, *n.* A stag or male of the red-deer.
Hart's-horn, härts'horn, *n.* Horn of the hart; ammoniacal preparation obtained from the horn; solution of ammonia.
Hart's-tongue, härts'tung, *n.* A common British fern.
Harum-scarum, hā'rum-skā'rum, *a.* Hare-brained; unsettled; giddy; rash.
Harvest, här'vest, *n.* The season of gathering a crop, especially corn; the crop gathered; the product of labour; fruit or fruits; effects; consequences.—*vt.* To reap or gather.
Harvester, här'vest-ėr, *n.* A reaper; labourer in gathering grain; reaping-machine.
Harvest-home, här'vest-hōm, *n.* The bringing home of the harvest; the feast celebrating it.
Hash, hash, *vt.* To hack; to chop; to mince and mix.—*n.* That which is chopped; cooked meat chopped up and served again; a repetition: bungle.
Hashish, hash'ēsh, *n.* Bhang.
Hasp, hasp, *n.* A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock.—*vt.* To fasten with a hasp.
Hassock, has'ok, *n.* A thick mat or cushion used for kneeling on, &c.
Haste, hāst, *n.* Speed; hurry; sudden excitement of passion; precipitance.—*vt.* (hasting, hasted). To drive or urge forward; to hurry.—*vi.* To move with celerity; to be speedy.
Hasten, hās'n, *vt.* and *i.* To haste.
Hastily, hāst'i-li, *adv.* In a hasty manner; speedily; rashly; precipitately; passionately.
Hasty, hāst'i, *a.* Speedy; precipitate; rash; irritable; irascible; early ripe.
Hat, hat, *n.* A covering for the head.
Hatch, hach, *vt.* To produce from eggs; to contrive; to shade by crossing lines in drawing, &c.—*vi.* To produce young; to bring the young to maturity.—*n.* A brood; act of exclusion from the egg; frame of cross bars over the opening in a ship's deck; the opening itself; hatchway; trap-door.
Hatchel, hach'el, *n.* A hackle or heckle.—*vt.* To hackle or heckle.
Hatchet, hach'et, *n.* A small axe with a short handle, used with one hand.
Hatchment, hach'ment, *n.* The coat of arms of a deceased person, set in a prominent position.
Hatchway, hach'wā, *n.* An opening in a ship's deck for communication with the interior.
Hate, hāt, *vt.* (hating, hated). To detest; to loathe; to abhor.—*n.* Great dislike; hatred.
Hateful, hāt'ful, *a.* Exciting hate; odious; loathsome; malignant.
Hatefully, hāt'ful-li, *adv.* Odiously; maliguantly; maliciously.
Hater, hāt'ėr, *n.* One who hates.
Hatred, hāt'red, *n.* Great dislike or aversion; ill-will; rancour; abhorrence.
Hatt, **Hatti-sherif**, hat, hat'ti-she-rif'', *n.* An irrevocable order signed by the Sultan of Turkey.
Hatter, hat'ėr, *n.* A maker or seller of hats.
Hauberk, hą'bėrk, *n.* A coat of mail.

Haugh, hah, *n.* In Scotland, a low-lying meadow beside a stream; a holm.
Haughty, hat'i, *a.* Proud and disdainful; lofty and arrogant.
Haul, hal, *vt.* To pull or draw with force; to drag; to compel to go.—*n.* A violent pull; draught of fish in a net; that which is taken or gained at once.
Haulage, hal'aj, *n.* A hauling; length hauled; charge for hauling.
Haulm, Haum, halm, ham, *n.* The stem or stalk of a plant, especially when dry.
Haunch, hansh, *n.* The hip; the thigh; part of an arch between the springing and the crown; the flank.
Haunt, hant, *vt.* To frequent; to resort to often; to appear in or about, as a spectre.—*vi.* To be much about; to visit often.—*n.* A place much frequented; a favourite resort.
Haunted, hant'ed, *p.a.* Frequently visited by apparitions; troubled by spectral visitants.
Hautboy, Hautbois, hō'boi, *n.*; pl. **Hautboys, Hautbois**, hō'bolz. An oboe; a wind-instrument of wood, sounded through a double-reed.
Hauteur, ō-tèr', *n.* Haughty manner or spirit; pride.
Have, hav, *vt.* (having, had). To possess; to accept; to enjoy; to hold in opinion; to be under necessity, or impelled by duty; to procure; to bring forth.
Haven, hā'vn, *n.* A harbour; port; shelter.
Haversack, hav'ér-sak, *n.* A soldier's bag for provisions on the march. [goods.
Having, hav'ing, *n.* What one has; possession;
Havock, hav'ok, *n.* Devastation; wide and general destruction; slaughter.
Haw, ha, *n.* A hedge or fence; the berry and seed of the hawthorn; hesitation of speech.—*vi.* To speak with hesitation.
Hawhaw, ha'ha, *n.* Same as *Ha-ha.*
Hawk, hak, *n.* A rapacious bird of the falcon family.—*vt.* To catch birds by means of hawks; to practise falconry; to take prey on the wing; to force up phlegm with noise.—*vt.* To carry about for sale from place to place.
Hawker, hak'ér, *n.* One who goes about selling wares; a pedlar.
Hawking, hak'ing, *n.* Sport of taking wild fowls by means of hawks; falconry.
Hawse, has, *n.* That part of a vessel's bow where the holes for the cables are cut; the hole in the vessel's bow.
Hawser, ha'sér, *n.* A small cable.
Hawthorn, ha'thorn, *n.* The hedge-thorn; the white-thorn, much used for hedges.
Hay, hā, *n.* Grass cut and dried for fodder.—*vt.* To make into hay.
Haymaker, hā'māk-ér, *n.* One who cuts and dries grass for fodder.
Haymaking, hā'māk-ing, *n.* The business of cutting grass and preparing it for hay.
Hazard, ha'zérd, *n.* A game at dice, &c.; risk; venture; chance; fortuitous event.—*vt.* To risk; to put in danger of loss or injury.
Hazardous, ha'zérd-us, *a.* Perilous; risky.
Haze, hāz, *n.* Vapour which renders the air thick, though not so damp as in foggy weather; dimness; mental fog.
Hazel, hā'zl, *n.* A small tree of the oak family that bears edible nuts.—*a.* Pertaining to the hazel; of a light-brown colour.
Hazy, hāzi, *a.* Thick with haze; mentally obscure or confused.
He, hē, *pron.* of the third person, nominative. A substitute for the third person masculine, representing the man or male named before; prefixed to names of animals to specify the male.
Head, hed, *n.* The anterior part of animals; uppermost part of the human body; seat of the brain, &c.; intellect; an individual; a chief; first place; top; chief part; principal source; crisis; height; promontory; division of discourse; headway.—*vt.* To form a head to; to behead; to lead; to go in front of in order to stop; to oppose.—*vi.* To form a head; to be directed, as a ship.
Headache, hed'āk, *n.* Pain in the head.
Head-dress, hed'dres, *n.* The covering or ornaments of a woman's head.
Head-gear, hed'gēr, *n.* Covering or ornaments of the head.
Headily, hed'i-li, *adv.* Hastily; rashly.
Heading, hed'ing, *n.* That which stands at the head; title of a section; passage excavated in the line of an intended tunnel.
Headland, hed'land, *n.* A cape; a promontory; a ridge or strip of unploughed land at the ends of furrows.
Headless, hed'les, *a.* Having no head.
Headlong, hed'long, *adv.* With the head foremost; precipitately.—*a.* Steep; precipitous; precipitate.
Head-mark, hed'märk, *n.* Distinctive mark or characteristic.
Head-money, hed'mu-ni, *n.* A tax levied on each individual; money paid for the heads of enemies or for prisoners caught.
Headmost, hed'mōst, *a.* Most advanced.
Head-piece, hed'pēs, *n.* Armour for the head; a helmet.
Head-quarters, hed-kwar'tèrz, *n.pl.* The quarters of a commander; place where one chiefly resides or carries on business.
Headship, hed'ship, *n.* Office of a head or principal; authority; chief place.
Headsman, hedz'man, *n.* An executioner.
Head-stone, hed'stōn, *n.* The chief or corner stone; stone at the head of a grave.
Headstrong, hed'strong, *a.* Resolute; obstinate; violent.
Headway, hed'wā, *n.* Progress made by a ship in motion; progress or success.
Head-wind, hed'wind, *n.* A wind that blows right against a ship, &c.
Head-work, hed'wérk, *n.* Mental or intellectual labour. [intoxicating.
Heady, hed'i, *a.* Rash; hasty; headstrong;
Heal, hēl, *vt.* To make hale or sound; to cure; to reconcile.—*vi.* To grow whole or sound; to recover.
Healing, hēl'ing, *p.a.* Tending to cure; mild; mollifying.—*n.* Act or process by which a cure is effected.
Health, helth, *n.* A sound state of body or mind; freedom from disease; bodily conditions; wish of health and happiness (used in drinking).
Healthful, helth'ful, *a.* Full of health; healthy; wholesome; salubrious.
Healthily, helth'i-li, *adv.* Without disease; soundly.
Healthy, helth'i, *a.* Being in health; sound; hale; salubrious; wholesome.
Heap, hēp, *n.* A mass; large quantity; pile.—*vt.* To raise in a heap; to amass; to pile.
Hear, hēr, *vt.* (hearing, heard). To perceive by the ear; to give audience to; to listen; to obey; to regard; to attend favourably; to try in a court of law; to learn; to approve.—*vi.* To enjoy the faculty of perceiving sound; to listen; to be told; to receive by report.
Hearer, hēr'ér, *n.* One who hears; an auditor.
Hearing, hēr'ing, *n.* The faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audience; opportunity to be heard; judicial trial; reach of the ear. [listen; to give heed.
Hearken, härk'n, *vi.* To lend the ear; to
Hearsay, hēr'sā, *n.* Report; rumour.—*a.* Given at second hand.
Hearse, hèrs, *n.* A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave; bier.
Heart, härt, *n.* The primary organ of the

blood's motion; the inner, vital, or most essential part; seat of the affections, will, &c.; disposition of mind; conscience; courage; spirit; what represents a heart; one of a suit of playing cards marked with such a figure.

Heartache, härt'āk, *n.* Sorrow; anguish.

Heart-breaking, härt'brāk-ing, *a.* Overpowering with grief or sorrow.

Heart-broken, härt'brōk-n, *a.* Deeply afflicted or grieved.

Heartburn, härt'bėrn, *n.* A burning sensation in the stomach from indigestion.

Heart-burning, härt'bėrn-ing, *n.* Discontent; secret enmity.

Hearten, härt'n, *vt.* To give heart or courage to; to encourage; to animate.

Heartfelt, härt'felt, *a.* Deeply felt; deeply affecting, either as joy or sorrow.

Hearth, härth, *n.* The part of a floor on which a fire is made: the house and its inmates; the fireside. [the hearth; fireside.

Hearthstone, härth'stōn, *n.* Stone forming

Heartily, härt'i-li, *adv.* From the heart; sincerely; warmly; with keen relish.

Heartless, härt'les, *a.* Without heart; spiritless; without feeling or affection.

Heart-rending, härt'rend-ing, *a.* Overpowering with anguish; deeply afflictive.

Heart's-ease, härts'ēz, *n.* A plant, a species of violet; the pansy.

Heart-sick, härt'sik, *a.* Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply depressed.

Heart-whole, härt'hōl, *a.* Whole at heart; not affected with love; of good courage.

Hearty, härt'i, *a.* Warm; cordial; healthy, having a keen appetite; large to satisfaction.

Heat, hēt, *n.* The sensation produced by bodies that are hot; hot air; hot weather; high temperature; degree of temperature; a single effort; a course at a race; animal excitement; rage; ardour; animation in thought or discourse; fermentation.—*vt.* To make hot; to warm with passion or desire; to rouse into action.—*vi.* To grow warm or hot.

Heater, hēt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which heats; metal for heating a smoothing-iron.

Heath, hēth, *n.* A small flowering shrub growing on waste or wild places; a place overgrown with heath; waste tract.

Heath-bell, hēth'bel, *n.* The flower of a species of heath. [a species of grouse.

Heath-cock, hēth'kok, *n.* The black-cock,

Heathen, hē'ᴛHen, *n.* A pagan; one who worships idols; a barbarous person.—*a.* Gentile; pagan.

Heathendom, hē'ᴛHen-dum, *n.* That part of the world where heathenism prevails.

Heathenish, hē'ᴛHen-ish, *a.* Belonging to pagans; idolatrous; barbarous.

Heathenism, hē'ᴛHen-izm, *n.* Paganism; idolatry.

Heather, heᴛH'ėr, *n.* Common heath, a low shrub with clusters of rose-coloured flowers.

Heating, hēt'ing, *p.a.* Exciting action; stimulating.

Heave, hēv *vt.* (heaving, pret. and pp. heaved, hove). To lift; to move upward; to cause to swell; to raise or force from the breast, as a groan; to throw; to turn in some direction.—*vi.* To rise; to swell, as the sea; to pant; to retch; *to heave in sight*, to appear, as a ship.—*n.* A rising or swell; an effort upward: a throw; a swelling, as of the breast.

Heaven, hev'n, *n.* The blue expanse surrounding the earth: the sky; the abode of God and of his angels; God or Providence; supreme felicity; bliss.

Heavenly, hev'n-li, *a.* Pertaining to heaven; divine; inhabiting heaven; enchanting.—*adv.* In a heavenly manner.

Heavenward, **Heavenwards**, hev'n-wėrd, hev'n-wėrdz, *adv.* Toward heaven.

Heave-offering, hēv'of-fėr-ing, *n.* Among the Jews, an offering to God.

Heaver, hēv'ėr, *n.* One who heaves; one who unloads coals from vessels.

Heavily, he'vi-li, *adv.* In a heavy manner; dully; gloomily; laboriously; densely

Heaviness, he'vi-nes, *n.* Weight; gloom; dulness; oppressiveness.

Heavy, he'vi, *a.* That is heaved or lifted with difficulty; weighty; sad; grievous; burdensome; drowsy; wearisome; not easily digested; soft and miry; difficult; large in amount; dense; abundant; forcible.

Hebdomadal, heb-dom'ad-al, *a.* Consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days; weekly. [to stupefy.

Hebetate, heb'ē-tāt, *vt.* To dull; to blunt;

Hebetude, heb'ē-tūd, *n.* Dulness; stupidity.

Hebraic, **Hebraical**, hē-brā'ik, hē-brā'-ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews or their language; Jewish.

Hebraist, hē'brā-ist, *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language.

Hebrew, hē'brō, *n.* An Israelite; a Jew; the Hebrew language.—*a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews.

Hebridean, **Hebridian**, heb-ri-dē'an, hē-brid'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrides of Scotland.—*n.* A native of the Hebrides.

Hecatomb, he'ka-tom or -tōm, *n.* A sacrifice of a hundred oxen; a great sacrifice of victims; great slaughter.

Heckle, hek'l, *n.* A sort of comb for flax or hemp; a hackle or hatchel.—*vt.* (heckling, heckled). To dress with a heckle; to question or catechize severely.

Hectare, hek'tār, *n.* A French measure equal to 2·47 acres.

Hectic, hek'tik, *a.* A term applied to the fever which accompanies consumption; consumptive; feverish.—*n.* A hectic fever; a flush.

Hector, hek'tėr, *n.* A bully.—*vt.* To bully; to treat with insolence.—*vi.* To play the bully.

Hedge, hej, *n.* A fence consisting of thorns or shrubs.—*vt.* (hedging, hedged). To inclose with a hedge; to surround or restrain.—*vi.* To hide one's self; to bet on both sides; to skulk; to dodge or trim.—*a.* Pertaining to a hedge; mean; rustic.

Hedgehog, hej'hog, *n.* A small insectivorous quadruped covered with prickly spines.

Hedger, hej'ėr, *n.* One who makes or trims hedges. [forming a hedge.

Hedgerow, hej'rō, *n.* A row of shrubs

Hedonic, hē-don'ik, *a.* Pertaining to pleasure.

Hedonism, hē'don-izm, *n.* The doctrine that the chief good of man lies in pursuit of pleasure.

Hedonist, hē'don-ist, *n.* One who professes hedonism.

Heed, hēd, *vt.* To look to or after; to regard with care; to notice.—*vi.* To mind; to consider.—*n.* Care; attention; regard.

Heedful, hēd'ful, *a.* Giving heed; attentive; watchful; cautious; wary.

Heedless, hēd'les, *a.* Inattentive; careless; remiss; negligent.

Heel, hēl, *n.* The hind part of the foot; a cant.—*vt.* To add a heel to; to furnish with heels, as shoes.—*vi.* To cant over from a vertical position.

Heelball, hēl'bal, *n.* A composition for blackening the heels of shoes, &c.

Heel-tap, hēl'tap, *n.* A piece of leather fo the heel of a shoe; a small portion of liquor left in a glass.

Heft, heft, *n.* The act of heaving; effort; weight: gist.

Hegelian, he-gē'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to Hegel (hā'gl) or his system of philosophy.—*n.* A follower of Hegel. [of philosophy of Hegel.

Hegelianism, he-gē'li-an-izm, *n.* The system

Hegemony, hej'e-mo-ni or hē-jem'o-ni (or with g hard), *n.* Leadership; preponderance of one state among others.
Hegira, hej'i-ra, *n.* The flight of Mohammed from Mecca (16th July, 622); the beginning of the Mohammedan era.
Heifer, hef'er, *n.* A young cow.
Heigh-ho, hī'hō. An exclamation expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness.
Height, hīt, *n.* The condition of being high; distance of anything above its base or above the earth; eminence; any elevated ground; extent degree; utmost degree.
Heighten, hīt'n, *vt.* To raise higher; to improve; to increase.
Heinous, hān'us, *a.* Hateful; characterized by great wickedness; flagrant.
Heir, ār, *n.* One who succeeds or is to succeed another in the possession of property; an inheritor.—*vt.* To inherit; to succeed to.
Heirdom, ār'dum, *n.* State of an heir; succession by inheritance.
Heiress, ār'es, *n.* A female heir.
Heirloom, ār'lōm, *n.* Any personal chattel which, by law, descends to the heir or has belonged to a family for a long time.
Heirship, ār'ship, *n.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting.
Heliacal, hē-lī'ak-al, *a.* Coincident with the rising or setting of the sun.
Heliocentric, Heliocentrical, hē'li-o-sen"trik, hē'li-o-sen"trik-al, *a.* Relating to the sun as a centre; appearing as if seen from the sun's centre.
Heliograph, Heliostat, hē'li-o-graf, hē'li-o-stat, *n.* A sun telegraph; the name of various contrivances for reflecting the sun's light to a distance.
Heliotrope, hē'li-o-trōp, *n.* Blood-stone; a heliostat; a fragrant garden plant.
Heliotype, hē'li-o-tīp, *n.* A surface-printed picture direct from a photograph.
Helix, hē'liks, *n.*; pl. **Helices**, hel'i-sēz. A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; something that is spiral.
Hell, hel, *n.* The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; the abode of the devil and his angels; the infernal powers; a gambling-house.
Hellebore, hel'e-bōr, *n.* A name of plants of different genera, especially the black hellebore or Christmas rose, and the white hellebore, the latter used for killing caterpillars.
Hellenic, hel-len'ik or hel-lēn'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of Greece; Greek.
Hellenism, hel'len-izm, *n.* A Greek idiom; type of character peculiar to the Greeks.
Hellenist, hel'len-ist, *n.* A Grecian Jew; one skilled in the Greek language.
Hellish, hel'ish, *a.* Pertaining to hell; infernal; malignant; detestable.
Helm, helm, *n.* A helmet; instrument by which a ship is steered; the rudder, tiller, &c.; place or post of management.—*vt.* To cover or furnish with a helmet.
Helmet, hel'met, *n.* A covering for the head in war; head armour; a head-piece.
Helmsman, helmz'man, *n.* The man at the helm of a ship.
Helot, he'lot or hē'lot, *n.* A slave.
Help, help, *vt.* To lend strength or means towards effecting a purpose; to aid; to relieve; to remedy; to prevent; to avoid.—*vi.* To lend aid.—*n.* Aid; remedy; an assistant.
Helper, help'er, *n.* One who helps; an assistant; an auxiliary. [assistance; useful.
Helpful, help'ful, *a.* That gives help, aid, or
Helpless, help'les, *a.* Without help in one's self; needing help; affording no help; beyond help.
Helpmate, help'māt, *n.* A companion who helps; an assistant; a wife.
Helter-skelter, hel'tėr-skel'tėr, *adv.* A word suggestive of hurry and confusion.
Helve, helv, *n.* The handle of an axe or hatchet.—*vt.* (helving, helved). To furnish with a helve, as an axe.
Helvetian, Helvetic, hel-vē'shan, hel-vet'-ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to Switzerland.
Hem, hem, *n.* The border of a garment, doubled and sewed to strengthen it; edge; border.—*interj.* and *n.* A sort of half cough, suggested by some feeling.—*vt.* (hemming, hemmed). To form a hem or border on; to inclose and confine; to make the sound expressed by the word *hem*.
Hematite, he'ma-tīt, *n.* A name of two ores of iron, red hematite and brown hematite.
Hemisphere, he'mi-sfēr, *n.* One half of a sphere; half the celestial or terrestrial sphere.
Hemispheric, Hemispherical, he-mi-sfe'rik, he-mi-sfe'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or forming a hemisphere.
Hemistich, he'mi-stik, *n.* Half a poetic line or verse, or a verse not completed.
Hemlock, hem'lok, *n.* An umbelliferous plant whose leaves and root are poisonous.
Hemorrhage, he'mor-āj, *n.* A bursting forth of blood; any discharge of blood from vessels destined to contain it.
Hemorrhoids, he'mor-oidz, *n.pl.* Piles.
Hemp, hemp, *n.* An annual herbaceous plant of the nettle family, the fibre of which, also called hemp, is made into sail-cloth, ropes, &c.
Hempen, hemp'n, *a.* Made of hemp.
Hemp-seed, hemp'sēd, *n.* The seed of hemp, used as food for fowls, and yielding an oil.
Hen, hen, *n.* The female of the domestic fowl; any female bird.
Henbane, hen'bān, *n.* A poisonous herb of the potato family used in medicine.
Hence, hens, *adv.* From this place, time, source, reason, &c. [time forward.
Henceforth, hens-fōrth', *adv.* From this
Henceforward, hens-for'wėrd, *adv.* From this time forward; henceforth.
Henchman, hensh'man, *n.* A servant; a male attendant. [hens.
Hennery, hen'ėr-i, *n.* An inclosed place for
Hen-peck, hen'pek, *vt.* To rule: said of a wife who has the upper hand of her husband.
Hen-pecked, hen'pekt, *a.* Governed by his wife, as a husband.
Hepatic, hē-pat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the liver.
Heptagon, hep'ta-gon, *n.* A plane figure having seven angles and seven sides.
Heptamerous, hep-tam'ėr-us, *a.* Consisting of seven parts. [seven angles.
Heptangular, hep-tang'gū-lėr, *a.* Having
Heptarchy, hep'tär-ki, *n.* A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons.
Heptateuch, hep'ta-tūk, *n.* The first seven books of the Old Testament.
Her, hėr, *pron.* The possessive and objective case of *she*; when the possessive is used without a noun it becomes *hers*.
Herald, he'rald, *n.* An officer whose business was to proclaim war or peace, bear messages, &c.; a forerunner; an officer who regulates matters relating to public ceremonies; one who records and blazons arms, &c.—*vt.* To introduce, as by a herald; to proclaim.
Heraldic, he-rald'ik, *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry.
Heraldry, he'rald-ri, *n.* Art or office of a herald; art of recording genealogies and blazoning arms; heraldic figures or symbols.
Herb, hėrb, *n.* Any plant with a succulent stem which dies to the root every year.
Herbaceous, hėrb-ā'shus, *a.* Pertaining to herbs; having the nature of a herb.
Herbage, hėrb'āj, *n.* Herbs collectively; grass; pasture.

Herbal, hérb'al, *n.* A book that contains descriptions of herbs or plants.
Herbalist, hérb'al-ist, *n.* One skilled in herbs, or who makes collections of them.
Herbarium, hêr-bâ'ri-um, *n.*; pl. **-iums** and **-ia**. A collection of herbs or plants dried and preserved; a book or other contrivance for thus preserving plants.
Herbivorous, hêrb-iv'or-us, *a.* Eating herbs; subsisting on herbaceous plants.
Herculean, hêr-kū'lē-an, *a.* Belonging to or resembling Hercules; of extraordinary strength; very great or difficult.
Herd, herd, *n.* A number of animals feeding or driven together; flock; crowd; rabble; a keeper of cattle or sheep.—*vi.* and *t.* To unite into a herd, as beasts; to congregate.
Herdsman, hêrdz'man, *n.* One employed in tending herds of cattle.
Here, hêr, *adv.* In this place; at this point; hither.
Hereabout, Hereabouts, hêr'a bout, hêr'a-bouts, *adv.* About this place.
Hereafter, hêr-af'tèr, *adv.* After this time; in a future stage.—*n* The time after this; a future state.
Hereat, hêr-at', *adv.* At or by reason of this.
Hereby, hêr-bī', *adv.* By this; close by; near
Hereditable, he-red'i-ta-bl, *a.* Heritable.
Hereditament, he-re-dit'a-ment, *n.* Any species of property that may be inherited.
Hereditarily, he-red'it-a-ri-li, *adv.* By inheritance.
Hereditary, he-red'it-a-ri, *a.* Relating to an inheritance; descending to an heir; that is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child.
Heredity, he-red'i-ti, *n.* Hereditary transmission of qualities; the doctrine that the offspring inherits parental characteristics.
Herein, hêr-in', *adv.* In this.
Hereinafter, hêr-in-äf'tèr, *adv.* In this writing or document afterwards.
Hereof, hêr-of', *adv.* Of this; from this.
Hereon, hêr-on', *adv.* On this.
Heresy, he're-si, *n.* A fundamental error in religion; error in doctrine; heterodoxy.
Heretic, he're-tik, *n.* One guilty of heresy.
Heretical, he-ret'ik-al, *a.* Containing heresy; contrary to the established faith.
Heretically, he-ret'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a heretical manner; with heresy.
Hereto, hêr-tō', *adv.* To this.
Heretofore, hêr-tō-fōr', *adv.* Before or up to the present; formerly.
Hereunto, hêr-un'tō, *adv.* To this.
Hereupon, hêr-up-on', *adv.* On this, hereon.
Herewith, hêr-with', *adv.* With this.
Heritable, he'rit-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being inherited; that may inherit.
Heritage, he'rit-āj, *n.* Inheritance; lot or portion by birth.
Heritor, he'rit-or, *n.* One who inherits; an heir; *Scots law*, a proprietor liable to pay public burdens.
Hermaphrodite, hêr-maf'rod-īt, *n.* An animal in which the characteristics of both sexes are really or apparently combined; a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil.—*a.* Including or being of both sexes.
Hermaphroditic, hêr-maf'rod-it"ik, *a.* Partaking of both sexes.
Hermeneutic, Hermeneutical, hêr-mē-nū'tik, hêr-mē-nū'tik-al, *a.* Interpreting; explaining.
Hermeneutics, hêr-mē-nū'tiks, *n.* The science of interpretation, particularly of interpreting the Scriptures.
Hermetic, Hermetical, hêr-met'ik, hêr-met'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to alchemy or to occult science; effected by fusing together the edges of the aperture, as of a bottle; perfectly close and air-tight.
Hermetically, hêr-met'ik-al-li, *adv.* Chemically; by fusing the edges together.
Hermit, hêr'mit, *n.* One who lives in solitude; a recluse.
Hermitage, hêr'mit-āj, *n.* The habitation [of a hermit.
Hernia, hêr'ni-a, *n.* A protrusion of some organ of the abdomen through an interstice; a rupture.
Herntal, hêr'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to hernia.
Hero, hē'rō, *n.*; pl. **Heroes**, hē'rōz. A man of distinguished valour; the person who has the principal share in some exploit, or in a play, novel, &c.
Heroic, he-rō'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a hero or heroes; intrepid and noble; reciting achievements of heroes; epic.
Heroically, he-rō'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a heroic manner; like a hero.
Heroine, he'rō-in, *n.* A female hero.
Heroism, he'rō-izm, *n.* The qualities of a hero; intrepidity; magnanimity.
Heron, her'un, *n.* A wading bird with a long bill, long slender legs and neck.
Heronry, he'run-ri, *n.* A place where herons breed. [a heron.
Heronshaw, her'un-shą, *n.* A young heron;
Hero-worship, hē'rō-wêr-ship, *n.* Extravagant admiration of great men.
Herpes, hêr'pēz, *n.* A skin disease characterized by eruption of inflamed vesicles.
Herpetology, hêr-pe-tol'o-ji, *n.* The natural history of reptiles.
Herring, he'ring, *n.* One of those small food fishes which go in shoals in northern seas
Herring-bone, he'ring-bōn, *a.* Applied to masonry, sewing, &c., which bears resemblance to the backbone of a herring.
Hers, hêrz, *pron. possessive. See* HER.
Herse, hêrs, *n.* A frame in form of a harrow, frame carrying candles in funerals, &c.
Herself, hêr-self', *pron.* The emphatic and reflexive form of *she* and *her*.
Hesitancy, he'zi-tan-si, *n.* A hesitating; vacillation.
Hesitate, he'zi-tāt, *vi.* (hesitating, hesitated) To pause respecting decision or action; to stop in speaking; to stammer.
Hesitation, he-zi-tā'shon, *n.* Act of hesitating; doubt; a stopping in speech.
Hesperian, hes-pē'ri-an, *a.* Western, situated at the west.
Hest, hest, *n.* Command.
Hetairism, Hetairism, het'a-rizm, he-tī'rizm, *n.* That primitive state of society in which the women are held in common.
Heteroclite, he'te-rō-klīt, *n.* A word irregular in declension or conjugation; something abnormal or anomalous.
Heterodox, he'te-rō-doks, *a.* Holding opinions different from those established or prevalent; not orthodox; heretical.
Heterodoxy, he'te-rō-dok-si, *n.* The holding of heterodox opinions; heresy.
Heterogeneous, he'te-rō-jē"nē-us, *a.* Of a different kind or nature; composed of dissimilar parts.
Hew, hū, *vt.* (pret. hewed, pp. hewed or hewn). To cut with an axe, &c.; to cut; to hack; to make smooth, as stone; to shape.
Hewer, hū'èr, *n.* One who hews wood or stone.
Hexagon, heks'a-gon, *n.* A plane figure of six angles and six sides.
Hexagonal, heks-ag'on-al, *a.* Having six angles and six sides.
Hexahedron, heks-a-hē'dron, *n.* A regular solid body of six sides; a cube.
Hexameter, heks-am'et-èr, *n.* A verse of six metrical feet.—*a.* Having six metrical feet.
Hexangular, heks-ang'gū-lèr, *a.* Having six angles or corners.
Hey, hā, *interj.* An exclamation of joy or to call attention.

Heyday, hā'dā, *interj.* An exclamation of cheerfulness.—*n.* The bloom or height; the wildness or frolicsome period of youth.
Hiatus, hī-ā'tus, *n.*; pl. **Hiatuses**. A gap; break; lacuna; meeting of vowel sounds.
Hibernal, hī-bėr'nal, *a.* Belonging to winter; wintry. [in sleep or seclusion; to winter.
Hibernate, hī-bėr'nāt, *vt.* To pass the winter
Hibernation, hī-bėr-nā'shon, *n.* Act of hibernating.
Hibernian, hī-bėr'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Ireland; Irish.—*n.* A native of Ireland.
Hiccup, Hiccough, hik'up, *n.* A spasmodic affection of the diaphragm and glottis; a convulsive catch of the respiratory muscles.—*vt.* and *i.* To have a hiccup; to utter with hiccups.
Hickory, hik'ō-ri, *n.* An American tree of the walnut family, valuable for timber.
Hid, Hidden, hid, hid'n, *p.a.* Unseen; unknown; abstruse; profound.
Hide, hīd, *vt.* (hiding, pret. hid, pp. hid, hidden). To withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge; to screen; to secrete.—*vi.* To be or to lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view.—*n.* The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed; the human skin; an old measure of land of about 80 acres.
Hide-bound, hīd'bound, *a.* Having the hide abnormally tight; having the bark so close or firm as to hinder growth. [the eye or ear.
Hideous, hid'ē-us, *a.* Frightful; shocking to
Hideously, hid'ē-us-li, *adv.* Dreadfully, shockingly.
Hiding, hīd'ing, *n.* Concealment; state of being hidden.
Hie, hī, *vi.* (hying, hied). To hasten; to speed.
Hiemal, hī-em'al, *a.* Wintry; pertaining to winter. [or passing of winter.
Hiemation, hī-e-mā'shon, *n.* The spending
Hierarch, hī'ér-ārk, *n.* One who has authority in sacred things.
Hierarchal, Hierarchal, hī-ér-ārk'ikal, hī-ér-ār'kal, *a.* Pertaining to a hierarchy.
Hierarchy, hī'ér-ār-ki, *n.* Authority in sacred things; clergy in whom is confided the direction of sacred things; ecclesiastical or clerical rule.
Heratic, hī-ér-at'ik, *a.* Sacred; pertaining to priests: applied to a kind of developed hieroglyphics used by the ancient Egyptian priests.
Hieroglyph, Hieroglyphic, hī'ér-o-glif, hī'ér-o-glif''ik, *n.* A figure of an animal, plant, &c., implying a word, idea or sound, such as those in use among the ancient Egyptians; a character difficult to decipher.
Hieroglyphic, Hieroglyphical, hī'ér-o-glif''ik, hī'ér-o-glif''ik-al, *a.* Forming a hieroglyph; relating to hieroglyphics; emblematic.
Hierology, hī-ér-ol'o-ji, *n.* Sacred lore; knowledge of hieroglyphics or sacred writing.
Hierophant, hī'ér-o-fant, *n.* A priest; one who teaches the mysteries of religion.
Higgle, hig'l, *vi.* (higgling, higgled). To chaffer; to haggle; to carry wares about for sale.
Higgledy-piggledy, hig'l-di-pig'l-di, *adv.* In confusion; topsy-turvy.
High, hī, *a.* Having a great extent from base to summit; elevated; lofty; far above the earth; elevated in rank or office; dignified; proud; violent; solemn; strong; vivid; dear; remote; sharp; far advanced; committed against the sovereign or state; tending towards putrefaction; strong-scented.—*adv.* In a high manner; to a great altitude or degree; eminently; greatly. [or extraction.
High-born, hī'born, *a.* Being of noble birth
High-bred, hī'bred, *a.* Bred in high life.
High-church, hī'chėrch, *a.* Belonging to that section of the Episcopal Church that maintains the highest notions respecting episcopacy, the priesthood, sacraments, &c.
High-flown, hī'flōn, *a.* Elevated; turgid; extravagant. [claims or opinions.
High-flying, hī'fī-ing, *a.* Extravagant in
High-handed, hī'hand-ed, *a.* Violent; overbearing; oppressive.
Highland, hī'land, *n.* A mountainous region: often in pl.—*a.* Pertaining to mountainous regions, or to the Highlands of Scotland.
Highlander, hī'land-ėr, *n.* An inhabitant of the mountains; a native of the Highlands of Scotland.
Highly, hī'li, *adv.* In a high manner; in a great degree; decidedly; markedly.
High-minded, hī'mīnd-ed, *a.* Proud; arrogant; having honourable pride.
Highness, hī'nes, *n.* State or quality of being high; height; title of honour given to princes, &c.: used with poss. prons. *his, her*, &c.
High-pressure, hī'pre-shūr, *a.* Having or involving a pressure exceeding that of the atmosphere, or having a pressure greater than 50 lbs. on the square inch.
High-priest, hī'prēst, *n.* A chief priest.
Highroad, hī'rōd, *n.* A highway or much-frequented road.
High-souled, hī'sōld, *a.* Having a high or lofty spirit; highly honourable.
High-sounding, hī'sound-ing, *a.* Making a loud sound; bombastic; ostentatious.
High-spirited, hī'spi-rit-ed, *a.* Full of spirit; bold; daring.
High-strung, hī'strung, *a.* Strung to a high pitch; high-spirited; sensitive.
High-toned, hī'tōnd, *a.* High in tone or pitch; noble; elevated.
Highway, hī'wā, *n.* A public road, direct course; road; train of action.
Highwayman, hī'wā-man, *n.* One who robs on the public road or highway.
High-wrought, hī'rat, *a.* Wrought with exquisite art or skill; inflamed to a high degree; keenly felt; intense.
Hilarious, hi-lā'ri-us, *a.* Full of hilarity; gay; mirthful; merry.
Hilarity, hi-la'ri-ti, *n.* Cheerfulness, merriment; good humour; jollity.
Hill, hil, *n.* A natural elevation of less size than a mountain; an eminence.
Hillock, hil'ok, *n.* A small hill.
Hilly, hil'i, *a.* Abounding with hills.
Hilt, hilt, *n.* A handle, particularly of a sword
Him, him, *pron.* The objective case of *he*.
Himself, him-self', *pron.* The emphatic and reflexive form of *he* and *him*.
Hind, hīnd, *n.* The female of the red-deer or stag; a farm servant; a rustic.—*a.* Backward; back; pertaining to the backward part.
Hinder, hīnd'ėr, *a.* Posterior; in the rear; latter; after.
Hinder, hin'dėr, *vt.* To prevent from moving or acting; to obstruct; to thwart; to check.—*vi.* To interpose obstacles or impediments.
Hinderance. *See* HINDRANCE.
Hindmost, Hindermost, hīnd'mōst, hīnd'ėr-mōst, *a.* Farthest behind; last.
Hindrance, hin'drans, *n.* Act of hindering; impediment; obstruction.
Hindu, Hindoo, hin-dō' or hin'dō, *n.* and *a.* A person of Aryan race native to Hindustan; pertaining to such.
Hindustani, Hindoostanee, hin-dō-stan'ē, *n.* The chief language of Hindustan.
Hinge, hinj, *n.* The hook or joint on which a door, &c., hangs and turns; that on which anything depends or turns.—*vt.* (hinging, hinged). To furnish with hinges.—*vi.* To stand or turn, as on a hinge.
Hinny, hin'i, *n.* A mule; the produce of a stallion and a she-ass.
Hint, hint, *vt.* To suggest indirectly; to insinuate.—*vi.* To make an indirect allusion.—*n.* A distant allusion; a suggestion.

Hip, hip, *n.* The fleshy projecting part of the thigh; the haunch; the joint of the thigh; the fruit of the dog-rose or wild brier.—*interj.* Exclamation expressive of a call to anyone. *Hip, hip, hurrah!* the signal to cheer.

Hippocras, hip'ō-kras, *n.* A medicinal drink of wine and spices, &c.

Hippodrome, hip'ō-drōm, *n.* A race-course for horses and chariots; a circus.

Hippophagy, hip-pof'a-ji, *n.* The act or practice of feeding on horse-flesh.

Hippopotamus, hip-ō-pot'a-mus, *n.*; pl. **-amuses** or **-ami**. A large, hoofed, pachydermatous animal, inhabiting the Nile and other rivers in Africa. [located.

Hip-shot, hip'shot, *a.* Having the hip dis-

Hircine, hėr'sin, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a goat.

Hire, hīr, *vt.* (hiring, hired). To procure for temporary use, at a certain price; to engage in service for a stipulated reward; to let; to lease (with *out*).—*n.* Price paid for temporary use of anything; recompense for personal service; wages; pay.

Hireling, hīr'ling, *n.* One who is hired; a mercenary.—*a.* Serving for wages; venal; mer-

Hirer, hīr'ėr, *n.* One who hires. [cenary.

Hirsute, hėr-sūt', *a.* Hairy; shaggy.

His, hiz, *pron.* The possessive case of *he*.

Hispid, his'pid, *a.* Rough with bristles; bristly.

Hiss, his, *vi.* To make a sound like that of the letter *s*, in contempt or disapprobation; to emit a similar sound; to whizz.—*vt.* To condemn by hissing.—*n.* The sound expressed by the verb.

Hist, hist, *interj.* A word commanding silence, equivalent to hush, whist, be silent.

Histology, his-tol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of animal or vegetable tissues.

Historian, his-tō'ri-an, *n.* A writer or compiler of history.

Historic, Historical, his-to'rik, his-to'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to, connected with, contained in, or deduced from history.

Historically, his-to'rik-al-li, *adv.* In a historical manner; according to history.

Historiette, his-tō'ri-et", *n.* A short history or story; a tale; a novel.

Historiographer, his'tō-ri-og"ra-fėr, *n.* A writer of history; an official historian.

History, his'to-ri, *n.* An account of facts, particularly respecting nations or states; that branch of knowledge which deals with past events; narration; a story; an account of existing things, as animals or plants.

Histrionic, Histrionical, his-tri-on'ik, his-tri-on'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an actor or stage-playing; theatrical.

Histrionics, his-tri-on'iks, *n.* The art of theatrical representation.

Hit, hit, *vt.* (hitting, hit). To strike or touch with some force; to give a blow to; not to miss; to reach; to light upon; to suit.—*vi.* To strike; to come in contact; to reach the intended point; to succeed.—*n.* A stroke; a blow; a lucky chance; happy thought or expression.

Hitch, hich, *vi.* To move by jerks; to be entangled, hooked, or yoked.—*vt.* To fasten; to hook; to raise by jerks.—*n.* A catch; act of catching, as on a hook, &c.; knot or noose in a rope; a jerk; a temporary obstruction.

Hither, hiтн'ėr, *adv.* To this place.—*a.* Nearer; toward the person speaking.

Hithermost, hiтн'ėr-mōst, *a.* Nearest on this side. [now; to this place or limit.

Hitherto, hiтн'ėr-tō, *adv.* To this time; till

Hitherward, hiтн'ėr-wėrd, *adv.* This way; toward this place.

Hitter, hit'ėr, *n.* One that hits.

Hive, hīv, *n.* A box or receptacle for honey-bees; the bees inhabiting a hive; a place swarming with busy occupants.—*vt.* (hiving, hived). To collect into a hive; to lay up in store.—*vi.* To take shelter together; to reside in a collective body.

Ho, hō, *interj.* A cry to excite attention, give notice, &c.

Hoar, hōr, *a.* White or whitish; hoary.—*vi.* To become mouldy or musty.

Hoard, hōrd, *n.* A store, stock, or large quantity of anything; a hidden stock.—*vt.* To collect; to store secretly.—*vi.* To form a hoard; to lay up in store.

Hoarding, hōrd'ing, *n.* A timber inclosure round a building, &c.

Hoar-frost, hōr'frost, *n.* The white particles of frozen dew; rime.

Hoarhound, hōr'hound, *n.* A labiate plant with hoary foliage, a popular remedy for colds.

Hoarse, hōrs, *a.* Having a grating voice, as when affected with a cold; discordant; rough; grating. [grating voice or sound.

Hoarsely, hōrs'li, *adv.* With a rough, harsh,

Hoary, hōr'i, *a.* White or whitish; white or gray with age.

Hoax, hōks, *n.* Something done for deception or mockery; a practical joke.—*vt.* To deceive; to play a trick upon without malice.

Hob, hob, *n.* The part of a grate on which things are placed to be kept warm.

Hobble, hob'l, *vi.* (hobbling, hobbled). To walk lamely or awkwardly; to limp; to halt.—*vt.* To hopple.—*n.* An unequal, halting gait; perplexity.

Hobbledehoy, hob'l-dē-hoi, *n.* A raw gawky youth approaching manhood.

Hobby, hob'i, *n.* A small but strong British falcon; an active, ambling nag; a hobby-horse; any favourite object or pursuit.

Hobby-horse, hob'i-hors, *n.* A wooden horse for children; a favourite object of pursuit.

Hobgoblin, hob-gob'lin, *n.* A goblin; an imp; something that causes terror.

Hobnail, hob'nāl, *n.* A nail with a thick, strong head.

Hobnob, hob'nob, *vi.* (hobnobbing, hobnobbed). To drink familiarly; to be boon companions.

Hock, Hough, hok, *n.* The joint between the knee and fetlock; in man, the posterior part of the knee-joint.—*vt.* To hamstring.

Hock, hok, *n.* A light Rhenish wine.

Hockey, hok'i, *n.* A game at ball played with a club curved at the lower end.

Hocus, hō'kus, *vt.* (hocussing, hocussed). To impose upon: to cheat; to drug.

Hocus-pocus, hō'kus-pō'kus, *n.* A juggler's trick; trickery used by conjurers.

Hod, hod, *n.* A kind of trough for carrying mortar and brick on the shoulder.

Hodge, hoj, *n.* A rustic or clown.

Hodge-podge, hoj'poj, *n.* A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients; a hotch-potch.

Hodiernal, ho-di-ėrn'al, *a.* Modern.

Hodman, hod'man, *n.* A man who carries a hod.

Hodometer, ho-dom'ėt-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the length of way travelled by any vehicle.

Hoe, hō, *n.* An instrument to cut up weeds and loosen the earth.—*vt.* (hoeing, hoed). To dig or clean with a hoe.—*vi.* To use a hoe.

Hog, hog, *n.* A swine; a castrated boar; a sheep of a year old; a brutal or mean fellow. *vi.* To bend, as a ship's bottom.

Hoggish, hog'ish, *a.* Brutish; filthy.

Hogshead, hogz'hed, *n.* A large cask; an old measure of capacity, containing about 52½ imperial gallons. [the skin of swine.

Hog-skin, hog'skin, *n.* Leather made of

Hog-wash, hog'wosh, *n.* Refuse of a kitchen, brewery, &c., given to swine; swill.

Holden, hol'den, *n.* A rude, bold girl; a

romp.—*a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic.—*vi.* To romp rudely or wildly.

Hoist, hoist, *vt.* To heave up; to lift upward by means of tackle.—*n.* Act of raising; apparatus for raising goods, &c.; an elevator.

Hoity-toity, hoi'ti-toi'ti, *a.* Frolicsome; haughty.—*n.* A romp.—*interj.* An exclamation denoting surprise, with some degree of contempt.

Hold, hōld, *vt.* (pret. held, pp. held, holden). To have in the grasp; to keep fast; to confine; to maintain; to consider; to contain; to possess; to withhold; to continue; to celebrate.—*vi.* To take or keep a thing in one's grasp; to stand as a fact or truth; not to give way or part; to refrain; to adhere; to derive title (with *of*).—*n.* A grasp; something which may be seized for support; power of keeping, seizing, or directing; influence; place of confinement; stronghold; interior cavity of a ship.

Holder, hōld'ėr, *n.* One who or that which holds; something by which a thing is held; one who possesses.

Holdfast, hōld'fast, *n.* That which holds fast; a catch, hook, &c.

Holding, hōld'ing, *n.* Act of keeping hold; tenure; a farm held of a superior.

Hole, hōl, *n.* A hollow place in any solid body; a perforation, crevice, &c.; a den; a subterfuge.—*vt.* (holing, holed). To make a hole or holes in; to drive into a hole.

Hole-and-corner, hōl'and-kor-nėr, *a.* Clandestine; underhand.

Holiday, ho'li-dā, *n.* A holy or sacred day; a festival; day of exemption from labour.—*a.* Pertaining to a festival.

Holiness, hō'li-nes, *n.* State or quality of being holy; moral goodness; sanctity.—**His Holiness**, a title of the pope.

Holla, Hollo, Holloa, hol-lā', hol-lō'. An exclamation to some one at a distance, in order to call attention or in answer.

Holland, hol'land, *n.* Fine linen.

Hollands, hol'landz, *n.* Gin manufactured in Holland.

Hollow, hol'ō, *a.* Containing an empty space; not solid; deep; false; deceitful.—*n.* A depression or excavation; a cavity.—*vt.* To make a hole in; to excavate.

Hollow-ware, hol'ō-wār, *n.* A trade name for such iron articles as cauldrons, kettles, &c.

Holly, hol'i, *n.* An evergreen tree or shrub, with thorny leaves and scarlet berries.

Hollyhock, hol'i-hok, *n.* A tall biennial plant of the mallow family.

Holm, hōm or hōlm, *n.* A river isle; tract of rich land on the banks of a river. [green oak.

Holm-oak, hōm'ōk or hōlm'ōk, *n.* The ever-

Holocaust, hol'o-kąst, *n.* A burnt-sacrifice, of which the whole was consumed by fire; a great slaughter.

Holograph, hol'o-graf, *n.* A deed or document written wholly by the person from whom it proceeds.

Holometabolic, hol'o-met-a-bol''ik, *a.* Applied to insects which undergo a complete metamorphosis.

Holster, hōl'stėr, *n.* A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman.

Holt, hōlt, *n.* A wood or woodland; a grove.

Holy, hō'li, *a.* Free from sin; immaculate; consecrated; sacred.

Holy-day, hō'li-dā. *See* HOLIDAY.

Holy-stone, hō'li-stōn, *n.* A soft sandstone used for cleaning the decks of ships.—*vt.* To scrub with holy-stone.

Homage, hom'āj, *n.* An act of fealty on the part of a vassal to his lord; obeisance; reverential worship.

Home, hōm, *n.* One's own abode; the abode of one's family; residence: one's own country; an establishment affording the comforts of a home.—*a.* Domestic; close; severe; poignant. *adv.* To one's own habitation or country; to the point; effectively.

Home-bred, hōm'bred, *a.* Native; domestic; not polished by travel.

Homefelt, hōm'felt, *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward; private.

Homeless, hōm'les, *a.* Destitute of a home.

Homely, hōm'li, *a.* Belonging to home; of plain features; plain; coarse.

Homeopathy, hō-mē-op'a-thi, *n.* *See* HOMŒOPATHY.

Homer, hō'mėr, *n.* A Hebrew measure of about 75 gallons or 11 bushels.

Homeric, hō-me'rik, *a.* Pertaining to or like Homer or his poetry.

Home-rule, hom'rōl, *n.* Self-government for a detached part of a country.

Home-sick, hōm'sik, *a.* Affected with homesickness.

Home-sickness, hōm'sik-nes, *n.* Depression of spirits occasioned by absence from one's home or country; nostalgia.

Homespun, hōm'spun, *a.* Spun or wrought at home; plain; coarse; homely.

Homestead, hōm'sted, *n.* A house with the grounds and buildings contiguous; a home; native seat.

Homeward, hōm'wėrd, *adv.* Toward one's habitation or country.—*a.* Being in the direction of home.

Homewards, hōm'wėrdz, *adv.* Homeward.

Homicidal, ho-mi-sīd'al, *a.* Pertaining to homicide; murderous.

Homicide, ho'mi-sīd, *n.* Manslaughter; a person who kills another.

Homiletic, ho-mi-let'ik, *a.* Pertaining to homilies or homiletics. [preaching.

Homiletics, ho-mi-let'iks, *n.* The art of

Homilist, ho'mi-list, *n.* One who writes or preaches homilies.

Homily, ho'mi-li, *n.* A sermon; a familiar religious discourse; a serious discourse or admonition.

Homing, hōm'ing, *a.* Coming home: applied to birds such as the carrier-pigeons.

Hominy, hom'i-ni, *n.* Maize hulled or coarsely ground, prepared for food by being boiled.

Homœopathic, hō'mē-o-path''ik, *a.* Pertaining to homœopathy.

Homœopathy, hō-mē-op'a-thi, *n.* A system of curing diseases by drugs (usually in very small doses) which produce in healthy persons symptoms like those of the disease.

Homogeneous, ho-mō-jē'nē-us, *a.* Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts or elements.

Homogenesis, ho-mō-jen'e-sis, *n.* Sameness of origin; reproduction of offspring similar to their parents. [to ratify.

Homologate, hō-mol'o-gāt, *vt.* To approve;

Homologous, hō-mol'og-us, *a.* Having the same relative position, proportion, or structure; corresponding.

Homonym, ho'mō-nim, *n.* A word which agrees with another in sound, and perhaps in spelling, but differs in signification.

Homuncule, Homunculus, hō-mung'kūl, hō-mung'kūl-us, *n.* A manikin; dwarf.

Hone, hōn, *n.* A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments.—*vt.* (honing, honed). To sharpen on a hone.

Honest, on'est, *a.* Free from fraud; upright, just; sincere; candid; virtuous.

Honestly, on'est-li, *adv.* In an honest manner; with integrity; frankly.

Honesty, on'est-i, *n.* State or quality of being honest; integrity; candour; truth.

Honey, hun'i, *n.* A sweet viscous juice collected by bees from flowers; sweetness; a word of tenderness.—*vt.* To sweeten.

Honey-comb, hun'i-kōm, *n.* The waxy structure formed by bees for honey; anything having cells like a honey-comb.
Honey-combed, hun'i-kōmd, *p.a.* Having little cells resembling honey-combs.
Honey-dew, hun'i-dū, *n.* A sweet substance found on certain plants in small drops.
Honeyed, hun'id, *a.* Covered with honey; sweet.
Honey-moon, hun'i-mōn, *n.* The first month after marriage; interval spent by a newly-married pair before settling down at home.
Honeysuckle, hun'i-suk-l, *n.* A beautiful flowering and climbing shrub; woodbine.
Honorarium, on-ér-á'ri-um, *n.* A fee for professional services.
Honorary, on'ér-a-ri, *a.* Relating to honor; conferring honor; possessing a title or place without performing services or without receiving a reward.—*n.* A fee; honorarium.
Honor, on'er, *n.* Respect, esteem, testimony of esteem; dignity, good name, a nice sense of what is right; scorn of meanness; a title of respect or distinction; one of the highest trump cards; *pl.* civilities paid, public marks of respect; academic and university distinction.—*vt.* To regard or treat with honor; to bestow honor upon; to exalt; to accept and pay when due, as a bill
Honorable, on'er-a-bl, *a.* Worthy of honor, actuated by principles of honor; conferring honor; consistent with honor; performed with marks of honor; not base; honest; fair; a title of distinction
Honorably, on'ér-a-bli, *adv* In an honorable manner
Hood, hud, *n.* A soft covering for the head; a cowl; an ornamental appendage worn at the back of an academic gown; anything resembling a hood.—*vt.* To dress in a hood; to cover; to blind.
Hooded, hud'ed, *a.* Covered with a hood.—**Hooded crow**, a grayish crow with a black head.
Hoodwink, hud'wingk, *vt* To blind by covering the eyes of; to impose on.
Hoof, hōf, *n.*; pl. **Hoofs**, rarely **Hooves**. The horny substance that covers the feet of certain animals, as the horse.
Hoofed, hōft, *a.* Furnished with hoofs.
Hoof-mark, hōf'märk, *n.* The mark of an animal's hoof on the ground.
Hook, hōk, *n.* A bent piece of iron or other metal for catching; that which catches; a sickle.—*vt.* To catch with a hook; to ensnare *vi.* To bend; to be curving.
Hookah, hö'kä, *n.* A tobacco-pipe with a large bowl and long pliable tube, so constructed that the smoke passes through water
Hooked, hōkt, *a.* Curved; bent; aquiline
Hoop, hōp, *n.* A band of wood or metal confining the staves of casks, tubs, &c., a crinoline; a ring; a loud shout.—*vt* To bind with hoops; to encircle.—*vi.* To shout; to whoop.
Hooping-cough, hōp'ing-kof, *n.* A contagious ailment common in childhood, characterized by a convulsive cough.
Hoopoe, **Hoopoo**, hö'pō, hö'pö, *n.* A beautiful bird with a crest.
Hoot, hōt, *vi.* To shout in contempt; to cry as an owl.—*vt.* To utter contemptuous cries at.—*n.* A cry or shout in contempt
Hop, hop, *n.* A leap on one leg; a spring; a bitter plant of the hemp family used to flavour malt liquors.—*vi.* To leap or spring on one leg; to skip; to limp; to pick hops.—*vt.* To impregnate with hops.
Hope, hōp, *n.* A desire of some good, accompanied with a belief that it is attainable, trust; one in whom trust or confidence is placed; the object of hope.—*vi.* (hoping, hoped). To entertain hope; to trust.—*vt.* To desire with some expectation of attainment.
Hopeful, hōp'ful, *a.* Full of hope; having qualities which excite hope; promising.
Hopeless, hōp'les, *a.* Destitute of hope; despondng; promising nothing desirable.
Hopper, hop'er, *n.* One who hops; a wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill, a boat to convey dredged matter
Hopple, hop'l, *vt.* (hoppling, hoppled). To tie the feet of (a horse) to prevent leaping or running.—*n.* A fetter for the legs of horses, &c.
Hop-yard, **Hop-garden**, hop'yärd, hop'-gär-dn, *n.* A field where hops are raised.
Horal, hōr'al, *a.* Relating to an hour.
Horary, hōr'a-ri, *a.* Hourly; noting the hours; continuing an hour.
Horatian, ho-rā'shan, *a.* Relating to or resembling Horace or his poetry.
Horde, hōrd, *n.* A tribe or race of nomads; a gang; a migratory crew; rabble.—*vi.* (hording, horded). To live together like migratory tribes
Horehound, hōr'hound, *n.* *See* HOARHOUND
Horizon, ho-ri'zon, *n.* The circle which bounds that part of the earth's surface visible from a given point; the apparent junction of the earth and sky.
Horizontal, ho-ri-zon'tal, *a.* Parallel to the horizon; level; near the horizon.
Horn, horn, *n.* A hard projection on the heads of certain animals; the material of such horns; wind-instrument of music; extremity of the moon; drinking-cup; powder-horn; something resembling a horn; the feeler of a snail, &c.
Hornblende, horn'blend, *n.* A dark green or black lustrous mineral, an important constituent of several rocks.
Horned, hornd, *a.* Furnished with horns, or projections resembling horns; having two tufts of feathers on the head, as owls.
Hornet, horn'et, *n.* A large stinging species of wasp.
Hornpipe, horn'pīp, *n.* An old Welsh instrument of music; a lively air or tune, of triple time; a dance to the tune.
Hornwork, horn'wérk, *n.* An outwork in fortification, having angular points or horns.
Horny, horn'i, *a.* Consisting of horn; resembling horn; hardened by labour; callous.
Horologe, ho'ro-lōj, *n.* A time-piece of any kind.
Horological, ho-ro-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to horology.
Horology, ho-rol'o-ji, *n.* The science of measuring time; art of constructing machines for measuring time, as clocks, dials.
Horoscope, hor'os-kōp, *n.* In *astrology*, a figure or scheme of the heavens from which to cast nativities and foretell events.
Horrible, hor'ri-bl, *a.* Exciting horror; dreadful; frightful; awful; hideous.
Horribly, hor'ri-bli, *adv* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; terribly.
Horrid, hor'rid, *a.* That does or may excite horror; horrible; shocking.
Horridly, hor'rid-li, *adv.* In a horrid manner; dreadfully; shockingly.
Horrific, hor'rif-ik, *a.* Causing horror.
Horrify, hor'ri-fī, *vt.* (horrifying, horrified). To strike or impress with horror.
Horror, hor'rer, *n.* A powerful feeling of fear and abhorrence; that which may excite terror; something frightful or shocking.
Horse, hors, *n.* A well-known quadruped, used for draft and carriage and in war; the male animal; cavalry; a name of various things resembling or analogous to a horse.—*vt.* (horsing, horsed). To supply with a horse; to carry on the back; to bestride.
Horseback, hors'bak, *n.* The back of a horse.
Horse-chestnut, hors'ches-nut, *n.* A flower-

ing tree, the nuts of which have been used as food for animals. [a horse.
Horse-cloth, hors'kloth, *n.* A cloth to cover
Horse-guards, hors'gärdz, *n.pl.* A body of cavalry for guards.
Horse-leech, hors'lēch, *n.* A large leech; one who cures horses.
Horseman, hors'man, *n.* A rider on horseback; a man skilled in riding; a soldier who serves on horseback.
Horsemanship, hors'man-ship, *n.* Act of riding, and of training and managing horses.
Horse-play, hors'plā, *n.* Rough or rude practical jokes or the like; rude pranks.
Horse-power, hors'pou-ėr, *n.* The power of a horse, or its equivalent, estimated as a power which will raise 32,000 lbs. avoirdupois one foot per minute: the standard for estimating the power of a steam-engine.
Horse-radish, hors'rad-ish, *n.* A perennial plant, having a root of a pungent taste.
Horse-shoe, hors'shō, *n.* A shoe for horses, commonly of iron shaped like the letter U; anything shaped like a horse-shoe.—*a.* Having the form of a horse-shoe.
Horsewhip, hors'whip, *n.* A whip for driving horses.—*vt.* To lash.
Horsy, Horsey, hor'si, *a.* Connected with, fond of, or much taken up with horses.
Hortation, hor-tā'shon, *n.* Exhortation.
Hortative, hort'a-tiv, *a.* Giving exhortation.
Hortatory, hort'a-to-ri, *a.* Giving exhortation or advice; encouraging.
Horticultural, hor-ti-kul'tūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to horticulture.
Horticulture, hor'ti-kul-tūr, *n.* The art of cultivating gardens.
Horticulturist, hor-ti-kul'tūr-ist, *n.* One skilled in horticulture.
Hosanna, hō-zan'na, *n.* An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings.
Hose, hōz, *n. sing.* or *pl.* A covering for the thighs, legs, or feet; close-fitting breeches; stockings: in these senses plural; a flexible pipe used for conveying water.
Hosier, hō'zhi-ėr, *n.* One who deals in stockings, &c., or underclothing generally.
Hosiery, hō'zhi-ė-ri, *n.* The goods of a hosier; underclothing in general.
Hospice, hos'pis, *n.* A place of refuge and entertainment for travellers, as among the Alps. [and guests.
Hospitable, hos'pit-a-bl, *a.* Kind to strangers
Hospitably, hos'pit-a-bli, *adv.* In a hospitable manner.
Hospital, hos'pit-al, *n.* A building for the sick, wounded, &c., or for any class of persons requiring public help. [being hospitable.
Hospitality, hos-pit-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of
Hospitaller, hos'pit-al-ėr, *n.* One of a religious community, whose office it was to relieve the poor, the stranger, and the sick; one of the Knights of Malta.
Host, hōst, *n.* One who entertains a stranger or guest; an innkeeper; an army; any great number or multitude; the consecrated bread in the R. Catholic sacrament of the mass.
Hostage, host'āj, *n.* A person delivered to an enemy, as a pledge to secure the performance of conditions.
Hostel, Hostelry, hos'tel, hos'tel-ri, *n.* An inn; a lodging-house.
Hostess, hōst'es, *n.* A female host; a woman who keeps an inn.
Hostile, hos'tīl, *a.* Belonging to an enemy; unfriendly; antagonistic; adverse.
Hostility, hos-til'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being hostile; state of war between nations or states; the actions of an open enemy (in *pl.*); animosity; enmity; opposition.
Hostler, os'ler, *n.* The person who has the care of horses at an inn.
Hot, hot, *a.* Having sensible heat; burning; glowing; easily exasperated; vehement; eager; lustful; biting; pungent in taste.
Hot-bed, hot'bed, *n.* A bed of earth heated by fermenting substances, and covered with glass, used for early or exotic plants; a place which favours rapid growth.
Hot-blast, hot'blast, *n.* A current of heated air injected into a smelting furnace by means of a blowing-engine. [irritable.
Hot-blooded, hot'blud-ed, *a.* High-spirited;
Hotchpot, hoch'pot, *n.* A hodge-podge or mixture; a commixture of property for equality of division.
Hotch-potch, hoch'poch, *n.* A mixture of miscellaneous things; jumble; in Scotland, a thick soup of vegetables boiled with meat.
Hotel, hō-tel', *n.* A superior house for strangers or travellers; an inn; in France, a large mansion in a town.
Hot-headed, hot'hed-ed, *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement; violent; rash.
Hot-house, hot'hous, *n.* A house kept warm to shelter tender plants; a conservatory.
Hotly, hot'li, *adv.* With heat; ardently.
Hot-press, hot'pres, *vt.* To press paper, &c., between hot plates to produce a glossy surface.
Hotspur, hot'spėr, *n.* A fiery, violent, or rash man. [wrathful temper.
Hot-tempered, hot'tem-pėrd, *a.* Of a fiery
Hottentot, hot'n-tot, *n.* A member of a degraded race of S. Africa; their language.
Houdah, hou'da, *n.* *See* HOWDAH.
Hough, hok, *n.* The hock of an animal.—*vt.* To hamstring.
Hound, hound, *n.* A dog; a dog used in the chase; a dog-fish.—*vt.* To set on in chase; to hunt; to urge on.
Hour, our, *n.* The twenty-fourth part of a day, consisting of sixty minutes; the particular time of the day; an appointed time; *pl.* certain prayers in the R. Catholic Church.
Hour-glass, our'glas, *n.* A glass for measuring time by the running of sand from one compartment to the other.
Houri, hou'ri or hō'ri, *n.* Among Mohammedans, a nymph of Paradise.
Hourly, our'li, *a.* Happening or done every hour; often repeated; continual.—*adv.* Every hour; frequently.
House, hous, *n.*; pl. **Houses**, hou'zez. A building or erection for the habitation or use of man; any building or edifice; a dwelling; a household; a family; a legislative body of men; audience or attendance; a commercial establishment.—*vt.* (housing, housed). To put or receive into a house; to shelter.—*vi.* To take shelter; to take up abode.
House-boat, hous'bōt, *n.* A river boat supporting a wooden house.
Housebreaker, hous'brāk-ėr, *n.* One who breaks into a house; a burglar. [glary.
Housebreaking, hous'brāk-ing, *n.* Bur-
Household, hous'hōld, *n.* Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family.—*a.* Domestic.
Householder, hous'hōld-ėr, *n.* The chief of a household; one who keeps house with his family.
Housekeeper, hous'kēp-ėr, *n.* A householder; a female servant who has the chief care of the house or family.
Housekeeping, hous'kēp-ing, *n.* The care or management of domestic concerns.
Housel, hou'zel, *n.* The eucharist.
Houseless, hous'les, *a.* Destitute of a house, habitation, or shelter. [in a house.
Housemaid, hous'mād, *n.* A female servant
House-surgeon, hous'sėr-jon, *n.* The resident medical officer in a hospital.
House-warming, hous'warm-ing, *n.* A feast on a family's entrance into a new house.

Housewife, hous'wif, *n.* The mistress of a family; a female manager of domestic affairs; a hussif (pronounced huz'if).
Housewifery, hous'wif-ri, *n.* The business of a housewife.
Housing, hou'zing, *n.* A horse-cloth; *pl.* the trappings of a horse.—*p.n.* Placing in houses; sheltering.
Hovel, ho'vel, *n.* A mean house; an open shed for cattle, &c.—*vt.* To put in a hovel.
Hover, ho'vėr, *vi.* To hang fluttering in the air; to be in doubt; to linger near.
How, hou, *adv.* In what manner; to what extent; for what reason; by what means; in what state. [nevertheless.
Howbeit, hou-bē'it, *adv.* Be it as it may;
Howdah, hou'da, *n.* A seat on an elephant's back, usually covered overhead.
However, hou-ev'ėr, *adv.* In whatever manner or degree; in whatever state.—*conj.* Nevertheless; yet; still; though.
Howitzer, hou'its-ėr, *n.* A short piece of ordnance, designed for the horizontal firing of shells with small charges.
Howl, houl, *vi.* To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a loud mournful sound; to roar, as the wind.—*vt.* To utter or speak with outcry.—*n.* A loud protracted wail; cry of a wolf, &c.
Howlet, hou'let, *n.* An owl; an owlet.
Howling, houl'ing, *a.* Filled with howls or howling beasts; dreary.
Howsoever, hou-sō-ev'ėr, *adv.* In what manner soever; although.
Hoy, hoi. An exclamation, of no definite meaning.—*n.* A small coasting vessel.
Hoyden, hoi'dn, *n.* and *a.* *See* HOIDEN.
Hub, hub, *n.* The central cylindrical part of a wheel in which the spokes are set.
Hubbub, hub'bub, *n.* A great noise of many confused voices; tumult; uproar.
Huckaback, huk'a-bak, *n.* A coarse linen cloth, used principally for towels.
Huckle, huk'l, *n.* A haunch; a hump; the hip.
Hucklebone, huk'l-bōn, *n.* The hip-bone; the ankle-bone.
Huckster, huk'stėr, *n.* A retailer of small articles; a hawker.—*vi.* To deal in small articles; to higgle.—*vt.* To hawk.
Huddle, hud'l, *vi.* (huddling, huddled). To crowd or press together promiscuously.—*vt.* To throw or crowd together in confusion; to put on in haste and disorder.—*n.* A confused mass; confusion. [outcry; alarm.
Hue, hū, *n.* Colour; tint; dye; a shouting;
Huff, huf, *n.* A fit of peevishness or petulance; anger.—*vt.* To treat with insolence; to bully; to make angry.—*vi.* To swell up; to bluster; to take offence.
Huffy, huf'i, *a.* Petulant; angry.
Hug, hug, *vt.* (hugging, hugged). To press close in an embrace; to hold fast; to cherish; to keep close to.—*n.* A close embrace; a particular gripe in wrestling. [prodigious.
Huge, hūj, *a.* Of immense bulk; enormous;
Hugely, hūj'li, *adv.* Very greatly; vastly.
Hugger-mugger, hug'ėr-mug'ėr, *n.* Concealment; confusion.—*a.* Secret; confused; makeshift.
Huguenot, hū'ge-not, *n.* A French Protestant of the period of the religious wars in France in the 16th century.
Hulk, hulk, *n.* The body of an old vessel; anything bulky or unwieldy.
Hulking, Hulky, hul'king, hul'ki, *a.* Large and clumsy of body; loutish.
Hull, hul, *n.* The outer covering of anything, particularly of a nut or of grain; husk; frame or body of a ship.—*vt.* To strip off the hull or hulls; to pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon-ball.
Hum, hum, *vi.* (humming, hummed). To utter the sound of bees; to make an inarticulate, buzzing sound.—*vt.* To sing in a low voice; to sing or utter inarticulately.—*n.* The noise of bees or insects; a low, confused noise; a low, inarticulate sound.—*interj.* A sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation.
Human, hū'man, *a.* Belonging to man or mankind; having the qualities of a man.
Humane, hū-mān', *a.* Having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; compassionate; merciful; tending to refine.
Humanism, hū'man-izm, *n.* Human nature or disposition; polite learning.
Humanist, hū'man-ist, *n.* One who pursues the study of polite literature; one versed in the knowledge of human nature.
Humanitarian, hū-man'i-tā"ri-an, *n.* A philanthropist; one who believes Christ to have been but a mere man; one who maintains the perfectibility of human nature without the aid of grace.
Humanity, hū-man'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being human or humane; mankind collectively; kindness; benevolence; classical and polite literature: generally plural, *'the humanities'*. [or humane; to civilize; to soften.
Humanize, hū'man-īz, *vt.* To render human
Human-kind, hū'man-kīnd, *n.* The race of man; mankind.
Humanly, hū'man-li, *adv.* After the manner of men.
Humble, hum'bl, *a.* Of a low, mean, or unpretending character; lowly; modest; meek.—*vt.* (humbling, humbled). To make humble; to abase; to lower.
Humble-bee, hum'bl-bē, *n.* The common name of various large wild bees.
Humble-pie, hum'bl-pī, *n.* A pie made of the humbles.—**To eat humble-pie**, to have to take a humble tone; to apologize.
Humbles, hum'blz, *n.pl.* The heart, liver, kidneys, &c., of a deer.
Humbling, hum'bl-ing, *a.* Adapted to abase pride and self-dependence.
Humbly, hum'bli, *adv.* In an humble manner; meekly; submissively.
Humbug, hum'bug, *n.* A hoax; a cheat; a trickish fellow.—*vt.* (humbugging, humbugged). To impose on.
Humdrum, hum'drum, *a.* Commonplace; dull.—*n.* A droning tone; dull monotony.
Humectate, hū-mek'tāt, *vt.* To moisten.
Humeral, hū'mėr-al, *a.* Belonging to the shoulder.
Humid, hū'mid, *a.* Moist; damp.
Humidity, hū-mid'i-ti, *n.* State of being humid; moisture. [depress; to mortify.
Humiliate, hū-mil'i-āt, *vt.* To humble; to
Humiliating, hū-mil'i-āt-ing, *a.* Tending to humiliate; mortifying.
Humiliation, hū-mil'i-ā"shon, *n.* Act of humbling; state of being humbled; cause of being humbled.
Humility, hū-mil'i-ti, *n.* Humbleness of mind; modesty; sense of insignificance.
Humming-bird, hum'ing-bėrd, *n.* A family of minute but richly-coloured birds that make a humming sound with their wings.
Hummock, hum'ok, *n.* A rounded knoll.
Humoral, hū'mėr-al or ū', *a.* Pertaining to humors of the body.
Humorist, Humourist, hū'mėr-ist or ū', *n.* One that makes use of a humorous style in speaking or writing; a wag.
Humorous, hū'mėr-us or ū', *a.* Containing humor; jocular; adapted to excite laughter.
Humorously, hū'mėr-us-li or ū', *adv.* In a humorous manner.
Humorsome, Humoursome, hū'mėr-sum or ū', *a.* Peevish; petulant; humorous.
Humor, hū'mėr or ū'mėr, *n.* Moisture or moist matter; fluid matter in an animal body, not blood; disposition; mood; a caprice; jocu-

larity; a quality akin to wit, but depending for its effect less on point or brilliancy of expression.—*vt.* To comply with the inclination of; to sooth by compliance; to indulge.

Hump, hump, *n.* A protuberance, especially that formed by a crooked back; a hunch.

Humpback, hump'bak, *n.* A back with a hump; a humpbacked person; a kind of whale.

Humpbacked, hump'bakt, *a.* Having a crooked back.

Humus, hū'mus, *n.* Vegetable mould.

Hunch, hunsh, *n.* A hump; a protuberance; a thick piece; a push or jerk with the fist or elbow.—*vt.* To bend so as to form a hump; to push with the elbow. [person.

Hunchback, hunsh'bak, *n.* A humpbacked

Hunchbacked, hunsh'bakt, *a.* Having a crooked back.

Hundred, hun'dred, *a.* Ten times ten.—*n.* The sum of ten times ten; the number 100; a division or part of a county in England.

Hundred-fold, hun'dred-fōld, *n.* A hundred times as much.

Hundredth, hun'dredth, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.—*n.* One of a hundred equal parts.

Hundredweight, hun'dred-wāt, *n.* A weight of a hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupois, twenty of which make a ton.

Hungarian, hung-gā'ri-an, *n.* A native of Hungary; the language of the Hungarians; Magyar.—*a.* Pertaining to Hungary.

Hunger, hung'gėr, *n.* An uneasy sensation occasioned by the want of food; a craving of food; a strong or eager desire.—*vi.* To feel the uneasiness occasioned by want of food; to desire with great eagerness.

Hungry, hung'gri, *a.* Feeling uneasiness from want of food; having an eager desire; lean; barren.

Hunk, hungk, *n.* A large lump; a hunch

Hunks, hungks, *n.* A miser; a niggard.

Hunt, hunt, *vt.* To chase or search for, for the purpose of catching or killing; to follow closely; to use or manage, as hounds; to pursue animals over.—*vi.* To follow the chase; to search.—*n.* The chase of wild animals for catching them; pursuit; an association of huntsmen; a pack of hounds.

Hunter, hunt'ėr, *n.* One who hunts; a horse used in the chase; a kind of watch.

Hunting, hunt'ing, *n.* The act or practice of pursuing wild animals; the chase.

Huntress, hunt'res, *n.* A female that hunts or follows the chase.

Huntsman, hunts'man, *n.* One who practises hunting; the person whose office it is to manage the chase.

Hurdle, hėr'dl, *n.* A movable frame made of twigs or sticks, or of bars or rods.—*vt.* (hurdling, hurdled). To make up, cover, or close with hurdles.

Hurdy-gurdy, hėr'di-gėr-di, *n.* A stringed instrument of music, whose sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel; a barrel-organ.

Hurl, hėrl, *vt.* To send whirling through the air; to throw with violence; to utter with vehemence.—*n.* Act of throwing with violence.

Hurly-burly, hėr'li-bėr'li, *n.* Tumult; bustle; confusion.

Hurra, Hurrah, hu-rä or hu-rä', *interj.* An exclamation of joy or applause.

Hurried, hu'rid, *p.a.* Characterized by hurry; done in a hurry; evidencing hurry. [ner.

Hurriedly, hu'rid-li, *adv.* In a hurried man-

Hurry, hu'ri, *vt.* (hurrying, hurried). To drive or press forward with more rapidity; to urge to act with more celerity; to quicken.—*vi.* To move or act with haste; to hasten.—*n.* Act of hurrying; urgency; bustle.

Hurry-skurry, hu'ri-sku'ri, *adv.* Confusedly; in a bustle.—*n.* Bustle.

Hurst, hėrst, *n.* A wood or grove.

Hurt, hėrt, *n.* A wound; bruise; injury; harm.—*vt.* (pret. and pp. hurt). To cause physical pain to; to bruise; to harm; to impair; to injure; to wound the feelings of.

Hurtful, hėrt'fụl, *a.* Causing hurt; tending to impair; detrimental; injurious.

Hurtle, hėr'tl, *vi.* (hurtling, hurtled). To meet in shock; to clash; to fly with threatening noise; to resound.

Husband, huz'band, *n.* A married man: the correlative of wife; a good manager; a steward. *vt.* To manage with frugality; to use with economy. [of the ground; a farmer.

Husbandman, huz'band-man, *n.* A tiller

Husbandry, huz'band-ri, *n.* Farming; care of domestic affairs; thrift.

Hush, hush, *a.* Silent; still; quiet.—*n.* Stillness; quiet.—*vt.* To make quiet; to repress, as noise.—*vi.* To be still; to be silent.

Hush-money, hush'mu-ni, *n.* Money paid to hinder disclosure of facts.

Husk, husk, *n.* The covering of certain fruits or seeds.—*vt.* To strip the husk from.

Husky, husk'i, *a.* Abounding with husks; consisting of husks; resembling husks; rough, as sound; harsh; hoarse. [soldier.

Hussar, hụ-zär', *n.* A light-armed horse-

Hussif, huz'if, *n.* A case for holding such things as needles, thimble, thread, &c.

Hussy, huz'i, *n.* A worthless woman; a jade; a pert, frolicsome wench; a queau.

Hustings, hus'tingz, *n.pl.* An old court or meeting held in cities; the platform on which candidates for parliament used to stand when addressing the electors.

Hustle, hus'l, *vt.* and *i.* (hustling, hustled). To shake or shuffle together; to push or crowd; to jostle.

Huswife, huz'if, *n.* A housewife.

Hut, hut, *n.* A small house, hovel, or cabin; a temporary building to lodge soldiers.—*vt.* (hutting, hutted). To place in huts, as troops. *vi.* To take lodgings in huts.

Hutch, huch, *n.* A chest or box; a corn bin; a box for rabbits; a low wagon used in coal-pits; a measure of 2 bushels.

Huzza, hụz-zä', *n.* A shout of joy.—*vi.* To utter a loud shout of joy.

Hyacinth, hī'a-sinth, *n.* A flowering, bulbous plant, of many varieties; a red variety of zircon, tinged with yellow or brown: also applied to varieties of garnet, sapphire, and topaz. [to, made of, or like hyacinth.

Hyacinthine, hī-a-sinth'in, *a.* Pertaining

Hyaline, hī'al-in, *a.* Glassy; transparent.

Hyalography, hī-al-og'ra-fi, *n.* The art of engraving on glass.

Hybrid, hīb'rid, *n.* A mongrel; an animal or plant produced from the mixture of two species.—*a.* Mongrel. [worm.

Hydatid, hīd'a-tid, *n.* A larval form of tape-

Hydra, hī'dra, *n.* A many-headed monster of Greek mythology.

Hydrangea, hī-dran'jē-a, *n.* An Asiatic shrub with beautiful flowers, cultivated in gardens.

Hydrant, hī'drant, *n.* A pipe with valves, &c., by which water is drawn from a main pipe.

Hydrate, hī'drāt, *n.* A chemical compound in which water or hydrogen is a characteristic ingredient.

Hydraulic, hī-drạl'ik, *a.* Pertaining to fluids in motion, or the action of water utilized for mechanical purposes.

Hydraulics, hī-drạl'iks, *n.* The science of fluids in motion, and the application of water in machinery.

Hydrocarbon, hī-drō-kär'bon, *n.* A chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon.

Hydrocephalus, hī-drō-sef'a-lus, *n.* Water in the head.

Hydrodynamic, hī′drō-dī-nam″ik, *a.* Pertaining to the force or pressure of water.
Hydrodynamics, hī′drō-dī-nam″iks, *n.* The dynamics of water or similar fluids.
Hydrogen, hī′drō-jen, *n.* The gaseous elementary substance which combines with oxygen to form water.
Hydrogenous, hī-droj′en-us, *a.* Pertaining to hydrogen.
Hydrographer, hī-drog′ra-fėr, *n.* One proficient in hydrography.
Hydrographic, Hydrographical, hī-drō-graf′ik, hī-drō-graf′ik-al, *a.* Treating of or pertaining to hydrography.
Hydrography, hī-drog′ra-fi, *n.* The science of the measurement and representation by charts of seas, rivers, &c.
Hydrology, hī-drol′o-ji, *n.* The science of water, its properties and laws.
Hydromel, hī′drō-mel, *n.* A liquor of honey diluted in water; mead.
Hydrometer, hī-drom′et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the specific gravities of liquids, and the strength of spirituous liquors.
Hydropathic, hī-drō-path′ik, *a.* Pertaining to hydropathy.—*n.* A hydropathic establishment.
Hydropathy, hī-drop′a-thi, *n.* A mode of treating diseases by the copious use of pure water, internally and externally.
Hydrophobia, hī-drō-fō′bi-a, *n.* A morbid dread of water; a disease produced by the bite of a mad animal, especially a dog.
Hydrophyte, hī′drō-fīt, *n.* A plant which lives and grows in water.
Hydropic, hī-drop′ik, *a.* Dropsical.
Hydrostatic, hī-drō-stat′ik, *a.* Relating to hydrostatics.
Hydrostatics, hī-drō-stat′iks, *n.* The science which treats of the weight, pressure, and equilibrium of fluids, particularly water, when in a state of rest.
Hydrous, hī′drus, *a.* Watery.
Hydrozoon, hī-drō-zō′on, *n.*; pl. **-zoa**. A class of animals, mostly marine, including the jelly-fishes, &c.
Hyena, hī-ē′na, *n.* A carnivorous quadruped of Asia and Africa, feeding chiefly on carrion.
Hygeian, hī-jē′an, *a.* Relating to health, or the mode of preserving health.
Hygiene, Hygeine, hī′ji-ēn, hī′jē-in, *n.* A system of principles designed for the promotion of health; sanitary science.
Hygienic, hī-ji-en′ik, *a.* Relating to hygiene.
Hygrometer, hī-grom′et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere.
Hygroscope, hī′grō-skōp, *n.* An instrument for indicating the presence of moisture in the atmosphere.
Hymen, hī′men, *n.* The god of marriage.
Hymeneal, Hymenean, hī-men-ē′al, hī-men-ē′an, *a.* Pertaining to marriage.
Hymn, him, *n.* A song of praise; a song or ode in honour of God.—*vt.* To praise or celebrate in song.—*vi.* To sing in praise.
Hymnal, him′nal, *n.* A collection of hymns, generally for use in public worship.
Hymnology, him-nol′o-ji, *n.* The science or doctrine of hymns; hymns collectively.
Hyoid, hī′oid, *a.* Applied to a movable U-shaped bone between the root of the tongue and the larynx.
Hyperbola, hī-pėr′bō-la, *n.* A conic section, a curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.
Hyperbole, hī-pėr′bō-lē, *n.* Exaggeration; a figure of speech exceeding the truth.
Hyperbolic, Hyperbolical, hī-pėr-bol′ik, hī-pėr-bol′ik-al, *a.* Belonging to the hyperbola; containing hyperbole; exceeding the truth.
Hyperborean, hī-pėr-bō′rē-an, *a.* Being in the extreme north; arctic; frigid.—*n.* An inhabitant of the most northern regions.
Hypercritic, hī-pėr-krit′ik, *n.* One critical beyond measure; a captious censor.
Hypercritical, hī-pėr-krit′ik-al, *a.* Over-critical; excessively nice or exact.
Hypercriticism, hī-pėr-krit′i-sizm, *n.* Excessive rigour or nicety of criticism.
Hyphen, hī′fen, *n.* A character, thus (-), implying that two words or syllables are to be connected.
Hypnotic, hip-not′ik, *a.* Producing sleep.
Hypnotism, hip′no-tizm, *n.* A sleep-like condition caused by artificial means.
Hypnotize, hip′no-tīz, *vt.* To affect with hypnotism.
Hypochondria, hī-pō-kon′dri-a, *n.* An ailment characterized by exaggerated anxiety, mainly as to the health; low spirits.
Hypochondriac, hī-pō-kon′dri-ak, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with hypochondria.—*n.* One affected with hypochondria.
Hypocrisy, hi-pok′ri-si, *n.* A feigning to be what one is not; insincerity; a counterfeiting of religion.
Hypocrite, hi′pō-krit, *n.* One who feigns to be what he is not; a dissembler.
Hypocritical, hi-pō-krit′ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by hypocrisy; insincere.
Hypodermal, Hypodermic, hī-pō-dėr′mal, hī-pō-dėr′mik, *a.* Pertaining to parts under the skin, or to the introduction of medicines under the skin.
Hypostasis, hī-pos′ta-sis, *n.*; pl. **-ses**, -sēz. The reality underlying or assumed to underlie a phenomenon; the distinct subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost in the Godhead.
Hypotenuse, hī-pot′ē-nūs, *n.* The side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle.
Hypothec, hī-poth′ek, *n.* In *Scots law*, a lien such as a landlord has over a tenant's furniture or crops.
Hypothecate, hī-poth′e-kāt, *vt.* To pledge in security for a debt, but without transfer; to mortgage.
Hypothesis, hī-poth′e-sis, *n.*; pl. **-ses**, -sēz. A supposition; something assumed for the purpose of argument; a theory assumed to account for what is not understood.
Hypothetic, Hypothetical, hī-po-thet′ik, hī-po-thet′ik-al, *a.* Relating to or characterized by hypothesis; conjectural.
Hypsometer, hip-som′et-ėr, *n.* An apparatus for measuring altitudes.
Hyson, hī′son, *n.* A Chinese green tea.
Hyssop, his′sop, *n.* An aromatic plant possessing stimulating, stomachic, and carminative properties.
Hysteria, Hysterics, his-tē′ri-a, his-ter′iks, *n.* A nervous affection chiefly attacking women, characterized by laughing and crying, convulsive struggling, sense of suffocation, &c.
Hysteric, Hysterical, his-te′rik, his-te′rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to hysterics or hysteria; affected by or subject to hysterics.

I

I, ī, *pron.* The pronoun of the first person in the nominative case; the word by which a speaker or writer denotes himself.
Iamb, ī-amb′, *n.* An iambus.
Iambic, ī-am′bik, *a.* Pertaining to the iambus; consisting of an iambus or of iambi.—*n.* An iambic foot; a verse of iambi.
Iambus, ī-am′bus, *n.*; pl. **-buses** or **-bi**. A poetic foot of two syllables, the first short and the last long, as in *delight*.

Iatric, Iatrical, ī-at'rik, ī-at'rik-al, *a.* Relating to medicine or physicians.
Iberian, ī-bē'ri-an, *a.* Spanish.—*n.* One of the primitive inhabitants of Spain, or their language.
Ibex, ī'beks, *n.* An animal of the goat family.
Ibis, ī'bis, *n.*; pl. **Ibises,** ī'bis-ez. A grallatorial bird allied to the stork.
Ice, īs, *n.* Water or other fluid congealed; ice-cream.—*vt.* (icing, iced). To cover with ice; to convert into ice; to cover with concreted sugar; to freeze. [ing in the ocean.
Iceberg, īs'bėrg, *n.* A vast body of ice float-
Ice-bound, īs'bound, *a.* Totally surrounded with ice, as a ship.
Ice-cream, īs'krēm, *n.* A confection of cream, sugar, &c., frozen.
Iced, īst, *p.a.* Covered with ice; covered with concreted sugar.
Ice-house, īs'hous, *n.* A house for the preservation of ice during warm weather.
Ice-plant, īs'plant, *n.* A plant whose leaves appear as if covered with frost.
Ichneumon, ik-nū'mon, *n.* A carnivorous Egyptian animal resembling a weasel, which hunts out crocodiles' eggs.
Ichor, ī'kor, *n.* In *mythology*, the ethereal juice that flowed in the veins of the gods; in *medicine*, a watery, acrid humour or discharge.
Ichorous, ī-kor'us, *a.* Like ichor; serous.
Ichthyology, ik-thi-ol'o-ji, *n.* That part of zoology which treats of fishes.
Ichthyosaurus, ik'thi-ō-sa"rus, *n.* A fish-like lizard; an immense fossil marine reptile.
Icicle, īs'i-kl, *n.* A pendent, conical mass of ice.
Iconoclast, ī-kon'o-klast, *n.* A breaker of images; one who attacks cherished beliefs.
Iconography, ī-ko-nog'ra-fi, *n.* The knowledge of ancient statues, paintings, gems, &c.
Icy, īs'i, *a.* Abounding with ice; made of ice; resembling ice; chilling; frigid; destitute of affection or passion.
Idea, ī-dē'a, *n.* That which is seen by the mind's eye; an image in the mind; object of thought; notion; conception; abstract principle; ideal view.
Ideal, ī-dē'al, *a.* Existing in idea or fancy; visionary; imaginary; perfect.—*n.* An imaginary model of perfection.
Idealism, ī-dē'al-izm, *n.* The system that makes everything to consist in ideas, and denies the existence of material bodies, or which denies any ground for believing in the reality of anything but percipient minds and ideas. [doctrine of idealism; a visionary.
Idealist, ī-dē'al-ist, *n.* One who holds the
Ideality, ī-dē-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being ideal; capacity to form ideals of beauty.
Idealize, ī-dē'al-īz, *vt.* To make ideal; to embody in an ideal form.
Ideally, ī-dē'al-li, *adv.* In an ideal manner; in idea; intellectually; mentally.
Ideation, ī-dē-ā'shon, *n.* The faculty for forming ideas; establishment of a distinct mental representation of an object.
Identical, ī-den'tik-al, *a.* The same.
Identifiable, ī-den'ti-fī-a-bl, *a.* That may be identified. [of identifying.
Identification, ī-den'ti-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act
Identify, ī-den'ti-fī, *vt.* To make to be the same; to consider as the same in effect; to ascertain or prove to be the same.
Identity, ī-den'ti-ti, *n.* Sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity; sameness in every possible circumstance.
Ideograph, Ideogram, id'ē-ō-graf, id'ē-ō-gram, *n.* A character, symbol, or figure which suggests the idea of an object; a hieroglyphic.
Ideology, ī-dē-ol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of ideas, or operations of the understanding.
Ides, īdz, *n.pl.* In the ancient Roman calendar the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th day of the other months.
Idiocy, id'i-ō-si, *n.* State of being an idiot; hopeless insanity or madness. [mark.
Idiograph, id'i-ō-graf, *n.* A private or trade
Idiom, id'i-om, *n.* A mode of expression peculiar to a language; the genius or peculiar cast of a language; dialect.
Idiomatic, id'i-om-at"ik, *a.* Pertaining to the particular genius or modes of expression of a language.
Idiomatically, id'i-om-at"ik-al-li, *adv.* According to the idiom of a language.
Idiopathic, id'i-o-path"ik, *a.* Pertaining to idiopathy.
Idiopathy, id-i-op'a-thi, *n.* A morbid state not produced by any preceding disease.
Idiosyncrasy, id'i-o-sin"kra-si, *n.* Peculiarity of temperament or constitution; mental or moral characteristic distinguishing an individual. [culiar temper or disposition.
Idiosyncratic, id'i-o-sin-krat"ik, *a.* Of pe-
Idiot, i'di-ot, *n.* One void of understanding; one hopelessly insane.
Idiotic, Idiotical, id-i-ot'ik, id-i-ot'ik-al, *a.* Relating to or like an idiot; absurd.
Idiotism, id'i-ot-izm, *n.* An idiom; a peculiar or abnormal idiom.
Idle, ī'dl, *a.* Not engaged in any occupation; inactive; lazy; futile; affording leisure; trifling; trivial.—*vi.* (idling, idled). To be idle; to lose or spend time in inaction.—*vt.* To spend in idleness. [ality; uselessness.
Idleness, ī'dl-nes, *n.* Inaction; sloth; trivi-
Idler, ī'dl-ėr, *n.* One who idles; a lazy person; sluggard. [tually; unprofitably.
Idly, īd'li, *adv.* Lazily; carelessly; ineffec-
Idol, ī'dol, *n.* An image or symbol of a deity consecrated as an object of worship; a person honoured to adoration; anything on which we set our affections inordinately.
Idolater, ī-dol'at-ėr, *n.* A worshipper of idols; a pagan; a great admirer.
Idolatress, ī-dol'at-res, *n.* A female idolater.
Idolatrous, ī-dol'at-rus, *a.* Pertaining to idolatry; consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence.
Idolatry, ī-dol'at-ri, *n.* The worship of idols; excessive attachment to or veneration for any person or thing.
Idolize, ī'dol-īz, *vt.* To worship as an idol; to love or reverence to adoration.
Idyl, ī'dil, *n.* A short highly wrought descriptive poem; a short pastoral poem.
Idyllic, ī-dil'ik, *a.* Belonging to idylls; pastoral.
If, if, *conj.* Granting or supposing that; on condition that; whether; although.
Igneous, ig'nē-us, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of fire; resembling fire; proceeding from the action of fire.
Ignis-fatuus, ig'nis-fat'ū-us, *n.*; pl. **Ignes-fatui,** ig'nēz-fat'ū-ī. A meteor that flits about over marshy grounds; called also *Will-o'-the-wisp, Jack-a-lantern*, &c.
Ignite, ig-nīt', *vt.* (igniting, ignited). To set on fire.—*vi.* To take fire.
Ignition, ig-ni'shon, *n.* Act of setting on fire; act of catching fire; state of burning.
Ignoble, ig-nō'bl, *a.* Not noble; of low birth or family; base; dishonourable.
Ignobly, ig-nō'bli, *adv.* Meanly; basely.
Ignominious, ig-nō-mi'ni-us, *a.* Shameful; dishonourable; infamous; despicable.
Ignominy, ig'nō-mi-ni, *n.* Public disgrace; loss of character or reputation; infamy; shame; contempt. [An ignorant person.
Ignoramus, ig-nō-rā'mus, *n.*; pl. **-muses.**
Ignorance, ig'nō-rans, *n.* State of being illiterate, uninformed, or uneducated; want of knowledge.

Ignorant, ig'nō-rant, *a.* Wanting knowledge or information.
Ignore, ig-nōr', *vt.* (ignoring, ignored). To pass over or overlook as if ignorant of; to disregard.
Iguana, ig-wä'na, *n.* An American reptile of [the lizard family.
Iliac, il'i-ak, *a.* Pertaining to the lower bowels.
Ill, il, *a.* Bad or evil; producing evil; unfortunate; cross; crabbed; sick or indisposed; impaired; ugly; unfavourable; rude.—*n.* Evil; misfortune; calamity; disease; pain.—*adv.* Not well; badly; with pain or difficulty.
Illapse, il-laps', *vi.* To pass or glide into.—*n.* A sliding into; an immission or entrance of one thing into another.
Illation, il-lā'shon, *n.* An inference from premises; a deduction.
Illative, il-lā'tiv, *a.* Relating to illation; that denotes an inference.
Ill-blood, il'blud, *n.* Bad feeling; enmity.
Ill-bred, il-bred', *a.* Unpolite; rude.
Ill-breeding, il-brēd'ing, *n.* Want of good breeding; unpoliteness; rudeness.
Ill-conditioned, il-kon-di'shond, *a.* Having bad qualities; of a surly temper.
Illegal, il-lē'gal, *a.* Not legal; contrary to law; prohibited; illicit.
Illegality, il-lē-gal'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being illegal; unlawfulness.
Illegally, il-lē'gal-li, *adv.* In an illegal or unlawful manner; unlawfully.
Illegible, il-le'ji-bl, *a.* Not legible; that cannot be read. [manner.
Illegibly, il-le'ji-bli, *adv.* In an illegible
Illegitimacy, il-lē-jit'i-ma-si, *n.* State of being illegitimate; bastardy.
Illegitimate, il-lē-jit'i-māt, *a.* Not legitimate; born out of wedlock; illogical; not authorized.—*vt.* To render illegitimate.
Ill-favoured, il'fā-vėrd, *a.* Not well-favoured or good-looking; plain; ugly.
Illiberal, il-lib'ėr-al, *a.* Not liberal; not generous; narrow in scope; uncharitable.
Illiberality, il-lib'ėr-al''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being illiberal; narrowness of mind.
Illicit, il-lis'it, *a.* Not permitted; unlawful; lawless.
Illimitable, il-lim'it-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be limited; boundless; infinite; vast.
Illiteracy, il-lit'ėr-a-si, *n.* State of being illiterate; want of education; ignorance.
Illiterate, il-lit'ėr-āt, *a.* Unlettered; ignorant of letters or books; not educated.
Ill-judged, il'jujd, *a.* Injudicious; unwise.
Ill-mannered, il-man'ėrd, *a.* Having bad manners; rude; boorish; unpolite.
Ill-nature, il'nā-tūr, *n.* Bad temper; crossness; crabbedness.
Ill-natured, il'nā-tūrd, *a.* Cross; surly.
Illness, il'nes, *n.* State or quality of being ill; ailment; malady; sickness.
Illogical, il-lo'jik-al, *a.* Not logical; contrary to logic or sound reasoning.
Ill-starred, il'stärd, *a.* Influenced by unlucky stars; fated to be unfortunate.
Ill-tempered, il'tem-pėrd, *a.* Of bad temper; morose; crabbed; sour.
Ill-timed, il'tīmd, *a.* Done or said at an unsuitable time.
Illude, il-lūd', *vt.* (illuding, illuded). To deceive; to mock; to make sport of.
Illume, il-lūm', *vt.* To illuminate.
Illuminate, il-lūm'in-āt, *vt.* (illuminating, illuminated). To light up; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires; to enlighten intellectually; to adorn with coloured pictures, &c., as manuscripts.
Illuminati, il-lū'mi-nā''ti, *n.pl.* A term applied to persons who affect to possess extraordinary knowledge.
Illumination, il-lūm'in-ā''shon, *n.* Act of illuminating; festive display of lights, &c.; splendour; infusion of intellectual or spiritual light; the adorning of manuscripts and books by hand with ornamental designs; such ornaments themselves.
Illuminative, il-lūm'in-āt-iv, *a.* Having the power of illuminating or giving light.
Illuminator, il-lūm'in-āt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which gives light; one who decorates manuscripts, &c.
Illumine, il-lūm'in, *vt.* To illuminate.
Illusion, il-lū'zhon, *n.* Deception; deceptive appearance; hallucination.
Illusionist, il-lū'zhon-ist, *n.* One given to illusion, or one who produces illusions, as by sleight of hand.
Illusive, il-lū'siv, *a.* Tending to cause illusion; deceptive; deceitful.
Illusory, il-lū'so-ri, *a.* Deceiving by false appearances; fallacious.
Illustrate, il-lus'trāt or il'lus-trāt, *vt.* (illustrating, illustrated). To make clear or obvious; to explain; to explain and adorn by means of pictures, drawings, &c.
Illustration, il-lus-trā'shon, *n.* Act of illustrating; that which illustrates; an example; design to illustrate the text of a book.
Illustrative, il-lus'trāt-iv or il'lus-trāt-iv, *a.* Having the quality of illustrating or elucidating.
Illustrator, il-lus'trāt-ėr or il'lus-trāt-ėr, *n.* One who illustrates; one who makes pictures for books.
Illustrious, il-lus'tri-us, *a.* Renowned; celebrated; noble; conferring honour or renown; glorious.
Illustriously, il-lus'tri-us-li, *adv.* Conspicuously; eminently; gloriously.
Ill-will, il'wil, *n.* Unkind or hostile feeling; hatred; malevolence; malice.
Image, im'āj, *n.* A representation of any person or thing; a statue; an idol; embodiment; a picture drawn by fancy; the appearance of any object formed by the reflection or refraction of the rays of light.—*vt.* (imaging, imaged). To represent by an image; to mirror; to form a likeness of in the mind.
Imagery, im'āj-e-ri, *n.* Images in general; forms of the fancy; rhetorical figures.
Imaginable, im-aj'in-a-bl, *a.* That may or can be imagined.
Imaginary, im-aj'in-a-ri, *a.* Existing only in imagination; ideal; visionary.
Imagination, im-aj'in-ā''shon, *n.* The act of imagining; the faculty by which we form a mental image, or new combinations of ideas; mental image; a mere fancy; notion.
Imaginative, im-aj'in-āt-iv, *a.* That forms imaginations; owing existence to, or characterized by imagination.
Imagine, im-aj'in, *vt.* (imagining, imagined). To picture to one's self; to fancy; to contrive; to think; to deem.—*vi.* To conceive; to have a notion or idea. [of an insect.
Imago, im-ā'go, *n.* The last or perfect state
Imam, Imaum, Iman, i-mäm', i-mąm', i-män', *n.* A successor of Mohammed; the priest of a mosque.
Imbecile, im'be-sil, *a.* Destitute of strength; mentally feeble; fatuous; extremely foolish.—*n.* A poor, fatuous, or weak-minded creature.
Imbecility, im-be-sil'i-ti, *n.* Fatuity; silliness; helpless mental weakness.
Imbed, im-bed'.—*vt.* To lay in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter. Also *Embed.*
Imbibe, im-bīb', *vt.* (imbibing, imbibed). To drink in; to absorb; to admit into the mind.
Imbitter, Imblazon, Imbody, Imbolden, Imbowel, Imbower. *See* EMBITTER, &c.
Imbricate, Imbricated, im'bri-kāt, im'bri-kāt-ed, *a.* Bent and hollowed, like a roof tile; lapping over each other, like tiles.

Imbrication, im-bri-kā'shon, *n.* State of being imbricate; a hollow like that of a roof tile.

Imbroglio, im-brō'lyō, *n.* An intricate and perplexing state of affairs; a misunderstanding of a complicated nature.

Imbrown, im-broun', *vt.* To make brown. Also *Embrown*.

Imbrue, im-brö', *vt.* (imbruing, imbrued). To soak; to drench in a fluid, chiefly in blood.

Imbue, im-bū', *vt.* (imbuing, imbued). To tinge deeply; to dye; to inspire or impregnate (the mind).

Imitable, im'i-ta-bl, *a.* That may be imitated; worthy of imitation.

Imitate, im'i-tāt, *vt.* (imitating, imitated). To follow as a model or example; to copy; to mimic; to counterfeit.

Imitation, im-i-tā'shon, *n.* Act of imitating; that which is made or produced as a copy; resemblance; a counterfeit.

Imitative, im'i-tāt-iv, *a.* That imitates; inclined to imitate; exhibiting an imitation.

Imitator, im'i-tāt-ėr, *n.* One who imitates; one who takes another as pattern or model.

Immaculate, im-ma'kū-lāt, *a.* Without spot; undefiled; pure.

Immanate, im'ma-nāt, *vi.* To flow or issue in: said of something intangible.

Immanent, im'ma-nent, *a.* Remaining in or within; inherent and indwelling.

Immaterial, im-ma-tē'ri-al, *a.* Not consisting of matter; unimportant.

Immaterialism, im-ma-tē'ri-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that all being may be reduced to mind and ideas in the mind.

Immateriality, im-ma-tē'ri-al"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being immaterial.

Immature, im-ma-tūr', *a.* Not mature; not perfect or completed; premature.

Immaturity, im-ma-tūr'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being immature; crudity.

Immeasurable, im-me'zhūr-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be measured; immense.

Immediate, im-mē'di-āt, *a.* Without anything intervening; acting without a medium; direct; not acting by secondary causes; present; without intervention of time.

Immediately, im-mē'di-āt-li, *adv.* Without the intervention of anything; directly; without delay; instantly; forthwith.

Immemorial, im-me-mō'ri-al, *a.* Beyond memory; extending beyond the reach of record or tradition.

Immemorially, im-me-mō'ri-al-li, *adv.* Beyond memory; from time out of mind.

Immense, im-mens', *a.* Immeasurable; huge; prodigious; enormous.

Immensely, im-mens'li, *adv.* To an immense extent; hugely; vastly.

Immensity, im-mens'i-ti, *n.* Condition or quality of being immense; that which is immense; infinity.

Immerge, im-mėrj', *vt.* (immerging, immerged). To dip or plunge; to immerse.—*vi.* To disappear by entering into any medium.

Immerse, im-mėrs', *vt.* (immersing, immersed). To plunge into water or other fluid; to overwhelm; to engage deeply.

Immersion, im-mėr'shon, *n.* Act of immersing; state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged; disappearance of a celestial body behind another or into its shadow.

Immesh, im-mesh', *vt.* To entangle in the meshes of a net, &c.

Immethodical, im-me-thod'ik-al, *a.* Not methodical; without systematic arrangement; disorderly.

Immigrant, im'mi-grant, *n.* A person who immigrates into a country.

Immigrate, im'mi-grāt, *vi.* To come into a country for permanent residence.

Immigration, im-mi-grā'shon, *n.* Act of removing into a country for settlement.

Imminence, im'mi-nens, *n.* Quality or condition of being imminent.

Imminent, im'mi-nent, *a.* Hanging over; impending; threatening; near at hand.

Imminently, im'mi-nent-li, *adv.* In an imminent manner or degree.

Immobile, im-mō'bil, *a.* Not mobile; immovable; fixed; stable.

Immobility, im-mō-bil'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being immobile; resistance to motion.

Immoderate, im-mo'dėr-āt, *a.* Exceeding just or usual bounds; excessive; intemperate.

Immoderately, im-mo'dėr-āt-li, *adv.* Excessively; unreasonably.

Immodest, im-mo'dest, *a.* Not modest; indelicate; indecent; lewd.

Immodesty, im-mo'des-ti, *n.* Want of modesty.

Immolate, im'mō-lāt, *vt.* (immolating, immolated). To sacrifice; to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice.

Immolation, im-mō-lā'shon, *n.* Act of immolating; a sacrifice offered.

Immoral, im-mo'ral, *a.* Not moral; wicked; depraved; licentious.

Immorality, im-mō-ral'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being immoral; any immoral act or practice; vice; licentiousness; depravity.

Immorally, im-mo'ral-li, *adv.* Wickedly; in violation of law or duty.

Immortal, im-mor'tal, *a.* Not mortal; everlasting; imperishable; not liable to fall into oblivion.—*n.* One who is exempt from death.

Immortality, im-mor-tal'i-ti, *n.* Condition or quality of being immortal; life destined to endure without end.

Immortalize, im-mor'tal-īz, *vt.* To render immortal; to make famous for ever.

Immortally, im-mor'tal-li, *adv.* With endless existence; eternally.

Immortelle, im-mor-tel', *n.* A flower of the sort called *everlasting*.

Immovability, im-möv'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being immovable.

Immovable, im-möv'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be moved from its place; not to be moved from a purpose; fixed; unchangeable; unfeeling.

Immovably, im-möv'a-bli, *adv.* Unalterably; unchangeably.

Immunity, im-mū'ni-ti, *n.* Freedom from service or obligation; particular privilege or prerogative; state of not being liable.

Immure, im-mūr', *vt.* (immuring, immured). To inclose within walls; to imprison.

Immutable, im-mū'ta-bl, *a.* Unchangeable; unalterable; invariable.

Immutably, im-mū'ta-bli, *adv.* Unchangeably; unalterably.

Imp, imp, *n.* A young or little devil; a mischievous child.—*vt.* (imping, imped). To graft; to mend a deficient wing by the insertion of a feather; to strengthen.

Impact, im'pakt, *n.* A forcible touch; a blow; the shock of a moving body that strikes against another.

Impair, im-pār', *vt.* To make worse; to lessen in quantity, value, excellence, or strength.

Impale, im-pāl', *vt.* (impaling, impaled). To put to death by fixing on a stake; to join, as two coats of arms on one shield, with an upright line between.

Impalpable, im-pal'pa-bl, *a.* Not to be felt; so fine as not to be perceived by the touch; not easily or readily apprehended by the mind.

Impanate, im-pā'nāt or im'pa-nāt, *a.* Embodied in the bread used in the eucharist.

Impanation, im-pa-nā'shon, *n.* The supposed real presence in the eucharist; consubstantiation.

Impanel, im-pan'el, *vt.* (impanelling, impanelled). To form or enrol the list of jurors in a court of justice.

Imparity, im-pa'ri-ti, *n.* Inequality.

Impark, im-pärk', *vt.* To inclose for a park; to sever from a common.
Impart, im-pärt', *vt.* To give, grant, or communicate; to bestow on another; to confer; to reveal; to disclose.
Impartial, im-pär'shal, *a.* Not partial; not biassed; equitable; just.
Impartiality, im-pär'shi-al''i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being impartial; freedom from bias; equity. [bias of judgment; justly.
Impartially, im-pär'shal-li, *adv.* Without
Impartible, im-pärt'i-bl, *a.* Not subject to partition; that may be imparted.
Impassable, im-pas'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be passed or travelled over.
Impassibility, im-pas'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being impassible.
Impassible, im-pas'i-bl, *a.* Incapable of passion or suffering; not to be moved to passion or sympathy; unmoved.
Impassion, im-pa'shon, *vt.* To move or affect strongly with passion.
Impassionable, im-pash'on-a-bl, *a.* Easily excited; susceptible of strong emotion.
Impassioned, im-pa'shond, *p.a.* Actuated by passion; having the feelings warmed, as a speaker; expressive of passion, as a harangue.
Impassive, im-pas'iv, *a.* Not susceptible of pain or suffering; impassible; unmoved.
Impatience, im-pā'shens, *n.* Condition or quality of being impatient; uneasiness under pain, suffering, &c.
Impatient, im-pā'shent, *a.* Not patient; uneasy under given conditions and eager for change; not suffering quietly; not enduring delay. [impatient manner.
Impatiently, im-pā'shent-li, *adv.* In an
Impawn, im-pan', *vt.* To pawn; to pledge; to deposit as security.
Impeach, im-pēch', *vt.* To charge with a crime; to bring charges of maladministration against a minister of state, &c.; to call in question; to disparage. [be impeached.
Impeachable, im-pēch'a-bl, *a.* Liable to
Impeachment, im-pēch'ment, *n.* Act of impeaching; a calling in question; accusation brought by the House of Commons against some high official before the House of Lords, who act as judges.
Impearl, im-pėrl', *vt.* To decorate with pearls or things resembling pearls.
Impeccability, im-pek'a-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being impeccable. [or liable to sin.
Impeccable, im-pek'a-bl, *a.* Not peccable.
Impecunious, im-pē-kū'ni-us, *a.* Not having money; without funds.
Impede, im-pēd', *vt.* (impeding, impeded). To entangle or hamper; to obstruct.
Impediment, im-ped'i-ment, *n.* That by which one is impeded; obstruction.
Impel, im-pel', *vt.* (impelling, impelled). To drive or urge forward; to press on; to instigate; to incite; to actuate.
Impellent, im-pel'ent, *a.* Having the quality of impelling.—*n.* A power that impels.
Impend, im-pend', *vi.* To hang over; to threaten; to be imminent.
Impenetrability, im-pe'ne-tra-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being impenetrable; that quality of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies.
Impenetrable, im-pe'ne-tra-bl, *a.* That cannot be penetrated; not admitting the entrance or passage of other bodies; impervious; obtuse or unsympathetic.
Impenitence, im-pe'ni-tens, *n.* Obduracy; hardness of heart.
Impenitent, im-pe'ni-tent, *a.* Not penitent; not repenting of sin; obdurate.
Imperative, im-pe'rat-iv, *a.* Expressive of command, obligatory; designating a mood of the verb which expresses command, &c.
Imperatively, im-pe'rat-iv-li, *adv.* In an imperative manner; authoritatively.
Imperceptible, im-pėr-sep'ti-bl, *a.* Not perceptible; not easily apprehended by the senses; fine or minute.
Imperfect, im-pėr'fekt, *a.* Not perfect; not complete; not perfect in a moral view; faulty; *imperfect tense*, a tense expressing an uncompleted action or state, especially in time past.
Imperfection, im-pėr-fek'shon, *n.* Want of perfection; defect; fault; failing.
Imperfectly, im-pėr'fekt-li, *adv.* In an imperfect manner; not fully.
Imperforate, im-pėr'fo-rāt, *a.* Not perforated or pierced; having no opening or pores.
Imperial, im-pē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an empire or emperor; supreme; suitable for an emperor; of superior excellence.—*n.* A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip; a size of paper measuring 30 by 22 inches.
Imperialism, im-pē'ri-al-izm, *n.* State of being imperial; imperial power or authority.
Imperialist, im-pē'ri-al-ist, *n.* A subject or soldier of an emperor; one favourable to empire or imperial government.
Imperil, im-pe'ril, *vt.* (imperilling, imperilled). To bring into peril; to endanger.
Imperious, im-pē'ri-us, *a.* Commanding; haughty; domineering; arrogant; urgent; authoritative.
Imperishable, im-pe'rish-a-bl, *a.* Not perishable; indestructible; everlasting.
Impermeable, im-pėr'mē-a-bl, *a.* Not permeable; not permitting fluids to pass through; impervious.
Impersonal, im-pėr'son-al, *a.* Not having personal existence; not endued with personality; not referring to any particular person; *impersonal verb*, a verb (such as *it rains*) used only with an impersonal nominative.—*n.* That which wants personality; an impersonal verb.
Impersonality, im-pėr'son-al''i-ti, *n.* Condition of being impersonal.
Impersonally, im-pėr'son-al-li, *adv.* In an impersonal manner; as an impersonal verb.
Impersonate, im-pėr'son-āt, *vt.* To invest with personality; to assume the character of; to represent in character, as on the stage.
Impertinence, im-pėr'ti-nens, *n.* The quality of being impertinent; irrelevance; that which is impertinent; rudeness.
Impertinent, im-pėr'ti-nent, *a.* Not pertinent; irrelevant; petulant and rude; pert; intrusive.
Impertinently, im-pėr'ti-nent-li, *adv.* Irrelevantly; intrusively; rudely.
Imperturbability, im-pėr-tėrb'a-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being imperturbable.
Imperturbable, im-pėr-tėrb'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be agitated; unmoved; calm.
Impervious, im-pėr'vi-us, *a.* Not pervious; impassable; impenetrable.
Impetigo, im-pe-tī'gō, *n.* An eruption of itching pustules in clusters on the skin.
Impetrate, im'pe-trāt, *vt.* To obtain by prayer or petition.
Impetuosity, im-pe'tū-os''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being impetuous; violence; vehemence; ardour and hurry of feelings.
Impetuous, im-pe'tū-us, *a.* Rushing with great force; forcible; precipitate; vehement of mind; hasty; passionate.
Impetuously, im-pe'tū-us-li, *adv.* Violently; with haste and force.
Impetus, im'pe-tus, *n.* The force with which any body is driven or impelled; momentum.
Impt, im'pi, *n.* A body of Kaffir soldiers.
Impiety, im-pī'e-ti, *n.* Want of piety; irreverence toward the Supreme Being; ungodliness; an act of wickedness.
Impinge, im-pinj', *vi.* (impinging, impinged). To dash against; to clash.

Impious, im'pi-us, *a.* Destitute of piety; irreverent toward the Supreme Being; profane; tending to dishonour God or his laws.
Impiously, im'pi-us-li, *adv.* Profanely; wickedly; blasphemously.
Impish, imp'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of [an imp.
Implacability, im-plā'ka-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being implacable; irreconcilable enmity or anger.
Implacable, im-plā'ka-bl, *a.* Not to be appeased; inexorable; unrelenting.
Implacably, im-plā'ka-bli, *adv.* In an implacable manner; inexorably.
Implant, im-plant', *vt.* To set, fix, or plant; to insert; to instil; to infuse.
Implead, im-plēd', *vt.* To institute and prosecute a suit against; to sue at law.
Impleader, im-plēd'ėr, *n.* One who impleads.
Implement, im'plē-ment, *n.* A tool, utensil, or instrument.—*vt.* To fulfil the conditions of; to perform.
Implex, im'pleks, *a.* Infolded; intricate.
Implicate, im'pli-kāt, *vt.* (implicating, implicated). To involve or bring into connection with; to prove to be connected or concerned, as in an offence.
Implication, im-pli-kā'shon, *n.* Act of implicating; state of being implicated; entanglement; a tacit inference; something to be understood though not expressed.
Implicit, im-pli'sit, *a.* Implied; fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; trusting to another; unquestioning.
Implicitly, im-pli'sit-li, *adv.* In an implicit manner; with unreserved confidence.
Implore, im-plōr', *vt.* and *i.* (imploring, implored). To call upon or for, in supplication; to beseech, entreat.
Imply, im-pli', *vt.* (implying, implied). To involve or contain in substance or by fair inference; to signify indirectly; to presuppose.
Impolicy, im-po'li-si, *n.* Bad policy; inexpediency.
Impolite, im-pō-lit', *a.* Not polite; not of [polished manners; uncivil.
Impolitic, im-po'lit-ik, *a.* Not politic; wanting policy or prudence; inexpedient.
Imponderable, im-pon'dėr-a-bl, *a.* Not having weight that can be measured.
Import, im-pōrt', *vt.* To bring into a place from abroad; to bear or convey, as the meaning; to signify; to imply; to be of moment or consequence to; to concern.—*n.* im'pōrt. That which is brought into a country from abroad; signification; purport; drift; importance.
Importable, im-pōrt'a-bl, *a.* That may be imported.
Importance, im-pōrt'ans, *n.* Quality of being important; weight; moment; rank or standing; weight in self-estimation.
Important, im-pōrt'ant, *a.* Full of import; momentous; influential; grave; consequential.
Importantly, im-pōrt'ant-li, *adv.* In an important manner; weightily; forcibly.
Importation, im-pōrt-ā'shon, *n.* Act or practice of importing; a quantity imported.
Importer, im-pōrt'ėr, *n.* One who imports; a merchant who brings goods from abroad.
Importunate, im-por'tū-nāt, *a.* Given to importune; troublesome by importuning; urgent in request or demand; persistent.
Importunately, im-por'tū-nāt-li, *adv.* With pressing solicitation.
Importune, im-por-tūn', *vt.* (importuning, importuned). To press with solicitation; to urge with frequent application.—*vi.* To solicit earnestly and repeatedly.
Importunity, im-por-tūn'i-ti, *n.* Pressing or frequent solicitation; application urged with troublesome frequency.
Impose, im-pōz', *vt.* (imposing, imposed). To place, set, or lay on; to lay on, as a tax, penalty, duty, &c.; to lay on, as hands; to obtrude fallaciously; to palm or pass off.—*vi.* Used in phrase *to impose on* or *upon*, to deceive; to victimize.
Imposing, im-pōz'ing, *p.a.* Impressive in appearance; commanding; stately; majestic.
Imposition, im-pō-zi'shon, *n.* Act of imposing; act of laying on hands in the ceremony of ordination; that which is imposed; a tax, toll, duty, &c.; burden; imposture.
Impossibility, im-pos'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* State or character of being impossible; that which cannot be, or cannot be done.
Impossible, im-pos'i-bl, *a.* Not possible; that cannot be or be done.
Impost, im'pōst, *n.* That which is imposed by authority; tax or duty; point where an arch rests on a wall or common.
Imposthume, im-pos'tūm, *n.* An abscess.
Impostor, im-pos'tėr, *n.* One who imposes on others; a deceiver under a false character.
Imposture, im-pos'tūr, *n.* Imposition; fraud; deception.
Impotence, **Impotency**, im'pō-tens, im'pō-ten-si, *n.* State or quality of being impotent; want of ability or power; want of the power of procreation.
Impotent, im'pō-tent, *a.* Entirely wanting vigour of body or mind; feeble; destitute of the power of begetting children.
Impotently, im'pō-tent-li, *adv.* In an impotent manner; feebly; weakly.
Impound, im-pound', *vt.* To confine in a pound or close pen; to confine; to take possession of for use when necessary.
Impoverish, im-po'vėr-ish, *vt.* To make poor; to reduce to indigence; to exhaust the strength or fertility of, as of soil.
Impoverishment, im-po'vėr-ish-ment, *n.* Act of impoverishing.
Impracticability, im-prak'ti-ka-bil"i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being impracticable.
Impracticable, im-prak'ti-ka-bl, *a.* Not practicable; unmanageable; stubborn; incapable of being passed.
Impracticably, im-prak'ti-ka-bli, *adv.* In an impracticable manner.
Imprecate, im'prē-kāt, *vt.* (imprecating, imprecated). To invoke, as a curse or some evil.
Imprecation, im-prē-kā'shon, *n.* Act of imprecating; prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one; malediction.
Impregnability, im-preg'na-bil"i-ti, *n.* State of being impregnable.
Impregnable, im-preg'na-bl, *a.* That cannot be taken by force; able to resist attack; invincible, as affection.
Impregnably, im-preg'na-bli, *adv.* In an impregnable manner or position.
Impregnate, im-preg'nāt, *vt.* To make pregnant; to imbue; to saturate.
Impregnation, im-preg-nā'shon, *n.* The act of impregnating; fecundation; infusion.
Impress, im-pres', *vt.* To press into; to imprint; to stamp on the mind; to inculcate; to compel to enter into public service, as seamen; to take for public use.—*n.* im'pres. That which is impressed; mark made by pressure; impression; character; act of compelling to enter into public service.
Impressible, im-pres'i-bl, *a.* That may be impressed; susceptible of impression; readily or easily affected.
Impression, im-pre'shon, *n.* Act of impressing; that which is impressed; mark; effect produced on the mind; an indistinct notion; idea; copy taken by pressure from type, &c.; edition; copies forming one issue of a book.
Impressionable, im-pre'shon-a-bl, *a.* Susceptible of impression.
Impressionism, im-pre'shon-izm, *n.* Views or practice of an impressionist.
Impressionist, im-pre'shon-ist, *n.* One who

lays stress on impressions; an artist who depicts scenes by their most striking characteristics as they first impress the spectator.

Impressive, im-pres'iv, *a.* Making an impression; solemn; awe-inspiring.

Impressively, im-pres'iv-li, *adv.* In an impressive manner.

Impressment, im-pres'ment, *n.* Act of impressing men into the public service.

Imprimatur, im-pri-mā'tėr, *n.* A license to print a book, &c.; mark of approval in general.

Imprimis, im-pri'mis, *adv.* In the first place.

Imprint, im-print', *vt.* To impress; to stamp; to fix on the mind or memory.—*n.* im'print. The name of the printer or publisher of a book, &c., with place and time of publication.

Imprison, im-pri'zn, *vt.* To put into a prison; to confine; to deprive of liberty.

Imprisonment, im-pri'zn-ment, *n.* Act of imprisoning; state of being imprisoned.

Improbability, im-pro'ba-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being improbable; unlikelihood.

Improbable, im-pro'ba-bl, *a.* Not probable; not likely to be true; unlikely.

Improbably, im-pro'ba-bli, *adv.* In an improbable manner; without probability.

Improbity, im-prō'bi-ti, *n.* Dishonesty.

Impromptu, im-promp'tū, *n.* A saying, poem, &c., made off-hand; an extemporaneous composition.—*a.* Off-hand; extempore.—*adv.* Off-hand.

Improper, im-pro'pėr, *a.* Not proper; unfit; not decent; erroneous; wrong.

Improperly, im-pro'pėr-li, *adv.* In an improper manner; unsuitably; erroneously.

Impropriety, im-prō-prī'e-ti, *n.* Quality of being improper; that which is improper; an unsuitable act, expression, &c.

Improvability, im-prōv'a-bil''i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being improvable.

Improvable, im-prōv'a-bl, *a.* That may be improved; susceptible of improvement.

Improve, im-prōv', *vt.* (improving, improved). To better; to ameliorate; to mend; to rectify; to use to good purpose; to apply to practical purposes.—*vi.* To grow better.

Improvement, im-prōv'ment, *n.* Act of improving; state of being improved; a change for the better; that which improves; a beneficial or valuable addition or alteration.

Improvidence, im-pro'vi-dens, *n.* Want of providence or foresight; wastefulness.

Improvident, im-pro'vi-dent, *a.* Not provident; wanting foresight or forethought; careless.

Improving, im-prōv'ing, *p.a.* Tending to improve; edifying; instructive.

Improvise, im-pro-vīz', *vt.* To form on the spur of the moment; to compose and recite, &c., without previous preparation.

Improvvisatore, im-prov-vis'a-tō-rā, *n.*; pl. **-tori**, -tō-rē. An extempore versifier.

Improvvisatrice, im-prov-vis'a-trē-chā, *n.* A female improvvisatore.

Imprudence, im-prō'dens, *n.* Want of prudence; indiscretion; a rash act.

Imprudent, im-prō'dent, *a.* Not prudent; indiscreet; heedless; rash.

Imprudently, im-prō'dent-li, *adv.* In an imprudent manner; indiscreetly.

Impudence, im'pū-dens, *n.* The quality of being impudent; impudent language or behaviour; effrontery; impertinence.

Impudent, im'pū-dent, *a.* Offensively forward in behaviour; bold-faced; impertinent.

Impudently, im'pū-dent-li, *adv.* In an impudent manner; impertinently.

Impugn, im-pūn', *vt.* To attack by words or arguments; to contradict; to call in question.

Impulse, im'puls, *n.* Force communicated instantaneously; effect of a sudden communication of motion; influence acting on the mind; motive; sudden determination.

Impulsion, im-pul'shon, *n.* Act of impelling; impelling force; impulse.

Impulsive, im-puls'iv, *a.* Having the power of impelling; actuated or governed by impulse.

Impulsively, im-puls'iv-li, *adv.* In an impulsive manner; by impulse.

Impunity, im-pū'ni-ti, *n.* Freedom from punishment or injury, loss, &c.

Impure, im-pūr', *a.* Not pure; mixed with extraneous substance; obscene; unchaste; lewd; defiled by sin or guilt; unholy.

Impurely, im-pūr'li, *adv.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

Impurity, im-pūr'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being impure; foul matter; obscenity.

Imputable, im-pūt'a-bl, *a.* That may be imputed or charged to a person; chargeable.

Imputation, im-pū-tā'shon, *n.* The act of imputing; attribution; censure; reproach.

Impute, im-pūt', *vt.* (imputing, imputed). To set to the account of; to ascribe.

In, in, *prep.* Within; inside of; surrounded by; indicating presence or situation within limits, whether of place, time, circumstances, &c.—*adv.* In or within some place, state, circumstances, &c.; not out.

Inability, in-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Want of ability; want of adequate means.

Inaccessible, in-ak-ses'i-bl, *a.* Not accessible; not to be obtained; forbidden access.

Inaccuracy, in-ak'kū-ra-si, *n.* The state of being inaccurate; an inaccurate statement; a mistake in a statement; an error.

Inaccurate, in-ak'kū-rāt, *a.* Not accurate; not exact or correct; erroneous.

Inaccurately, in-ak'kū-rāt-li, *adv.* In an inaccurate manner; incorrectly; erroneously.

Inaction, in-ak'shon, *n.* Want of action; forbearance of labour; idleness; rest.

Inactive, in-ak'tiv, *a.* Not active; not engaged in action; idle; indolent.

Inactivity, in-ak-tiv'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being inactive.

Inadequacy, in-ad'ē-kwā-si, *n.* Quality of being inadequate; insufficiency.

Inadequate, in-ad'ē-kwāt, *a.* Not equal to the purpose; disproportionate; defective.

Inadequately, in-ad'ē-kwāt-li, *adv.* In an inadequate manner; not sufficiently.

Inadmissibility, in-ad-mis'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being inadmissible.

Inadmissible, in-ad-mis'i-bl, *a.* Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received.

Inadvertence, Inadvertency, in-ad-vėrt'ens, in-ad-vėrt'en-si, *n.* Quality of being inadvertent; any oversight or fault which proceeds from negligence or want of attention.

Inadvertent, in-ad-vėrt'ent, *a.* Not paying strict attention; heedless; unwary; negligent.

Inadvertently, in-ad-vėrt'ent-li, *adv.* In an inadvertent manner; from want of attention.

Inalienable, in-āl'yen-a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being alienated or transferred to another.

Inalterable, in-al'tėr-a-bl, *a.* Unalterable.

Inamorata, in-ä'mō-rä''tä, *n.* A female in love; a mistress.

Inamorato, in-ä'mō-rä''tō, *n.* A male lover.

Inane, in-ān', *a.* Empty; void; void of sense or intelligence.—*n.* Infinite void space.

Inanimate, in-an'i-māt, *a.* Not animate; destitute of animation or life; inactive; dull; spiritless.

Inanition, in-a-ni'shon, *n.* Vacuity; exhaustion from want of food.

Inanity, in-an'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being inane; vacuity; mental vacuity; silliness.

Inapplicable, in-ap'pli-ka-bl, *a.* Not applicable; not suitable; inappropriate.

Inapposite, in-ap'pō-zit, *a.* Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent.

Inappreciable, in-a-prē'shi-a-bl, *a.* Not appreciable; so small as hardly to be noticed.

Inapproachable, in-ap-prōch'a-bl, *a.* Not approachable; unapproachable.
Inappropriate, in-ap-prō'pri-āt, *a.* Not appropriate; unsuited; not proper.
Inapt, in-apt', *a.* Unapt; unsuitable; unfit.
Inaptitude, in-apt'i-tūd, *n.* Want of aptitude; unsuitableness.
Inarch, in-ärch', *vt.* To graft without separating (for a time) the scion from its parent tree.
Inarticulate, in-är-tik'ū-lāt, *a.* Not articulate; not jointed or articulated; not uttered distinctly.
Inarticulately, in-är-tik'ū-lāt-li, *adv* Not with distinct syllables; indistinctly.
Inartificial, in-är'ti-fi"shal, *a.* Not artificial; simple; artless.
Inartificially, in-är'ti-fi"shal-li, *adv.* In an inartificial or artless manner.
Inasmuch, in-az-much', *adv.* Seeing; seeing that; this being the fact.
Inattention, in-at-ten'shon, *n.* Want of attention; heedlessness; neglect.
Inattentive, in-at-tent'iv, *a.* Not attentive; regardless; thoughtless.
Inattentively, in-at-tent'iv-li, *adv.* Without attention; heedlessly.
Inaudibility, in-ą'di-bil"i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being inaudible.
Inaudible, in-ą'di-bl, *a.* Not audible; that cannot be heard.
Inaudibly, in-ą'di-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be heard.
Inaugural, in-ą'gū-ral, *a.* Pertaining to inauguration.
Inaugurate, in-ą'gū-rāt, *vt.* To induct into an office with suitable ceremonies; to perform initiatory ceremonies in connection with.
Inauguration, in-ą'gū-rā"shon, *n.* Act of inaugurating; ceremonies connected with such an act.
Inauspicious, in-ą-spi'shus, *a.* Not auspicious; unfavourable.
Inauthoritative, in-ą-thor'i-tā-tiv, *a.* Having no authority.
Inboard, in'bōrd, *a.* Within a ship or other vessel.—*adv.* On board of a vessel.
Inborn, in'born, *a.* Born in; innate; implanted by nature; natural; inherent.
Inbreathe, in-brēTH', *vt.* To breathe in, or infuse by breathing.
Inbred, in'bred, *a.* Bred within; innate.
Inca, in'ka, *n.* A king or prince of Peru before its conquest by the Spaniards.
Incage, in-kāj', *vt.* To encage.
Incalculable, in-kal'kū-la-bl, *a.* Not calculable; very great.
Incalculably, in-kal'kū-la-bli, *adv.* In a degree beyond calculation.
Incandescence, in-kan-des'ens, *n.* Condition of being incandescent.
Incandescent, in-kan-des'ent, *a.* White or glowing with heat.—**Incandescent light**, a form of gas light; a form of electric light given forth from a filament of carbon inclosed in an airless glass globe.
Incantation, in-kan-tā'shon, *n.* The act of using certain words and ceremonies to raise spirits, &c.; the form of words so used; a magical charm or ceremony.
Incapability, in-kā'pa-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being incapable.
Incapable, in-kā'pa-bl, *a.* Not capable; possessing inadequate power or capacity; not susceptible; incompetent; unqualified or disqualified.—*n.* One physically or mentally weak.
Incapably, in-kā'pa-bli, *adv.* In an incapable manner.
Incapacitate, in-ka-pa'si-tāt, *vt.* To render incapable; to deprive of competent power or ability; to disqualify.
Incapacity, in-ka-pa'si-ti, *n.* Want of capacity; incompetency; disqualification.
Incarcerate, in-kär'sē-rāt, *vt.* To imprison; to shut up or inclose.
Incarceration, in-kär'sē-rā"shon, *n.* Act of incarcerating; imprisonment.
Incarnadine, in-kär'na-dīn, *vt.* To tinge with the colour of flesh; to dye red.
Incarnate, in-kär'nāt, *vt.* To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh.—*a.* Invested with flesh; embodied in flesh.
Incarnation, in-kär-nā'shon, *n.* Act of taking on a human body and the nature of man; the state of being incarnated; a vivid exemplification in person or act.
Incase, in-kās', *vt.* To inclose in a case.
Incaution, in-ką'shon, *n.* Want of caution.
Incautious, in-ką'shus, *a.* Not cautious; unwary; heedless; imprudent.
Incautiously, in-ką'shus-li, *adv.* In an incautious manner; unwarily; heedlessly.
Incendiarism, in-sen'di-a-rizm, *n.* Act or practice of maliciously setting fire to buildings.
Incendiary, in-sen'di-a-ri, *n.* A person who maliciously sets fire to property; one guilty of arson; one who inflames factions; a firebrand.—*a.* Relating to arson; tending to excite sedition or quarrels.
Incense, in'sens, *n.* Aromatic substance burned in religious rites; odours of spices and gums, burned in religious rites; flattery or agreeable homage.—*vt.* (incensing, incensed). To perfume with incense.
Incense, in-sens', *vt.* (incensing, incensed). To inflame to violent anger; to exasperate.
Incentive, in-sen'tiv, *a.* Inciting; encouraging.—*n.* That which incites; that which prompts to good or ill; motive; spur.
Inception, in-sep'shon, *n.* The act of beginning; first or initial stage.
Inceptive, in-sep'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to inception; beginning; applied to a verb which expresses the beginning of an action.—*n.* An inceptive verb.
Inceptor, in-sep'tėr, *n.* A beginner; one who is on the point of taking the degree of M.A. at an English university.
Incertitude, in-sėr'ti-tūd, *n.* Uncertainty.
Incessant, in-ses'ant, *a.* Unceasing; unintermitted; continual; constant.
Incessantly, in-ses'ant-li, *adv.* Without ceasing; continually.
Incest, in'sest, *n.* Sexual commerce between near blood relations.
Incestuous, in-sest'ū-us, *a.* Guilty of incest; involving the crime of incest.
Inch, insh, *n.* The twelfth part of a foot in length; a small quantity or degree.—*vt.* To drive or force by inches.
Inch-meal, insh'mēl, *adv.* By inches; by little and little.
Inchoate, in'kō-āt, *a.* Recently begun; incipient; rudimentary.
Inchoative, in'kō-āt-iv or in-kō'at-iv, *a.* Expressing or indicating beginning; inceptive.
Incidence, in'si-dens, *n.* A falling or occurring; manner or direction of falling.
Incident, in'si-dent, *a.* Falling or striking; happening; liable to happen; appertaining to or following another thing.—*n.* That which happens; event; an appertaining fact.
Incidental, in-si-dent'al, *a.* Casual; occasional; appertaining and subsidiary.
Incidentally, in-si-dent'al-li, *adv.* Casually; beside the main design.
Incinerate, in-sin'ė-rāt, *vt.* To burn to ashes.
Incipient, in-si'pi-ent, *a.* Beginning.
Incise, in-sīz', *vt.* (incising, incised). To cut in or into; to carve; to engrave.
Incision, in-si'zhon, *n.* Act of cutting into; cut; gash; sharpness; trenchancy.
Incisive, in-sī'siv, *a.* Having the quality of cutting into anything; sharply and clearly expressive; trenchant.
Incisor, in-sīz'ėr, *n.* A front tooth which cuts or separates.
Incite, in-sīt', *vt.* (inciting, incited). To move

to action by impulse or influence; to instigate; to encourage.

Incitement, in-sīt'ment, *n.* Act of inciting; that which incites; motive; impulse.

Incivil, in-si'vil, *a.* Not civil; unpolite.

Incivility, in-si-vil'i-ti, *n.* Want of civility; rudeness; rude act.

Inclemency, in-kle'men-si, *n.* Want of clemency; harshness; severity of weather.

Inclement, in-kle'ment, *a.* Not clement; harsh; stormy; rigorously cold.

Inclemently, in-kle'ment-li, *adv.* In an inclement manner.

Inclination, in-klin-ā'shon, *n.* The act of inclining; deviation from a normal direction; a leaning of the mind or will; tendency; bent; bias; predilection; liking.

Incline, in-klīn', *vi.* (inclining, inclined). To deviate from a direction regarded as normal; to slope; to be disposed; to have some wish or desire.—*vt.* To cause to lean or bend towards or away from; to give a leaning to; to dispose.—*n.* An ascent or descent; a slope.

Inclined, in-klīnd', *p.a.* Having a leaning or inclination; disposed.

Inclose, in-klōz', *vt.* (inclosing, inclosed). To shut up or confine on all sides; to environ; to cover with a wrapper or envelope.

Inclosure, in-klō'zhūr, *n.* Act of inclosing; what is inclosed; a space inclosed or fenced; something inclosed with a letter, &c.

Include, in-klōd', *vt.* (including, included). To hold or contain; to comprise; to comprehend.

Inclusion, in-klō'zhon, *n.* Act of including.

Inclusive, in-klō'siv, *a.* Inclosing; comprehended in the number or sum; comprehending the stated limit.

Inclusively, in-klō'siv-li, *adv.* In an inclusive manner; so as to include something mentioned.

Incog., in-kog', *adv.* or *pred.a.* An abbreviation of *incognito*.

Incognito, in-kog'ni-tō, *pred.a.* or *adv.* In disguise.—*n.* (fem. being **Incognita**). One passing under an assumed name; assumption of a feigned character.

Incognizable, in-kog'ni-za-bl or in-kon'i-za-bl, *a.* Not cognizable.

Incognizance, in-kog'ni-zans or in-kon'i-zans, *n.* Failure to recognize or apprehend.

Incognizant, in-kog'ni-zant or in-kon'i-zant, *a.* Not cognizant.

Incoherence, Incoherency, in-kō-hēr'ens, in-kō-hēr'en-si, *n.* Quality of being incoherent; want of connection or agreement.

Incoherent, in-kō-hēr'ent, *a.* Not coherent; wanting rational connection, as ideas, language, &c.; rambling and unintelligible.

Incoherently, in-kō-hēr'ent-li, *adv.* In an incoherent manner.

Incombustibility, in-kom-bust'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being incombustible.

Incombustible, in-kom-bust'i-bl, *a.* Not combustible; that cannot be burned.

Income, in'kum, *n.* Receipts or emoluments regularly coming in from property or employment; annual receipts; revenue.

Income-tax, in'kum-taks, *n.* A tax levied on incomes according to their amount.

Incoming, in'kum-ing, *p.a.* Coming in.

Incommensurability, in-kom-men'sūr-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being incommensurable.

Incommensurable, in-kom-men'sūr-a-bl, *a.* Not commensurable; having no common measure.

Incommensurably, in-kom-men'sūr-a-bli, *adv.* So as not to admit of a common measure.

Incommensurate, in-kom-men'sūr-āt, *a.* Not commensurate; incommensurable; inadequate; insufficient.

Incommode, in-kom-mōd', *vt.* (incommoding, incommoded). To give trouble to; to inconvenience; to embarrass.

Incommodious, in-kom-mō'di-us, *a.* Not commodious; inconvenient.

Incommunicable, in-kom-mū'ni-ka-bl, *a.* Not communicable; not to be communicated.

Incommunicative, in-kom-mū'ni-kāt-iv, *a.* Not communicative; not inclined to impart information.

Incomparable, in-kom'pa-ra-bl, *a.* Not comparable; that admits of no comparison with others; matchless.

Incomparably, in-kom'pa-ra-bli, *adv.* Beyond comparison.

Incompatibility, in-kom-pat'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being incompatible; inconsistency; disposition or temper entirely out of harmony.

Incompatible, in-kom-pat'i-bl, *a.* Not compatible; inconsistent; irreconcilably different; that cannot be made to accord.

Incompetence, Incompetency, in-kom'pē-tens, in-kom'pē-ten-si, *n.* State or quality of being incompetent; want of suitable faculties, adequate means, or proper qualifications.

Incompetent, in-kom'pē-tent, *a.* Not competent; incapable; wanting legal qualifications; not admissible.

Incomplete, in-kom-plēt', *a.* Not complete; imperfect; defective.

Incompletely, in-kom-plēt'li, *adv.* Imperfectly.

Incomprehensibility, in-kom'prē-hens'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being incomprehensible.

Incomprehensible, in-kom'prē-hens'i-bl, *a.* Not comprehensible; beyond the reach of the human intellect.

Incompressibility, in-kom-pres'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being incompressible.

Incompressible, in-kom-pres'i-bl, *a.* Not compressible; resisting compression.

Inconceivable, in-kon-sēv'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being conceived or thought of.

Inconceivably, in-kon-sēv'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner beyond conception.

Inconclusive, in-kon-klōs'iv, *a.* Not conclusive; not settling a point in debate.

Inconclusively, in-kon-klōs'iv-li, *adv.* In an inconclusive manner.

Incondensable, in-kon-dens'a-bl, *a.* Not condensable; incapable of being condensed.

Incondite, in-kon'dit, *a.* Rude; unpolished; said of literary compositions.

Incongruent, in-kong'gru-ent, *a.* Incongruous.

Incongruity, in-kong-gru'i-ti, *n.* Want of congruity; inconsistency; absurdity.

Incongruous, in-kong'gru-us, *a.* Not congruous; not such as to mingle well or unite in harmony; inconsistent.

Inconsequence, in-kon'sē-kwens, *n.* The condition or quality of being inconsequent; want of logical consequence.

Inconsequent, in-kon'sē-kwent, *a.* Not consequent; not having due relevance; not following from the logical premises.

Inconsequential, in-kon'sē-kwen"shal, *a.* Not consequential; not of importance.

Inconsiderable, in-kon-sid'ėr-a-bl, *a.* Not considerable; unimportant; insignificant.

Inconsiderably, in-kon-sid'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* In an inconsiderable degree; very little.

Inconsiderate, in-kon-sid'ėr-āt, *a.* Not considerate; hasty; thoughtless; injudicious.

Inconsiderately, in-kon-sid'ėr-āt-li, *adv.* Heedlessly; imprudently.

Inconsistence, Inconsistency, in-kon-sist'ens, in-kon-sist'en-si, *n.* The condition or quality of being inconsistent; opposition or disagreement of particulars; self-contradiction; incongruity; discrepancy.

Inconsistent, in-kon-sist'ent, *a.* Not con-

sistent; incompatible; discrepant; not exhibiting consistent sentiments or conduct.

Inconsistently, in-kon-sist'ent-li, *adv.* Incongruously; with self-contradiction.

Inconsolable, in-kon-sōl'a-bl, *a.* Not to be consoled; grieved beyond consolation.

Inconspicuous, in-kon-spik'ū-us, *a.* Not conspicuous; unobtrusive.

Inconstancy, in-kon'stan-si, *n.* The quality of being inconstant; instability of temper or affection; fickleness.

Inconstant, in-kon'stant, *a.* Not constant; subject to change of opinion or purpose; not firm in resolution; fickle.

Inconstantly, in-kon'stant-li, *adv.* In an inconstant manner.

Incontestable, in-kon-test'a-bl, *a.* Not contestable; not to be disputed; unquestionable.

Incontestably, in-kon-test'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner to preclude debate.

Incontinence, Incontinency, in-kon'ti-nens, in-kon'ti-nen-si, *n.* State or quality of being incontinent; indulgence of lust; inability of organs to restrain discharges.

Incontinent in-kon'ti-nent, *a.* Not continent; not restraining the passions or appetites; unchaste; unable to restrain discharges.

Incontinently, in-kon'ti-nent-li, *adv.* In an incontinent manner; unchastely; at once.

Incontrovertible, in-kon'trō-vėrt''i-bl, *a.* Not controvertible; too clear to admit of dispute.

Inconvenience, in-kon-vē'ni-ens, *n.* The quality of being inconvenient; annoyance; molestation; trouble; disadvantage.—*vt.* To put to inconvenience; to trouble.

Inconvenient, in-kon-vē'ni-ent, *a.* Not convenient; wanting due facilities; causing embarrassment; inopportune.

Inconveniently, in-kon-vē'ni-ent-li, *adv.* Unsuitably; unseasonably.

Inconvertible, in-kon-vėrt'i-bl, *a.* Not convertible; that cannot be changed into or exchanged for something else.

Incorporate, in-kor'pō-rāt, *vt.* To form into one body; to unite; to blend; to associate with another whole, as with a government; to form into a legal body or corporation.—*vi.* To unite; to grow into or coalesce.—*a.* Incorporated; united in one body.

Incorporation, in-kor'pō-rā''shon, *n.* Act of incorporating; state of being incorporated; union of different things; a body of individuals authorized to act as a single person.

Incorporeal, in-kor-pō'rē-al, *a.* Not corporeal; not consisting of matter; spiritual.

Incorrect, in-ko-rekt', *a.* Not correct; inaccurate; erroneous; faulty; untrue.

Incorrectly, in-ko-rekt'li, *adv.* Not in accordance with fact; inaccurately.

Incorrigible, in-ko'ri-ji-bl, *a.* That cannot be corrected; bad beyond correction or reform.

Incorrigibly, in-ko'ri-ji-bli, *adv.* In an incorrigible manner.

Incorrodible, in-kō-rōd'i-bl, *a.* That cannot be corroded.

Incorrupt, in-ko-rupt', *a.* Not corrupt; not marred by corruption or decay; pure; untainted; above the power of bribes

Incorruptibility, in-ko-rupt'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being incorruptible.

Incorruptible, in-ko-rupt'i-bl, *a.* Not corruptible; that cannot corrupt or decay; inflexibly just and upright.

Incorruption, in-ko-rup'shon, *n.* Exemption from corruption or decay.

Incrassate, in-kras'āt, *vt.* To thicken; to inspissate.—*vi.* To become thick or thicker.

Increase, in-krēs', *vi.* (increasing, increased). To become greater; to augment; to advance in any quality, good or bad; to multiply by the production of young.—*vt.* To make greater or larger; to add to.—*n.* in'krēs. A growing larger in size, quantity, &c.; augmentation; addition; increment; profit; interest; offspring.

Increasingly, in-krēs'ing-li, *adv.* In the way of increasing; by continual increase.

Incredibility, in-kred'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being incredible; that which is incredible.

Incredible, in-kred'i-bl, *a.* Not credible; too improbable to admit of belief.

Incredibly, in-kred'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner to preclude belief.

Incredulity, in-krē-dū'li-ti, *n.* Quality of being incredulous; scepticism.

Incredulous, in-kred'ū-lus, *a.* Not credulous; refusing or withholding belief.

Increment, in'krē-ment, *n.* Act or process of increasing; increase; increase in the value of real property from adventitious causes.

Incriminate, in-krim'in-āt, *vt.* To bring an accusation against; to charge with a crime or fault.

Incrust, in-krust', *vt.* To cover with a crust or hard coat; to form a crust on.

Incrustation, in-krust-ā'shon, *n.* Act of incrusting; a crust or hard coat on the surface of a body; a covering or inlaying of marble or mosaic, &c.

Incubate, in'kū-bāt, *vi.* To brood or sit on eggs for hatching.

Incubation, in-kū-bā'shon, *n.* The act of incubating; the maturation of a contagious poison in the animal system.

Incubator, in'kū-bāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which incubates; an apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

Incubus, in'kū-bus, *n.*; pl. **-buses** or **-bi**. A name of nightmare; something that weighs heavily on a person; burden or incumbrance; dead weight.

Inculcate, in-kul'kāt, *vt.* To press or urge forcibly and repeatedly; to teach.

Inculcation, in-kul-kā'shon, *n.* The act of inculcating.

Inculpate, in-kul'pāt, *vt.* To show to be in fault; to impute guilt to; to incriminate.

Incult, in-kult', *a.* Uncultivated.

Incumbency, in-kum'ben-si, *n.* State of being incumbent; state of holding a benefice or office.

Incumbent, in-kum'bent, *a.* Lying on; resting on a person, as duty or obligation.—*n.* One in possession of an ecclesiastical benefice or other office.

Incumbrance, in-kum'brans, *n.* *See* **Ex-**.

Incunable, Incunabulum, in-kū'na-bl, in-kū-nab'ū-lum, *n.*; pl. **-nla**. A book printed before the year 1500.

Incur, in-kėr', *vt.* (incurring, incurred). To expose one's self to; to become liable to; to bring on or contract, as expense.

Incurable, in-kūr'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be cured; not admitting remedy; irremediable.—*n.* A person diseased beyond cure.

Incurious, in-kū'ri-us, *a.* Not curious.

Incursion, in-kėr'shon, *n.* An entering into a territory with hostile intention; inroad.

Incursive, in-kėr'siv, *a.* Of the nature of an incursion; hostile; making an incursion.

Incurvate, Incurve, in-kėrv'āt, in-kėrv', *vt.* To bend or curve.

Incurvate, in-kėrv'āt, *a.* Curved inward or bending.

Incurvature, in-kėrv'a-tūr, *n.* An incurving or bending.

Incuse, in-kūz', *vt.* To impress by stamping.

Indebted, in-det'ed, *a.* Being in debt; obliged by something received.

Indebtedness, in-det'ed-nes, *n.* State of being indebted; amount of debt owed.

Indecency, in-dē'sen-si, *n.* The quality of being indecent; what is indecent in language, actions, &c.; indecorum; immodesty.

Indecent, in-dē'sent, *a.* Not decent; unseemly; immodest; obscene; filthy.

Indecently, in-dē'sent-li, *adv.* In an indecent manner.

Indecipherable, in-dē-sī'fėr-a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being deciphered.
Indecision, in-dē-si'zhon, *n.* Want of decision; irresolution; hesitation.
Indecisive, in-dē-sīs'iv, *a.* Not decisive; wavering; vacillating.
Indecisively, in-dē-sīs'iv-li, *adv.* In an indecisive manner; without decision.
Indeclinable, in-dē-klīn'a-bl, *a.* Not declinable; not varied by terminations of case, &c.
Indecomposable, in-dē'kom-pōz''a-bl, *a.* Incapable of decomposition.
Indecorous, in-dē-kō'rus or in-de'kō-rus, *a.* Not decorous; unseemly; indecent; unbecoming.
Indecorum, in-dē-kō'rum, *n.* Want of decorum; unseemly conduct.
Indeed, in-dēd', *adv.* In reality; in fact; really; truly.
Indefatigable, in-dē-fat'ig-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be wearied; untiring; unremitting.
Indefeasibility, in-dē-fēz'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being indefeasible.
Indefeasible, in-dē-fēz'i-bl, *a.* Not defeasible; not to be made void, as a right, &c., claim, or title.
Indefensible, in-dē-fens'i-bl, *a.* Not defensible; untenable.
Indefinable, in-dē-fīn'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being defined; not to be clearly explained.
Indefinite, in-def'i-nit, *a.* Not definite; not limited; not precise; uncertain; vague.
Indefinitely, in-def'i-nit-li, *adv.* In an indefinite manner; not precisely.
Indelible, in-de'li-bl, *a.* Not to be deleted or blotted out; that cannot be obliterated.
Indelibly, in-de'li-bli, *adv.* In an indelible manner; too deeply imprinted to be effaced.
Indelicacy, in-de'li-ka-si, *n.* Condition or quality of being indelicate.
Indelicate, in-de'li-kāt, *a.* Wanting delicacy; offensive to modesty or nice sense of propriety; somewhat immodest.
Indemnification, in-dem'ni-fi-kā''shon, *n.* Act of indemnifying; reparation; reimbursement of loss or damage.
Indemnify, in-dem'ni-fī, *vt.* To make safe from loss or harm; to reimburse or compensate.
Indemnity, in-dem'ni-ti, *n.* Security given against loss, damage, or punishment; compensation for loss or injury sustained.
Indent, in-dent', *vt.* To notch; to cut into points or inequalities; to bind by indenture.—*n.* A cut or notch; an indentation.
Indentation, in-dent-ā'shon, *n.* Act of indenting; a cut in the margin of something; an angular depression in any border.
Indented, in-dent'ed, *p.a.* Notched; bound by indenture.
Indenture, in-dent'ūr, *n.* That which is indented; a deed under seal between two or more parties, each having a duplicate.—*vt.* To indent; to bind by indenture.
Independence, in-dē-pend'ens, *n.* State of being independent; complete exemption from control; self-reliance; political freedom.
Independent, in-dē-pend'ent, *a.* Not dependent; not subject to control; moderately wealthy; not subject to bias or influence; free; bold; separate from; irrespective.—*n.* One who is independent; (with *cap.*) one who maintains that every congregation is an independent church.
Independently, in-dē-pend'ont-li, *adv.* In an independent manner; leaving out of consideration; without bias or influence.
Indescribable, in-dē-skrīb'a-bl, *a* That cannot be described.
Indestructible, in-dē-strukt'i-bl, *a.* That cannot be destroyed; imperishable.
Indeterminable, in-dē-tėr'min-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be determined, ascertained, or fixed.
Indeterminate, in-dē-tėr'min-āt, *a.* Not determinate; not settled or fixed; uncertain.
Indetermination, in-dē-tėr'min-ā''shon, *n.* Want of determination; vacillation.
Indevout, in-dē-vout', *a.* Not devout.
Index, in'deks, *n.*; pl. **Indexes** or **Indices**, in'dek-sez, in'di-sēz. Something that points out; the hand ☞ used by printers, &c.; a table of contents; list of books disapproved of by R. Catholic authorities; the forefinger; the figure denoting to what power any mathematical quantity is involved.—*vt.* To provide with an index; to place in an index.
Indexer, in'deks-ėr, *n.* One who makes an index.
Indiaman, in'di-a-man, *n.* A large ship employed in the India trade.
Indian, in'di-an, *a.* Pertaining to India, or to the Indies, East or West; pertaining to the aborigines of America; made of maize, or Indian corn.—*n.* A native of the Indies; an aboriginal native of America.
India-paper, in'di-a-pā-pėr, *n.* A delicate paper used for first proofs of engravings.
India-rubber, in'di-a-rub-ėr, *n.* Caoutchouc, used to rub out pencil marks, &c.
Indicate, in'di-kāt, *vt.* To point out; to show; to intimate; to suggest.
Indication, in-di-kā'shon, *n.* Act of indicating; what points out; mark; token; sign.
Indicative, in-dik'a-tiv, *a.* That serves to point out; serving as an indication; designating a mood of the verb that declares directly or asks questions.—*n.* The indicative mood.
Indicator, in'di-kāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which indicates; a recording instrument of various kinds.
Indicatory, in'di-ka-to-ri, *a.* Serving to indicate or make known.
Indict, in-dīt', *vt.* To charge with a crime or misdemeanour in due form of law.
Indictable, in-dīt'a-bl, *a.* That may be indicted; subject to indictment.
Indiction, in-dik'shon, *n.* A cycle of fifteen fiscal or financial years.
Indictment, in-dīt'ment, *n.* The act of indicting; a formal charge; a written accusation of a crime or a misdemeanour.
Indifference, in-dif'ėr-ens, *n.* The state or quality of being indifferent; impartiality; unconcern; apathy; mediocrity.
Indifferent, in-dif'ėr-ent, *a.* Impartial; unconcerned; apathetic; immaterial or of little moment; middling; tolerable.
Indifferentism, in-dif'ėr-ent-izm, *n.* Systematic indifference; want of zeal.
Indifferently, in-dif'ėr-ent-li, *adv.* Impartially; without concern; tolerably.
Indigence, in'di-jens, *n.* State of being indigent; want; penury.
Indigene, in'di-jēn, *n.* A native.
Indigenous, in-di'jen-us, *a.* Native, as persons; not foreign or exotic, as plants.
Indigent, in'di-jent, *a.* Destitute of means of comfortable subsistence; needy.
Indigested, in-di-jest'ed, *a.* Not digested; not reduced to due form; crude.
Indigestible, in-di-jest'i-bl, *a.* Not digestible; digested with difficulty.
Indigestion, in-di-jest'yon, *n.* Incapability of or difficulty in digesting; dyspepsia.
Indignant, in-dig'nant, *a.* Affected with indignation; feeling the mingled emotions of wrath and scorn or contempt.
Indignantly, in-dig'nant-li, *adv.* In an indignant manner; with indignation.
Indignation, in-dig-nā'shon, *n.* A feeling of displeasure at what is unworthy or base; anger, mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence; violent displeasure.
Indignity, in-dig'ni-ti, *n.* An insult; an affront; an outrage.
Indigo, in'di-go, *n.* A blue vegetable dye.

from India and other places; the leguminous plant that produces the dye.

Indirect, in-di-rekt', *a.* Not direct; circuitous; not tending directly to a purpose or end; not straightforward; not resulting directly.

Indirectly, in-di-rekt'li, *adv.* In an indirect manner; not by direct means.

Indiscreet, in-dis-krēt', *a.* Not discreet; injudicious; inconsiderate.

Indiscreetly, in-dis-krēt'li, *adv.* In an indiscreet manner.

Indiscretion, in-dis-kre'shon, *n.* The condition or quality of being indiscreet; imprudence; an indiscreet act.

Indiscriminate, in-dis-krim'in-āt, *a.* Without discrimination; confused.

Indispensable, in-dis-pens'a-bl, *a.* Not to be dispensed with; necessary or requisite.

Indispensably, in-dis-pens'a-bli, *adv* In an indispensable manner; unavoidably.

Indispose, in-dis-pōz', *vt.* To disincline; to disqualify; to affect with indisposition.

Indisposed, in-dis-pōzd', *p.a.* Not disposed; disinclined; averse; somewhat ill.

Indisposition, in-dis'pō-zi"shon, *n.* The state of being indisposed; slight ailment.

Indisputable, in-dis'pūt-a-bl, *a.* Not to be disputed; unquestionable; certain.

Indissoluble, in-dis'sō-lū-bl, *a.* Not capable of being dissolved; perpetually binding or obligatory; not to be broken.

Indissolvable, in-diz-zolv'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be dissolved; indissoluble.

Indistinct, in-dis-tingkt', *a.* Not distinct; faint; confused; imperfect or dim.

Indistinctly, in-dis-tingkt'li, *adv.* In an indistinct manner; dimly or obscurely.

Indistinguishable, in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being distinguished.

Indite, in-dīt', *vt.* and *i.* (inditing, indited). To compose or write; to direct or dictate.

Inditement, in-dīt'ment, *n.* Act of inditing.

Inditer, in-dīt'ėr, *n.* One who indites.

Indium, in'di-um, *n.* A soft lead-coloured metallic element.

Individual, in-di-vid'ū-al, *a.* Subsisting as one indivisible entity; pertaining to one only; peculiar to a single person or thing.—*n.* A being or thing forming one of its kind; a person.

Individualism, in-di-vid'ū-al-izm, *n.* The quality of being individual; self-interest; a system or condition in which each individual works for his own ends.

Individuality, in-di-vid'ū-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality or condition of being individual; separate existence; the sum of the traits peculiar to an individual.

Individualize, in-di-vid'ū-al-īz, *vt.* To single out; to distinguish by distinctive characters. [individual manner; separately.

Individually, in-di-vid'ū-al-li, *adv.* In an

Individuate, in-di-vid'ū-āt, *vt.* To give the character of individuality to; to individualize. *vi.* To become individual.

Indivisibility, in-di-viz'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being indivisible.

Indivisible, in-di-viz'i-bl, *a.* Not divisible; not separable into parts.—*n.* An elementary part or particle.

Indocile, in-dō'sil or in-dos'il, *a.* Not docile or teachable; intractable.

Indoctrinate, in-dok'trin-āt, *vt.* To imbue with any doctrine; to teach; to instruct.

Indo-European, Indo-Germanic, in'dō-ū-rō-pē"an, in'dō-jėr-man"ik, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Aryan*.

Indolence, in'dō-lens, *n.* Habitual love of ease; laziness; idleness.

Indolent, in'dō-lent, *a.* Habitually idle or lazy; slothful; idle; causing little or no pain.

Indomitable, in-dom'it-a-bl, *a.* Not to be tamed or subdued; irrepressible.

Indoor, in'dōr, *a.* Being within doors; being within the house.—**Indoors**, in'dōrz, *adv.* Within doors; inside a house.

Indorse, &c. *See* ENDORSE, &c.

Indubitable, in-dū'bit-a-bl, *a.* Not to be doubted; too plain to admit of doubt; evident.

Induce, in-dūs', *vt.* (inducing, induced). To lead by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to actuate; to produce or cause.

Inducement, in-dūs'ment, *n.* Act of inducing; that which induces; motive; incentive.

Inducible, in-dūs'i-bl, *a.* That may be inferred by induction.

Induct, in-dukt', *vt.* To lead or bring into; to put in possession of an ecclesiastical living or office, with customary ceremonies.

Inductile, in-duk'til, *a.* Not ductile.

Induction, in-duk'shon, *n.* The act of inducting; introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, &c.; a prologue or prelude; method of reasoning from particulars to generals; the conclusion thus arrived at; process by which one body, having electrical or magnetic properties, causes like properties in another body without direct contact.

Inductive, in-dukt'iv, *a.* Relating to induction; proceeding by induction; employed in drawing conclusions by induction.

Inductively, in-dukt'iv-li, *adv.* In an inductive manner; by induction.

Indue, in-dū', *vt.* (induing, indued). To put on; to invest; to supply with.

Indulge, in-dulj', *vt.* (indulging, indulged). To give free course to; to gratify by compliance; to humour to excess.—*vi.* To indulge one's self; to practise indulgence.

Indulgence, in-dulj'ens, *n.* The act or practice of indulging; a favour; intemperance; gratification of desire; tolerance; remission of the penance attached to certain sins.

Indulgent, in-dulj'ent, *a.* Prone to indulge; disposed to leniency or forbearance.

Indulgently, in-dulj'ent-li, *adv.* In an indulgent manner.

Indurate, in'dū-rāt, *vt.* To grow hard.—*vt.* To make hard; to deprive of sensibility.

Induration, in-dū-rā'shon, *n.* Act of hardening; process of growing hard; obduracy.

Industrial, in-dus'tri-al, *a.* Pertaining to industry, or to the products of industry, art, or manufacture.

Industrious, in-dus'tri-us, *a.* Given to or characterized by industry; diligent; active.

Industriously, in-dus'tri-us-li, *adv.* In an industrious manner; diligently.

Industry, in'dus-tri, *n.* Habitual diligence; steady attention to business; the industrial arts generally, or any one of them; manufacture; trade.

Indwell, in'dwel, *vt.* To dwell or exist inwardly or within some place.

Inebriant, in-ē'bri-ant, *a.* Intoxicating.—*n.* Anything that intoxicates.

Inebriate, in-ē'bri-āt, *vt.* To make drunk; to intoxicate.—*n.* An habitual drunkard.

Inebriation, in'ē-bri-ā"shon, *n.* Act of inebriating; state of being inebriated.

Inebriety, in-ē-bri'e-ti, *n.* Drunkenness.

Inedited, in-ed'it-ed, *a.* Not edited; unpublished.

Ineffable, in-ef'fa-bl, *a.* Incapable of being expressed in words; indescribable.

Ineffably, in-ef'fa-bli, *adv.* In an ineffable manner; unutterably; unspeakably.

Ineffaceable, in-ef-fās'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being effaced.

Ineffective, in-ef-fekt'iv, *a.* Not effective; inefficient; useless; impotent.

Ineffectual, in-ef-fek'tū-al, *a.* Not effectual; inefficient; impotent; fruitless.

Inefficacious, in-ef'fi-kā"shus, *a.* Not producing the effect desired.

Inefficacy, in-ef'fi-ka-si, *n.* Want of efficacy; failure of effect.
Inefficiency, in-ef-fi'shen-si, *n.* Condition or quality of being inefficient; inefficacy.
Inefficient, in-ef-fi'shent, *a.* Not efficient; inefficacious; effecting nothing.
Inelastic, in-ē-las'tik, *a.* Not elastic.
Inelasticity, in-ē'las-tis"i-ti, *n.* Absence of elasticity; quality of being inelastic.
Inelegance, **Inelegancy**, in-el'ē-gans, in-el'ē-gan-si, *n.* Condition or quality of being inelegant; inelegant point or feature.
Inelegant, in-el'ē-gant, *a.* Not elegant; wanting elegance, beauty, polish, or refinement.
Ineligibility, in-el'i-ji-bil"i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being ineligible.
Ineligible, in-el'i-ji-bl, *a.* Not capable of being elected; not worthy to be chosen.
Ineloquent, in-el'ō-kwent, *a.* Not eloquent.
Inept, in-ept', *a.* Unsuitable; improper; foolish; silly; nonsensical.
Ineptitude, in-ept'i-tūd, *n.* Condition or quality of being inept; unfitness; silliness.
Inequable, in-ē'kwa-bl, *a.* Not equable.
Inequality, in-ē-kwol'i-ti, *n.* Condition of being unequal; want of equality; an elevation or depression in a surface; diversity.
Inequitable, in-ek'wit-a-bl, *a.* Not equitable.
Ineradicable, in-ē-rad'i-ka-bl, *a.* Incapable of being eradicated.
Inert, in-ėrt', *a.* Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; lifeless; sluggish; inactive.
Inertia, in-ėr'shi-a, *n.* Passiveness; inactivity; the property of matter by which it tends to retain its state of rest or of uniform rectilinear motion.
Inertly, in-ėrt'li, *adv.* In an inert manner; sluggishly.
Inessential, in-es-sen'shal, *a.* Not essential.
Inestimable, in-es'tim-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be estimated; invaluable; priceless.
Inestimably, in-es'tim-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be estimated.
Inevitable, in-ev'it-a-bl, *a.* Not to be avoided; unavoidable; certain to befall.
Inevitably, in-ev'it-a-bli, *adv.* Unavoidably.
Inexact, in-egz-akt', *a.* Not exact; not precisely correct or true.
Inexcusable, in-eks-kūz'a-bl, *a.* Not to be excused; unjustifiable; indefensible.
Inexcusably, in-eks-kūz'a-bli, *adv.* In an inexcusable manner; beyond excuse.
Inexhaustible, in-egz-ast'i-bl, *a.* Incapable of being exhausted; unfailing.
Inexorable, in-eks'ōr-a-bl, *a.* Not to be persuaded by entreaty or prayer; unbending; unrelenting; implacable.
Inexorably, in-eks'ōr-a-bli, *adv.* In an inexorable manner.
Inexpedience, **Inexpediency**, in-eks-pē'di-ens, in-eks-pē'di-en-si, *n.* The condition or quality of being inexpedient.
Inexpedient, in-eks-pē'di-ent, *a.* Not expedient; not advisable or judicious.
Inexpensive, in-eks-pen'siv, *a.* Not expensive.
Inexperience, in-eks-pē'ri-ens, *n.* Want of experience; unskilled.
Inexperienced, in-eks-pē'ri-ənst, *a.* Not having experience; unskilled.
Inexpert, in-eks-pėrt', *a.* Not skilled.
Inexpiable, in-eks'pi-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be expiated; that admits of no atonement.
Inexplicable, in-eks'pli-ka-bl, *a.* That cannot be explained or interpreted; unaccountable; mysterious.
Inexplicably, in-eks'pli-ka-bli, *adv.* In an inexplicable manner; unaccountably.
Inexplicit, in-eks-plis'it, *a.* Not explicit; not clear in statement.
Inexplosive, in-eks-plō'siv, *a.* Not liable to explode.—*n.* A substance not liable to explode.
Inexpressible, in-eks-pres'i-bl, *a.* Not to be expressed; unspeakable; indescribable.
Inexpressibly, in-eks-pres'i-bli, *adv.* In an inexpressible manner.
Inexpressive, in-eks-pres'iv, *a.* Not expressive; wanting in expression; inexpressible.
Inextinguishable, in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be extinguished.
Inextricable, in-eks'tri-ka-bl, *a.* Not to be extricated or disentangled.
Infallibility, in-fal'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being infallible; exemption from liability to error.
Infallible, in-fal'i-bl, *a.* Not fallible; not liable to fail; certain.
Infallibly, in-fal'i-bli, *adv.* In an infallible manner; to a certainty.
Infamous, in'fa-mus, *a.* Notoriously vile; detestable; branded with infamy.
Infamously, in'fa-mus-li, *adv.* In an infamous manner; scandalously.
Infamy, in'fa-mi, *n.* Total loss of reputation; public disgrace; qualities detested and despised; extreme vileness.
Infancy, in'fan-si, *n.* State of being an infant; early childhood; period from birth to the age of twenty-one; first age of anything.
Infant, in'fant, *n.* A very young child; one under twenty-one years of age.—*a.* Pertaining to infants.
Infanta, in'fan-ta, *n.* In Spain and Portugal, any princess of the royal blood except the eldest.—**Infante**, in-fan'tā, *n.* Any son of the king except the eldest.
Infanticide, in-fant'i-sīd, *n.* Child murder; a slayer of infants.
Infantile, **Infantine**, in'fant-īl, in'fant-in, *a.* Pertaining to infancy or an infant.
Infantry, in'fant-ri, *n.* The soldiers or troops that serve on foot.
Infatuate, in-fa'tū-āt, *vt.* To make foolish; to inspire with an extravagant passion.
Infatuated, in-fa'tū-āt-ed, *p.a.* Besotted; inspired with foolish passion.
Infatuation, in-fa'tū-ā"shon, *n.* Act of infatuating; state of being infatuated; foolish passion.
Infect, in-fekt', *vt.* To taint with disease; to communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt.
Infection, in-fek'shon, *n.* Act or process of infecting; communication of disease; contagion; the thing which infects.
Infectious, **Infective**, in-fek'shus, in-fek'tiv, *a.* Capable of infecting; contagious; easily diffused from person to person.
Infectiously, in-fek'shus-li, *adv.* By infection; in an infectious manner.
Infecund, in-fē'kund, *a.* Not fecund.
Infeftment, in-feft'ment, *n.* The Scotch equivalent of *enfeoffment*.
Infelicitous, in-fē-lis'it-us, *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy; unfortunate.
Infelicity, in-fē-lis'i-ti, *n.* Unhappiness.
Infelt, in'felt, *a.* Felt within or deeply.
Infeoff, in-fef'. To enfeoff.
Infer, in-fėr', *vt.* (inferring, inferred). To gather by induction or deduction; to deduce.
Inferable, in-fėr'a-bl, *a.* That may be inferred from premises; deducible; derivable.
Inference, in'fėr-ens, *n.* The act of inferring; that which is inferred; deduction.
Inferential, in-fėr-en'shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to an inference.
Inferior, in-fē'ri-ėr, *a.* Lower in place, station, age, value, &c.; subordinate.—*n.* A person lower in rank, importance, &c.
Inferiority, in-fē'ri-or"i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being inferior.
Infernal, in-fėr'nal, *a.* Pertaining to the lower regions or hell; very wicked and detestable; diabolical.—**Infernal machine**, an explosive apparatus contrived for assassina-

tion or other mischief.—*n.* An inhabitant of hell.

Infernally, in-fėr'nal-li, *adv.* In an infernal way; detestably.

Inferrible, in-fėr'i-bl, *a.* Inferable.

Infertile, in-fėr'tīl, *a.* Not fertile; barren.

Infertility, in-fėr-til'i-ti, *n.* Barrenness.

Infest, in-fest', *vt.* To attack; to molest; to annoy continually.

Infidel, in'fi-del, *n.* A disbeliever; a sceptic; one who does not believe in God or in Christianity.—*a.* Unbelieving; sceptical.

Infidelity, in-fi-del'i-ti, *n.* Want of faith or belief; scepticism; unfaithfulness in married persons; dishonesty; treachery.

Infiltrate, in-fil'trāt, *vi.* To enter by the pores or interstices; to percolate.

Infiltration, in-fil-trā'shon, *n.* Act or process of infiltrating; that which infiltrates.

Infinite, in'fi-nit, *a.* Not finite; without limits; not circumscribed in any way; vast.—*n.* The Infinite Being; infinite space.

Infinitely, in'fi-nit-li, *adv.* In an infinite manner; beyond all comparison.

Infinitesimal, in'fi-ni-tes"i-mal, *a.* Infinitely or indefinitely small.—*n.* An infinitely small quantity.

Infinitive, in-fin'it-iv, *a.* Designating a mood of the verb which expresses action without limitation of person or number, as, *to love*.—*n.* The infinitive mood.

Infinitude, in-fin'i-tūd, *n.* Infinity.

Infinity, in-fin'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being infinite; unlimited extent of time, space, quantity, &c.; immensity.

Infirm, in-fėrm', *a.* Not firm; weak; sickly; enfeebled; irresolute.

Infirmary, in-fėrm'a-ri, *n.* A place where the sick and injured are nursed; a hospital.

Infirmity, in-fėrm'i-ti, *n.* State of being infirm; unsound state of the body; weakness of mind or resolution; failing; malady.

Infix, in-fiks', *vt.* To fix or fasten in; to implant, as principles, &c.

Inflame, in-flām', *vt.* To set on fire; to kindle; to excite or increase; to incense; to make morbidly red and swollen.—*vi.* To grow hot, angry, and painful; to take fire.

Inflammability, in-flam'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being inflammable.

Inflammable, in-flam'a-bl, *a.* That may be inflamed; easily kindled; combustible.

Inflammation, in-flam-ā'shon, *n.* Act of inflaming; state of being inflamed; a redness and swelling attended with heat, pain, and feverish symptoms.

Inflammatory, in-flam'a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to inflammation; tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition.

Inflate, in-flāt', *vt.* (inflating, inflated). To distend by injecting air; to puff up; to elate; to raise above the real or normal value.

Inflated, in-flāt'ed, *p.a.* Puffed up; turgid; bombastic; unduly raised in price.

Inflation, in-flā'shon, *n.* Act of inflating; state of being distended with air; state of being puffed up, as with vanity.

Inflatus, in-flā'tus, *n.* A blowing or breathing in; inspiration.

Inflect, in-flekt', *vt.* To bend; to decline or conjugate; to modulate, as the voice.

Inflection, in-flek'shon, *n.* Act of inflecting; state of being inflected; grammatical variation of nouns, verbs, &c.; modulation of the voice; deflection or diffraction.

Inflective, in-flekt'iv, *a.* Having the power of inflecting; having grammatical inflection.

Inflexed, in-flekst', *a.* Curved; bent inward.

Inflexibility, in-fleks'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* Firmness of purpose; unbending pertinacity or obstinacy.

Inflexible, in-fleks'i-bl, *a.* That cannot be bent; firm in purpose; pertinacious; inexorable.

Inflexibly, in-fleks'i-bli, *adv.* In an inflexible manner; firmly; inexorably.

Inflexion, in-flek'shon. *See* INFLECTION.

Inflict, in-flikt', *vt.* To cause to bear or suffer from; to impose, as pain, punishment, &c.

Infliction, in-flik'shon, *n.* Act of inflicting; punishment inflicted; calamity.

Inflorescence, in-flō-res'ens, *n.* A flowering; the manner in which blossoms are supported.

Inflow, in'flō, *n.* The act of flowing in or into; that which flows in; influx.

Influence, in'flu-ens, *n.* Agency or power serving to affect, modify, &c.; sway; effect; acknowledged ascendency with people in power.—*vt.* To exercise influence on; to bias; to sway.

Influent, in'flu-ent, *a.* Flowing in.

Influential, in-flu-en'shal, *a.* Exerting influence, physical or other; possessing power.

Influenza, in-flu-en'za, *n.* An epidemic catarrh or cold of an aggravated kind.

Influx, in'fluks, *n.* Act of flowing in; importation in abundance; point at which one stream runs into another or into the sea.

Influxion, in-fluk'shon, *n.* Infusion; intromission; influx.

Infold, in-fōld', *vt.* To fold in; to involve; to wrap up; to inclose; to embrace.

Inform, in-form', *vt.* To give form to; to give life to; to communicate knowledge to; to instruct, teach, &c.—*vi.* To give information.

Informal, in-form'al, *a.* Not in the usual form or mode; not with the official or customary forms; without ceremony.

Informality, in-form-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being informal; want of regular form or order.

Informally, in-form'al-li, *adv.* In an informal manner; without the usual forms.

Informant, in-form'ant, *n.* One who informs; an accuser.

Information, in-form-ā'shon, *n.* The act of informing; intelligence communicated or gathered; a charge or accusation before a magistrate.

Informatory, Informative, in-form'a-to-ri, in-form'a-tiv, *a.* Affording knowledge or information; instructive.

Informer, in-form'ėr, *n.* One who informs; one who makes a practice of informing against others for the sake of gain.

Infraction, in-frak'shon, *n.* Act of infringing; breach; violation; infringement.

Infrangible, in'-fran'ji-bl, *a.* Not to be broken; not to be violated.

Infrequency, in-frē'kwen-si, *n.* State of being infrequent; rareness.

Infrequent, in-frē'kwent, *a.* Not frequent; seldom happening; rare.

Infrequently, in-frē'kwent-li, *adv.* Not frequently; seldom; rarely.

Infringe, in-frinj', *vt.* (infringing, infringed). To break, as laws, agreements, &c.; to violate; to contravene.—*vi.* To encroach (with *on* or *upon*).

Infringement, in-frinj'ment, *n.* Breach; violation; encroachment.

Infuriate, in-fū'ri-āt, *vt.* To madden; to enrage.—*a.* Enraged; mad; raging.

Infuse, in-fūz', *vt.* (infusing, infused). To pour in, as a liquid; to instil, as principles; to steep in liquor without boiling, in order to extract solutions, &c.

Infusible, in-fūz'i-bl, *a.* Not fusible.

Infusible, in-fūz'i-bl, *a.* That may be infused.

Infusion, in-fū'zhon, *n.* Act or process of infusing; that which is infused; liquor obtained by infusing or steeping.

Infusoria, in-fū-sō'ri-a, *n.pl.* A class of minute, mostly microscopic, animals, developed in organic infusions.

Infusorial, Infusory, in-fū-sō'ri-al, in-fū'so-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the Infusoria.

Ingathering, in'gaTH-ėr-ing, *n.* A gathering in; harvest.
Ingeminate, in-jem'i-nāt, *vt.* To double or repeat.—*a.* Redoubled; repeated.
Ingenerate, in-jen'ėr-āt, *a.* Inborn; innate.
Ingenious, in-jē'ni-us, *a.* Possessed of cleverness or ability; apt in contriving; contrived with ingenuity; witty or well conceived.
Ingeniously, in-jē'ni-us-li, *adv.* In an ingenious manner; with ingenuity.
Ingenuity, in-jen-ū'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being ingenious; ready invention; skill in contrivance.
Ingenuous, in-jen'ū-us, *a.* Open, frank, or candid; free from reserve or dissimulation.
Ingenuously, in-jen'ū-us-li, *adv.* Frankly; openly; candidly.
Ingest, in-jest', *vt.* To throw into the stomach.
Ingesta, in-jest'a, *n.pl.* Substances absorbed by or taken into an animal body.
Inglorious, in-glō'ri-us, *a.* Not glorious, not bringing honour or glory; disgraceful.
Ingloriously, in-glō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In an inglorious manner.
Ingluvies, in-glū'vi-ēz, *n.* The crop or craw of birds; the stomach of ruminants.
Ingoing, in'gō-ing, *n.* A going in; entrance.—*a.* Entering in.
Ingot, in'got, *n.* A mass of gold or silver cast in a mould; a mass of unwrought metal.
Ingraft, in-graft', *vt.* To graft; to attach by grafting; to insert.
Ingrail, in-grāl', *vt.* To engrail.
Ingrain, in-grān', *vt.* To engrain.
Ingrate, in'grāt, *n.* An ungrateful person.
Ingratiate, in-grā'shi-āt, *vt.* To get into another's good-will or confidence; to recommend; to insinuate: always *refl.*
Ingratitude, in-grat'i-tūd, *n.* Want of gratitude; unthankfulness.
Ingredient, in-grē'di-ent, *n.* That which is a component part of any mixture; an element, component, or constituent.
Ingress, in'gres, *n.* Entrance; power of entrance; means of entering. [groin.
Inguinal, in'gwin-al, *a.* Pertaining to the
Ingulf, in-gulf', *vt.* To swallow up; to absorb; to overwhelm by swallowing.
Ingurgitate, in-gėr'jit-āt, *vt.* To ingulf; to swallow up.—*vi.* To drink largely; to swill.
Inhabit, in-ha'bit, *vt.* To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence.—*vi.* To dwell: to live; to abide.
Inhabitable, in-ha'bit-a-bl, *a.* That may be inhabited; habitable.
Inhabitant, Inhabiter, in-ha'bit-ant, in-ha'bit-ėr, *n.* One who inhabits; one who resides permanently in a place.
Inhabitation, in-ha'bi-tā"shon, *n.* The act of inhabiting; an abode.
Inhalation, in-ha-lā'shon, *n.* Act of inhaling; that which is inhaled.
Inhale, in-hāl', *vt.* (inhaling, inhaled). To draw into the lungs; to suck in.
Inhaler, in-hāl'ėr, *n.* One who or that which inhales; an apparatus for inhaling vapours and volatile substances, as steam, vapour of chloroform, &c.; a respirator.
Inharmonious, in-här-mō'ni-us, *a.* Not harmonious; unmusical; discordant.
Inhere, in-hēr', *vi.* To exist or be fixed in; to belong, as attributes or qualities, to a subject.
Inherence, Inherency, in-hēr'ens, in-hēr'en-si, *n.* State of inhering; existence in something.
Inherent, in-hēr'ent, *a.* Inhering; naturally pertaining; innate.
Inherently, in-hēr'ent-li, *adv.* In an inherent manner; by inherence.
Inherit, in-he'rit, *vt.* To come into possession of as an heir; to receive by nature from a progenitor; to hold as belonging to one's lot.—*vi.* To take or have possession of property.
Inheritable, in-he'rit-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being inherited.
Inheritance, in-he'rit-ans, *n.* Act of inheriting; that which is or may be inherited; what falls to one's lot; possession.
Inheritor, in-he'rit-ėr, *n.* One who inherits; an heir.
Inheritress, Inheritrix, in-he'rit-res, in-he'rit-riks, *n.* A female who inherits.
Inhesion, in-hē'zhon, *n.* Act of inhering; inherence.
Inhibit, in-hib'it, *vt.* To hold in or back; to restrain; to forbid; to interdict.
Inhibition, in-hi-bi'shon, *n.* Act of inhibiting; a legal writ inhibiting a judge from further proceeding in a cause.
Inhibitory, in-hib'i-to-ri, *a.* Conveying an inhibition; prohibitory.
Inhospitable, in-hos'pit-a-bl, *a.* Not hospitable; wanting in hospitality; affording no entertainment to strangers.
Inhospitality, in-hos'pit-al"i-ti, *n.* Want of hospitality.
Inhuman, in-hū'man, *a.* Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; cruel; merciless.
Inhumanity, in-hū-man'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being inhuman; cruelty.
Inhumanly, in-hū'man-li, *adv.* In an inhuman manner; cruelly; barbarously.
Inhumation, in-hūm-ā'shon, *n.* Interment.
Inhume, in-hūm', *vt.* (inhuming, inhumed). To bury; to inter (a dead body).
Inimical, in-im'ik-al, *a.* Unfriendly; hostile; adverse; hurtful; prejudicial.
Inimitable, in-im'it-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be imitated or copied; surpassing imitation.
Inimitably, in-im'it-a-bli, *adv.* To a degree beyond imitation.
Iniquitous, in-ik'wit-us, *a.* Characterized by iniquity; wicked; criminal.
Iniquity, in-ik'wi-ti, *n.* Want of equity; injustice; a sin or crime; wickedness.
Initial, in-i'shal, *a.* Placed at the beginning; pertaining to the beginning; beginning.—*n.* The first letter of a word; *pl.* the first letter in order of the words composing a name.—*vt.* (initialling, initialled). To put one's initials to; to mark by initials.
Initiate, in-i'shi-āt, *vt.* To begin; to be the first to practise or bring in; to instruct in rudiments; to introduce into any society or set; to let into secrets; to indoctrinate.
Initiation, in-i'shi-ā"shon, *n.* Act or process of initiating; beginning; formal introduction.
Initiative, in-i'shi-at-iv, *a.* Serving to initiate.—*n.* An introductory step; first active procedure in any enterprise; power of taking the lead. [tiate; initiating; introductory.
Initiatory, in-i'shi-a-to-ri, *a.* Serving to ini-
Inject, in-jekt', *vt.* To throw, cast, or put in or into; to dart in; to cast or throw in.
Injection, in-jek'shop, *n.* Act of injecting; the throwing of a liquid medicine into the body by a syringe or pipe; that which is injected.
Injector, in-jekt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which injects; an apparatus for supplying the boilers of steam-engines with water.
Injudicial, in-jū-di'shal, *a.* Not judicial.
Injudicious, in-jū-di'shus, *a.* Not judicious; acting without judgment; indiscreet.
Injudiciously, in-jū-di'shus-li, *adv.* In an injudicious manner; indiscreetly.
Injunction, in-jungk'shop, *n.* Act of enjoining; a command; precept; urgent advice; admonition.
Injure, in'jėr, *vt.* (injuring, injured). To do harm to; to hurt; to damage. [injures.
Injurer, in'jėr-ėr, *n.* One who or that which
Injurious, in-jū'ri-us, *a.* Causing injury; tending to injure; hurtful; harmful.

Injuriously, in-jū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In an injurious or hurtful manner.
Injury, in'jū-ri, *n.* The doing of harm; harm or damage; mischief; detriment.
Injustice, in-just'is, *n.* Want of justice or equity; iniquity; wrong.
Ink, ingk, *n.* A coloured liquid, usually black, for writing, printing, &c.—*vt.* To black or daub with ink.
Ink-bag, Ink-sac, ingk'bag, ingk'sak, *n.* A sac in some cuttle-fishes, containing a black viscid fluid.
Inkhorn, ingk'horn, *n.* A small vessel used to hold ink.—*a.* Pedantic; bookish.
Inkle, ingk'l, *vt.* To guess; to conjecture.
Inkling, ingk'ling, *n.* A hint or whisper; a slight notion or idea. [ink.
Inkstand, ingk'stand, *n.* A vessel for holding
Inky, ingk'i, *a.* Consisting of or like ink; black; tarnished or blackened with ink.
Inland, in'land, *a.* Interior; remote from the sea; domestic, not foreign; confined to a country.—*adv.* In or towards the interior of a country.—*n.* The interior part of a country.
Inlander, in'land-ėr, *n.* One who lives inland.
Inlay, in-lā', *vt.* (inlaying, inlaid). To lay in; to ornament by laying in thin slices of fine wood, ivory, &c., on some other surface.
Inlaying, in-lā'ing, *n.* Act or art of one who inlays; inlaid work.
Inlet, in'let, *n.* A passage for entrance; place of ingress; a narrow recess in a shore.
Inly, in'li, *adv.* Internally; inwardly; in the heart; mentally; secretly.
Inmate, in'māt, *n.* One who dwells in the same house with another; one of the occupants of hospitals, asylums, prisons, &c.
Inmost, in'mōst, *a.* Furthest within; remotest from the surface or external parts.
Inn, in, *n.* A house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers; a college of law professors and students. [inherent.
Innate, in-nāt', *a.* Inborn; natural; native;
Innately, in-nāt'li, *adv.* In an innate manner; naturally.
Innavigable, in-na'vig-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be navigated.
Inner, in'ėr, *a.* Interior; further inward than something else; internal.—*n.* That part of a rifle target next the bull's-eye.
Innermost, in'ėr-mōst, *a.* Furthest inward; most remote from the outward part.
Innervate, in-nėr'vāt, *vt.* To supply with nervous strength or stimulus.
Innervation, in-nėr-vā'shon, *n.* Act of innerving; nervous stimulation.
Inning, in'ing, *n.* The ingathering of grain; *pl.* turn for using the bat in cricket, &c.
Innkeeper, in'kēp-ėr, *n.* One who keeps an inn or tavern.
Innocence, Innocency, in'nō-sens, in'nō-sen-si, *n.* Quality of being innocent; freedom from crime or guilt; simplicity of heart.
Innocent, in'nō-sent, *a.* Not noxious or hurtful; free from guilt; simple-hearted; guileless.—*n.* One free from guilt or harm; a natural or simpleton. [nocent manner.
Innocently, in'nō-sent-li, *adv.* In an in-
Innocuous, in-nok'ū-us, *a.* Harmless; not injurious; producing no ill effect. [name.
Innominate, in-nom'i-nāt, *a.* Having no
Innovate, in'nō-vāt, *vi.* To introduce novelties or changes.
Innovation, in-nō-vā'shon, *n.* The act of innovating; change made in anything established.—**Innovator**, in'nō-vāt-ėr, *n.* One who innovates.
Innoxious, in-nok'shus, *a.* Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless.
Innuendo, in-nū-en'dō, *n.*; pl. **Innuendos** or **-does**, -dōz. An oblique hint; insinuation.
Innumerable, in-nū'mėr-a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being numbered for multitude; extremely numerous; countless. [out number.
Innumerably, in-nū'mėr-a-bli, *adv.* With-
Innutrition, in-nū-tri'shon, *n.* Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment. [tious.
Innutritious, in-nū-tri'shus, *a.* Not nutri-
Inobservant, in-ob-zėr'vant, *a.* Not observant; not keen in observation; heedless.
Inobtrusive, in-ob-trō'siv, *a.* Unobtrusive.
Inoculate, in-ok'ū-lāt, *vt.* To graft by inserting a bud; to communicate a disease to by morbid matter introduced into the blood; to infect; to contaminate.
Inoculation, in-ok'ū-lā''shon, *n.* The act or practice of inoculating; communication of a disease by matter introduced into the blood.
Inodorous, in-ō'dėr-us, *a.* Wanting odour or scent; having no smell.
Inoffensive, in-of-fens'iv, *a.* Giving no offence or annoyance; harmless.
Inoffensively, in-of-fens'iv-li, *adv.* In an inoffensive manner.
Inofficial, in-of-fi'shal, *a.* Not official; not clothed with the usual forms of authority.
Inoperative, in-o'pe-rāt-iv, *a.* Not operative; not active; producing no effect.
Inopportune, in-op'por-tūn, *a.* Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable.
Inopportunely, in-op'por-tūn-li, *adv.* In an inopportune manner; unseasonably.
Inordinacy, in-or'din-a-si, *n.* The state or quality of being inordinate. [moderate.
Inordinate, in-or'din-āt, *a.* Excessive; im-
Inordinately, in-or'din-āt-li, *adv.* In an inordinate manner; excessively.
Inorganic, in-or-gan'ik, *a.* Not organic; devoid of the structure of a living being; pertaining to substances without carbon.
Inosculate, in-os'kū-lāt, *vi.* and *t.* To unite by apposition or contact, as arteries, nerves, &c.
Inosculation, in-os'kū-lā''shon, *n.* The act of inosculating; union by contact.
In-patient, in'pā-shent, *n.* A patient who is lodged as well as treated in a hospital.
Inquest, in'kwest, *n.* Inquiry; a judicial inquiry before a jury; the jury itself.
Inquietude, in-kwī'et-tūd, *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness, either of body or mind.
Inquire, in-kwīr', *vt.* (inquiring, inquired). Often **enquire**. To ask a question; to seek for truth by discussion or investigation.—*vt.* To ask about; to seek by asking.
Inquirer, in-kwīr'ėr, *n.* One who inquires; one who seeks for knowledge or information.
Inquiring, in-kwīr'ing, *p.a.* Given to inquiry; disposed to investigation.
Inquiry, in-kwī'ri or in'kwi-ri, *n.* Often **enquiry**. The act of inquiring; a question; research; investigation; examination.
Inquisition, in-kwi-zi'shon, *n.* The act of inquiring; inquiry; inquest; a R. Catholic court for the examination and punishment of heretics.
Inquisitional, Inquisitionary, in-kwi-zi'shon-al, in-kwi-zi'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to inquisition, or to the Inquisition.
Inquisitive, in-kwiz'i-tiv, *a.* Addicted to inquiry; given to pry; troublesomely curious.
Inquisitively, in-kwiz'i-tiv-li, *adv.* In an inquisitive manner.
Inquisitor, in-kwiz'i-tėr, *n.* One whose duty it is to inquire and examine; a member of the Inquisition.
Inquisitorial, in-kwiz'i-tō''ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an inquisitor; making searching inquiry.
Inroad, in'rōd, *n.* A hostile incursion; an invasion; attack; encroachment.
Insalubrious, in-sa-lū'bri-us, *a.* Not salubrious; unfavourable to health.
Insalubrity, in-sa-lū'bri-ti, *n.* State or quality of being insalubrious.

Insalutary, in-sal'ū-ta-ri, *a.* Not salutary; unhealthy; productive of evil.
Insane, in-sān', *a.* Not sane; deranged in mind or intellect; intended for insane persons; senseless.
Insanely, in-sān'li, *adv.* In an insane manner; foolishly; without reason.
Insanity, in-san'i-ti, *n.* The state of being insane; derangement of intellect; lunacy.
Insatiability, in-sā'shi-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being insatiable.
Insatiable, in-sā'shi-a-bl, *a.* Not satiable; incapable of being satisfied or appeased.
Insatiate, in-sā'shi-āt, *a.* Not satisfied; insatiable.
Inscribe, in-skrīb', *vt.* (inscribing, inscribed). To write down; to imprint on, as on the memory; to address or dedicate; to mark with letters or words; to draw a figure within another.
Inscription, in-skrip'shon, *n.* The act of inscribing; words engraved; address of a book, &c., to a person.
Inscriptive, in-skript'iv, *a.* Written as an inscription; bearing inscription.
Inscrutability, in-skrö'ta-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being inscrutable.
Inscrutable, in-skrö'ta-bl, *a.* Unsearchable; that cannot be penetrated or understood by human reason.
Insect, in'sekt, *n.* One of those small animals that have three divisions of the body—head, thorax, and abdomen—and usually three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings, as flies, &c.; a puny, contemptible person.—*a.* Pertaining to insects; like an insect; mean.
Insecticide, in-sek'ti-sīd, *n.* One who or that which kills insects; the killing of insects.
Insectivora, in-sek-tiv'ō-ra, *n.pl.* An order of mammals, as the hedgehog, &c., which live greatly on insects.
Insectivore, in-sek'ti-vōr, *n.* An animal that eats insects.
Insectivorous, in-sek-tiv'ō-rus, *a.* Feeding on insects; belonging to the Insectivora.
Insecure, in-sē-kūr', *a.* Not secure; not confident of safety; unsafe.
Insecurely, in-sē-kūr'li, *adv.* In an insecure manner.
Insecurity, in-sē-kū'ri-ti, *n.* The state of being insecure; want of security.
Insensate, in-sens'āt, *a.* Destitute of sense or sensation; stupid; irrational.
Insensibility, in-sens'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being insensible; want of sensation; callousness; apathy.
Insensible, in-sens'i-bl, *a.* Not perceived or perceptible by the senses; void of feeling; unfeeling; callous; indifferent.
Insensibly, in-sens'i-bli, *adv.* In an insensible manner; by slow degrees.
Insensitive, in-sens'i-tiv, *a.* Not sensitive.
Insentient, in-sen'shi-ent, *a.* Not sentient.
Inseparable, in-sep'a-ra-bl, *a.* Not separable; not to be parted; always together.
Insert, in-sėrt', *vt.* To put, bring, or set in; to thrust in; to set in or among.
Insertion, in-sėr'shon, *n.* Act of inserting; thing inserted; place or mode of attachment of a part or organ to its support.
Insessores, in-ses-sō'rēz, *n.pl.* The order of passerine or perching birds.
Insessorial, in-ses-sō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to the Insessores or perching birds.
Inset, in-set', *vt.* To set in; to implant.—*n.* in'set. That which is set in; insertion.
Inshore, in'shōr, *a.* or *adv.* Near the shore.
Inside, in'sīd, *n.* The interior side or part of a thing.—*a.* Interior; internal.—*prep.* In the interior of; within.
Insidious, in-sid'i-us, *a.* Treacherous; guileful; working evil secretly.
Insight, in'sīt, *n.* Sight into; thorough knowledge; discernment; penetration.
Insignia, in-sig'ni-a, *n.pl.* Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honour.
Insignificance, **Insignificancy**, in-sig-ni'fi-kans, in-sig-ni'fi-kan-si, *n.* Quality or state of being insignificant; triviality.
Insignificant, in-siz-ni'fi-kant, *a.* Not significant; void of signification; trivial or trifling; mean; contemptible.
Insincere, in-sin-sēr', *a.* Not sincere; wanting sincerity; hypocritical; deceitful.
Insincerely, in-sin-sēr'li, *adv.* In an insincere manner; without sincerity.
Insincerity, in-sin-ser'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being insincere; deceitfulness.
Insinuate, in-sin'ū-āt, *vt.* To introduce by windings or gently; to work gradually into favour; to introduce by gentle or artful means; to hint.—*vi.* To creep or wind; to make an insinuation; to wheedle.
Insinuating, in-sin'ū-āt-ing, *p.a.* Given to or characterized by insinuation; insensibly winning favour and confidence.
Insinuation, in-sin'ū-ā"shon, *n.* Act of insinuating; wheedling manner; hint or innuendo.
Insipid, in-sip'id, *a.* Destitute of taste; vapid; flat; dull; heavy; spiritless.
Insipidity, in-si-pid'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being insipid; want of life or spirit.
Insist, in-sist', *vi.* To rest or dilate on; to be urgent or peremptory.
Insistence, in-sist'ens, *n.* Act of insisting; persistency; urgency.
Insnare, in-snār', *vt.* To catch in a snare; to entrap; to entangle; to involve.
Insobriety, in-sō-brī'e-ti, *n.* Want of sobriety; intemperance; drunkenness.
Insolate, in'so-lāt, *vt.* To dry or prepare in the sun's rays.
Insolation, in-so-lā'shon, *n.* Exposure to the rays of the sun; sunstroke.
Insolence, in'sō-lens, *n.* State or quality of being insolent; insolent language or behaviour.
Insolent, in'sō-lent, *a.* Showing haughty disregard of others; impudent; insulting.
Insolently, in'sō-lent-li, *adv.* In an insolent manner; haughtily; rudely; saucily.
Insolubility, in-sol'ū-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being insoluble.
Insoluble, in-sol'ū-bl, *a.* Incapable of being dissolved; not to be solved or explained.
Insolvable, in-sol'va-bl, *a.* Not solvable; not to be solved or explained.
Insolvency, in-sol'ven-si, *n.* State of being insolvent; inability to pay all debts.
Insolvent, in-sol'vent, *a.* Not solvent; not having money, &c., sufficient to pay debts.—*n.* One unable to pay his debts.
Insomnia, in-som'ni-a, *n.* Want of sleep; morbid or unnatural sleeplessness.
Insomuch, in-sō-much', *adv.* To such a degree; in such wise.
Inspan, in-span', *vt.* To yoke, as oxen.
Inspect, in-spekt', *vt.* To view or examine to ascertain the quality or condition, &c.
Inspection, in-spek'shon, *n.* Act of inspecting; careful survey; official examination.
Inspector, in-spekt'ėr, *n.* One who inspects; a superintendent; an overseer.
Inspectorate, in-spekt'ėr-āt, *n.* A body of inspectors or overseers; inspectorship.
Inspectorship, in-spekt'ėr-ship, *n.* The office of an inspector.
Inspirable, in-spīr'a-bl, *a.* That may be inspired or drawn into the lungs; inhalable.
Inspiration, in-spi-rā'shon, *n.* The act of inspiring; the drawing in of breath; the divine influence by which the sacred writers were instructed; influence emanating from any object; the state of being inspired; something

conveyed to the mind when under extraordinary influence.

Inspiratory, in-spīr'a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to inspiration, or inhalation of air.

Inspire, in-spīr', *vt.* (inspiring, inspired). To breathe in; to breathe into; to communicate divine instructions to; to infuse ideas or poetic spirit into; to animate in general.—*vi.* To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs.

Inspired, in-spīrd', *p.a.* Having received inspiration; produced under the influence or direction of inspiration.

Inspirer, in-spīr'ėr, *n.* One who inspires.

Inspirit, in-spi'rit, *vt.* To infuse or excite spirit in; to cheer or encourage.

Inspissate, in-spis'āt, *vt.* To thicken by boiling or evaporating the thinner parts, &c.

Instability, in-sta-bil'i-ti, *n.* Want of stability; inconstancy; fickleness.

Install, in-stạl', *vt.* To place in a seat; to invest with any office with due ceremony.

Installation, in-stạl-ā'shon, *n.* The act of installing.

Instalment, in-stạl'ment, *n.* Act of installing; a part of a whole produced or paid at various times; part payment of a debt.

Instance, in'stans, *n.* Act or state of being instant or urgent; urgency; an example; an occurrence.—*vt.* To mention as an instance, example, or case.

Instant, in'stant, *a.* Pressing or urgent; immediate; making no delay; present or current.—*n.* A moment.

Instantaneous, in-stant-ā'nē-us, *a.* Done or occurring in an instant.

Instantaneously, in-stant-ā'nē-us-li, *adv.* In an instant; in a moment.

Instantly, in'stant-li, *adv.* In an instant; immediately; with urgent importunity.

Instate, in-stāt', *vt.* (instating, instated). To set or place; to install. [in place of that.

Instead, in-sted', *adv.* In the place or room;

Instep, in'step, *n.* The fore part of the upper side of the foot, near its junction with the leg.

Instigate, in'sti-gāt, *vt.* To spur on; to urge; to incite; to impel.

Instigation, in-sti-gā'shon, *n.* Act of instigating; incitement; temptation.

Instigator, in'sti-gāt-ėr, *n.* One who instigates or incites another.

Instil, in-stil', *vt.* (instilling, instilled). To pour in, as by drops; to infuse by degrees; to insinuate imperceptibly.

Instillation, in-stil-ā'shon, *n.* Act of instilling.

Instilment, in-stil'ment, *n.* Instillation.

Instinct, in'stingkt, *n.* Spontaneous or natural impulse; the knowledge and skill which animals have without experience; intuitive feeling.—*a.* in-stingkt'. Animated or stimulated from within; inspired.

Instinctive, in-stingkt'iv, *a.* Prompted by instinct; spontaneous.

Instinctively, in-stingkt'iv-li, *adv.* In an instinctive manner; by force of instinct.

Institute, in'sti-tūt, *vt.* To set up or establish; to found; to begin; to appoint to an office; to invest with a benefice.—*n.* That which is instituted; established law; principle; a literary or scientific body; an institution; *pl.* a book of elements or principles.

Institution, in-sti-tū'shon, *n.* Act of instituting; something instituted; custom; a society for promoting any object; act of investing a clergyman with the care of souls.

Institutional, in-sti-tū'shon-al, *a.* Relating to institutions; instituted by authority; relating to elementary knowledge.

Institutionary, in-sti-tū'shon-a-ri, *a.* Relating to an institution or to institutions.

Instruct, in-strukt', *vt.* To impart knowledge to; to teach; to advise or give notice to.

Instruction, in-struk'shon, *n.* Act of instructing; information; education; authoritative direction; command.

Instructive, in-strukt'iv, *a.* Conveying instruction or a useful lesson.

Instructor, in-strukt'ėr, *n.* One who instructs; a teacher. [who instructs.

Instructress, in-strukt'rės, *n.* A female

Instrument, in'stru-ment, *n.* A tool; implement; one subservient to the execution of a plan; means used; any contrivance from which music is produced; a writing instructing one in regard to something agreed upon.

Instrumental, in-stru-ment'al, *a.* Conducive to some end; pertaining to or produced by instruments, as music.

Instrumentalist, in-stru-ment'al-ist, *n.* One who plays on a musical instrument.

Instrumentality, in'stru-men-tal'i-ti, *n.* State of being instrumental; agency.

Instrumentation, in'stru-men-tā''shon, *n.* The use of instruments; music for a number of instruments; art of arranging such music.

Insubordinate, in-sub-or'din-āt, *a.* Not submitting to authority; riotous.

Insubordination, in-sub-or'din-ā''shon, *n.* Quality or state of being insubordinate; resistance to lawful authority.

Insuetude, in'swē-tūd, *n.* State or quality of not being in use.

Insufferable, in-suf'ėr-a-bl, *a.* Not to be suffered; intolerable. [ably.

Insufferably, in-suf'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* Intoler-

Insufficiency, in-suf-fi'shen-si, *n.* State of being insufficient; deficiency; inadequacy.

Insufficient, in-suf-fi'shent, *a.* Not sufficient; deficient; inadequate.

Insufficiently, in-suf-fi'shent-li, *adv.* In an insufficient manner; inadequately.

Insular, in'sū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to an island; forming an island; narrow-minded.

Insularity, in-sū-la'ri-ti, *n.* State of being insular.

Insulate, in'sū-lāt, *vt.* To make into an island; to detach; to separate, as an electrified body, by interposition of non-conductors.

Insulation, in-sū-lā'shon, *n.* Act of insulating; state of being insulated.

Insulator, in'sū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which insulates; a body that interrupts the communication of electricity; non-conductor.

Insult, in'sult, *n.* Any gross affront or indignity; act or speech of insolence or contempt.—*vt.* in-sult'; To treat with insult or insolence.—*vi.* To behave with insolent triumph. [conveying insult.

Insulting, in-sult'ing, *p.a.* Containing or

Insuperability, in-sū'pėr-a-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being insuperable.

Insuperable, in-sū'pėr-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be overcome; insurmountable.

Insuperably, in-sū'pėr-a-bli, *adv.* In an insuperable manner; insurmountably.

Insupportable, in-sup-pōrt'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be supported or borne; intolerable.

Insuppressible, in-sup-pres'i-bl, *a.* Not to be suppressed.

Insurable, in-shōr'a-bl, *a.* That may be insured against loss or damage.

Insurance, in-shōr'ans, *n.* Act of insuring against loss, &c.; a system of securing, by making certain payments, a certain sum of money at death, &c.

Insure, in-shōr', *vt.* (insuring, insured). To make sure; to contract for the receipt of a certain sum in the event of loss, death, &c.

Insurer, in-shōr'ėr, *n.* One who insures.

Insurgent, in-sėr'jent, *a.* Rising in opposition to lawful authority; rebellious.—*n.* One who rises in opposition to authority.

Insurmountable, in-sėr-mount'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be surmounted; insuperable.

Insurrection, in-sėr-rek'shon, *n.* A rising against authority; rebellion.
Insurrectional, Insurrectionary, in-sėr-rek'shon-al, in-sėr-rek'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to insurrection.
Insusceptibility, in-sus-sept'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being insusceptible.
Insusceptible, in-sus sept'i-bl, *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of being affected.
Intact, in-takt', *a.* Untouched; unimpaired.
Intaglio, in-tal'yō, *n.* Any figure engraved or cut into a substance; a gem with a figure or device sunk below the surface.
Intangible, in-tan'ji-bl, *a.* That cannot be touched; not perceptible to the touch.
Integer, in'ti-jėr, *n.* A whole; whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction.
Integral, in'ti-gral, *a.* Whole; forming a necessary part of a whole; not fractional.—*n.* A whole; an entire thing.
Integrant, in'ti-grant, *a.* Integral.
Integrate, in'ti-grāt, *vt.* To make or form into one whole; to give the sum or total of.
Integration, in-ti-grā'shon, *n.* The act of integrating.
Integrity, in-teg'ri-ti, *n.* State of being entire; an unimpaired state; honesty; probity.
Integument, in-teg'ū-ment, *n.* A covering, especially a skin, membrane, or shell.
Integumentary, Integumental, in-teg'ū-ment"a-ri, in-teg'ū-ment"al, *a.* Belonging to or composed of integument.
Intellect, in'tel-lekt, *n.* That mental faculty which receives ideas; the understanding; mental power; mind.
Intellection, in-tel-lek'shon, *n.* Act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas.
Intellectual, in-tel-lek'tū-al, *a.* Relating or appealing to the intellect; having intellect.
Intellectualism, in-tel-lek'tū-al-izm, *n.* Intellectuality; the doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason.
Intellectuality, in-tel-lek'tū-al"i-ti, *n.* State of being intellectual; intellectual power.
Intelligence, in-tel'i-jens, *n.* The capacity to know; knowledge imparted or acquired; notice; an intelligent or spiritual being.
Intelligencer, in-tel'i-jens-ėr, *n.* One who conveys intelligence; a messenger or spy.
Intelligent, in-tel'i-jent, *a.* Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason; endowed with a good intellect; well informed.
Intelligently, in-tel'i-jent-li, *adv.* In an intelligent manner.
Intelligibility, in-tel'i-ji-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being intelligible.
Intelligible, in-tel'i-ji-bl, *a.* Capable of being understood; comprehensible; clear.
Intelligibly, in-tel'i-ji-bli, *adv.* In an intelligible manner.
Intemperance, in-tem'pėr-ans, *n.* Want of temperance; excess of any kind; habitual indulgence in alcoholic liquors.
Intemperate, in-tem'pėr-āt, *a.* Not temperate; addicted to an excessive use of alcoholic liquors; excessive or immoderate.—*n.* One not temperate.
Intemperately, in-tem'pėr-āt-li, *adv.* In an intemperate manner.
Intend, in-tend', *vt.* To design; to purpose; to mean.
Intendancy, in-tend'an-si, *n.* The office or district of an intendant.
Intendant, in-tend'ant, *n.* A manager; a steward; a local governor.
Intended, in-tend'ed, *p.a.* Purposed; betrothed.—*n.* An affianced lover.
Intense, in-tens', *a.* Closely strained; strict; extreme in degree; violent; severe.
Intensely, in-tens'li, *adv.* In an intense manner or degree.
Intensify, in-ten'si-fī, *vt.* To render intense or more intense; to aggravate.—*vi.* To become intense.
Intension, in-ten'shon, *n.* Act of intensifying; state of being strained; in *logic*, the qualities necessarily possessed by objects in virtue of their name.
Intensity, in-ten'si-ti, *n.* State of being intense; keenness; extreme degree; amount of energy.
Intensive, in-ten'siv, *a.* Serving to give emphasis.—*n.* Something giving emphasis.
Intent, in-tent', *a.* Having the mind bent on an object; sedulously applied.—*n.* Design or purpose; meaning; drift.
Intention, in-ten'shon, *n.* Act of intending; purpose; design; intension; method of treatment in surgery; a general concept.
Intentional, in-ten'shon-al, *a.* Done with design or purpose; intended.
Intentionally, in-ten'shon-al-li, *adv.* In an intentional manner; on purpose.
Intently, in-tent'li, *adv.* In an intent manner.
Inter, in-tėr', *vt.* (interring, interred). To bury; to inhume.
Interact, in'tėr-akt, *n.* Interval between two acts of a drama; any intermediate employment of time.—*vi.* To act reciprocally.
Interaction, in-tėr-ak'shon, *n.* Mutual or reciprocal action.
Intercalary, in-tėr'ka-la-ri, *a.* Inserted or introduced among others, as the odd day in leap-year; intermediate.
Intercalate, in-tėr'ka-lāt, *vt.* To insert between others, as a day, &c.
Intercede, in-tėr-sēd', *vi.* (interceding, interceded). To mediate; to plead in favour of one; to make intercession.
Intercept, in-tėr-sept', *vt.* To take or seize on by the way; to stop on its passage; to obstruct the progress of; to cut or shut off.
Interception, in-tėr-sep'shon, *n.* Act of intercepting.
Intercession, in-tėr-se'shon, *n.* Act of interceding; mediation; prayer or solicitation to one party in favour of another.
Intercessor, in'tėr-ses-ėr, *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator.
Intercessory, in-tėr-ses'so-ri, *a.* Containing intercession; mediatorial.
Interchain, in-tėr-chān', *vt.* To chain or link together.
Interchange, in-tėr-chānj', *vt.* To change, as one with the other; to exchange; to reciprocate.—*n.* in'tėr-chānj. Mutual change; exchange; alternate succession.
Interchangeable, in-tėr-chānj'a-bl, *a.* That may be interchanged.
Interchangeably, in-tėr-chānj'a-bli, *adv.* By way of interchange; alternately.
Intercolonial, in'tėr-ko-lō"ni-al, *a.* Subsisting between different colonies.
Intercommunicate, in'tėr-kom-mū"ni-kāt, *vi.* To communicate mutually.
Intercommunication, in'tėr-kom-mū'ni-kā"shon, *n.* Reciprocal communication.
Intercommunion, in'tėr-kom-mūn"yon, *n.* Mutual communion or intercourse.
Intercourse, in'tėr-kōrs, *n.* Reciprocal dealings between persons or nations; fellowship; familiarity; sexual connection.
Interdict, in-tėr-dikt', *vt.* To forbid; to place under an interdict or prohibition.—*n.* in'tėr-dikt. A prohibition; a papal prohibition of the administration of religious rites.
Interdiction, in-tėr-dik'shon, *n.* Act of interdicting; prohibition.
Interdictory, in-tėr-dik'to-ri, *a.* Having power to interdict or prohibit.
Interest, in'tėr-est, *vt.* To concern; to engage the attention of.—*n.* Concern or regard; advantage; profit; profit per cent from money lent or invested; influence with a person.
Interested, in'tėr-est-ed, *p.a.* Having an

interest; liable to be affected; chiefly concerned for one's private advantage.

Interesting, in'tẽr-est-ing, *p.a.* Engaging the attention or curiosity.

Interfere, in-tẽr-fẽr', *vi.* (interfering, interfered). To clash; to interpose; to take a part in the concerns of others.

Interference, in-tẽr-fẽr'ens, *n.* Act of interfering; clashing or collision.

Interim, in'tẽr-im, *n.* The meantime; time intervening.—*a.* Belonging to an intervening time; temporary.

Interior, in-tẽ'ri-ẽr, *a.* Internal; being within; inland.—*n.* The inner part of a thing; the inside; the inland part of a country, &c.

Interjacent, in-tẽr-jā'sent, *a.* Lying or being between; intervening.

Interject, in-tẽr-jekt', *vt.* To throw in between; to insert.

Interjection, in-tẽr-jek'shon, *n.* Act of throwing between; a word thrown in between words to express some emotion; an exclamation.

Interjectional, in-tẽr-jek'shon-al, *a.* Forming or being like an interjection.

Interlace, in-tẽr-lās', *vt.* To weave together. *vi.* To have parts intercrossing.

Interlard, in-tẽr-lärd', *vt.* To mix; to diversify by mixture.

Interleave, in-tẽr-lēv', *vt.* To insert, as blank leaves in a book between other leaves.

Interline, in-tẽr-lin', *vt.* To put a line or lines between; to write or print in alternate lines or between lines.

Interlinear, Interlineal, in-tẽr-lin'ē-ẽr, in-tẽr-lin'ē-al, *a.* Written or printed between lines; placed between lines; interlined.

Interlineation, in-tẽr-lin'ē-ā"shon, *n.* Act of interlining; that which is interlined.

Interlock, in-tẽr-lok', *vi.* and *t.* To unite or lock together by a series of connections.

Interlocution, in'tẽr-lō-kū"shon, *n.* Dialogue; interchange of speech; an intermediate act or decree before final decision.

Interlocutor, in-tẽr-lo'kūt-ẽr, *n.* One who speaks in dialogue; *Scots law*, a judgment or order of any court of record.

Interlocutory, in-tẽr-lo'kū-to-ri, *a.* Consisting of dialogue; not final or definitive.

Interlope, in-tẽr-lōp', *vi.* To traffic without proper license; to intrude.

Interloper, in-tẽr-lōp'ẽr, *n.* An intruder.

Interlude, in'tẽr-lūd, *n.* A short entertainment between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece; a piece of music between certain more important passages.

Interlunar, in-tẽr-lū'ner, *a.* Belonging to the time when the moon is invisible.

Intermarriage, in-tẽr-ma'rij, *n.* Marriage between two families, tribes, &c.

Intermarry, in-tẽr-ma'ri, *vi.* To become connected by marriage, as families.

Intermeddle, in-tẽr-med'l, *vi.* To meddle in the affairs of others; to interfere.

Intermeddler, in-tẽr-med'lẽr, *n.* One who intermeddles.

Intermediary, in-tẽr-mē'di-a-ri, *a.* Intermediate.—*n.* An intermediate agent.

Intermediate, in-tẽr-mē'di-āt, *a.* Being between two extremes; intervening.

Intermedium, in-tẽr-mē'di-um, *n.* Intervening agent, instrument, or space.

Interment, in-tẽr'ment, *n.* Burial.

Intermezzo, in-tẽr-met'zō, *n.* A short musical composition, generally of a light sparkling character; an interlude.

Interminable, in-tẽr'min-a-bl, *a.* Admitting no limit; boundless; endless.

Interminate, in-tẽr'min-āt, *a.* Unbounded; unlimited; endless.

Intermingle, in-tẽr-ming'gl, *vt.* To mingle together.—*vi.* To be mixed or incorporated.

Intermission, in-tẽr-mi'shon, *n.* Act or state of intermitting; pause; rest.

Intermit, in-tẽr-mit', *vt.* (intermitting, intermitted). To cause to cease for a time; to suspend.—*vi.* To cease for a time.

Intermittent, in-tẽr-mit'ent, *a.* Ceasing at intervals; ceasing and then returning, as certain fevers.—*n.* A fever which intermits.

Intermix, in-tẽr-miks', *vt.* To mix together. *vi.* To be mixed together.

Intermixture, in-tẽr-miks'tūr, *n.* A mass formed by mixture; an admixture.

Intern, in-tẽrn', *vt.* To send to and cause to remain in the interior of a country; to disarm and quarter in some place, as defeated troops.

Internal, in-tẽrn'al, *a.* Inward; not external; domestic; not foreign.

Internally, in-tẽrn'al-li, *adv.* Inwardly; mentally; spiritually.

International, in-tẽr-na'shon-al, *a.* Relating to or mutually affecting nations; regulating the mutual intercourse between nations.

Internecine, in-tẽr-nē'sīn, *a.* Marked by destructive hostilities; causing great slaughter.

Internuncio, in-tẽr-nun'si-ō, *n.* A messenger; title of the pope's representative at republics and small courts.

Interpellate, in-tẽr'pel-lāt, *vt.* To question; to interrupt by a question.

Interpellation, in'tẽr-pel-lā"shon, *n.* Act of interpellating; question put in a legislative assembly to a member of the government.

Interpolate, in-tẽr'pō-lāt, *vt.* To foist in; to add a spurious word or passage to.

Interpolation, in-tẽr'pō-lā"shon, *n.* Act of interpolating; spurious word or passage inserted. [Interpolates.

Interpolator, in-tẽr'pō-lāt-ẽr, *n.* One who

Interposal, in-tẽr-pōs'al, *n.* Act of interposing; interposition.

Interpose, in-tẽr-pōz', *vt.* (interposing, interposed). To place between.—*vi.* To mediate; to put in or make a remark.

Interposition, in-tẽr'pō-zi"shon, *n.* Act of interposing; intervention; mediation.

Interpret, in-tẽr'pret, *vt.* To explain the meaning of; to expound; to construe; to represent artistically (as an actor).

Interpretable, in-tẽr'pret-a-bl, *a.* That may be interpreted.

Interpretation, in-tẽr'pret-ā"shon, *n.* Act of interpreting; explanation; representation of a character on the stage.

Interpretative, in-tẽr'pret-āt-iv, *a.* Serving to interpret; containing explanation.

Interpreter, in-tẽr'pret-ẽr, *n.* One who interprets; a translator.

Interregnum, in-tẽr-reg'num, *n.* The time between reigns; intermission or break in succession.

Interrelation, in'tẽr-rē-lā"shon, *n.* Mutual or corresponding relation; correlation.

Interrogate, in-te'rō-gāt, *vt.* To question; to examine by asking questions.

Interrogation, in-te'rō-gā"shon, *n.* Act of interrogating; question put; a sign that marks a question, thus (?).

Interrogative, in-te-rog'at-iv, *a.* Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question.—*n.* A word used in asking questions, as *who? what?*

Interrogator, in-te'rō-gāt-ẽr, *n.* One who interrogates or asks questions.

Interrogatory, in-te-rog'a-to-ri, *n.* A question.—*a.* Containing or expressing a question.

Interrupt, in-tẽr-rupt', *vt.* To break in upon the progress of; to cause to stop in speaking.

Interrupted, in-tẽr-rupt'ed, *p.a.* Having interruptions; broken; intermitted.

Interruption, in-tẽr-rup'shon, *n.* Act of interrupting; a break or breach; obstruction or hindrance; cause of stoppage.

Intersect, in-tėr-sekt', *vt.* To cut in between; to divide; to cut or cross mutually.—*vi.* To meet and cut or cross each other.
Intersection, in-tėr-sek'shon, *n.* Act or state of intersecting; the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.
Interspense, in-tėr-spėrs', *vt.* To scatter or set here and there among other things.
Interspersion, in-tėr-spėr'shon, *n.* Act of interspersing.
Interstellar, Interstellary, in-tėr-stel'lėr, in-tėr-stel'la-ri, *a.* Intervening between the stars; situated beyond the solar system.
Interstice, in-tėrs'tis, *n.* A narrow space between things closely set; a chink.
Interstitial, in-tėr-sti'shal, *a.* Pertaining to or containing interstices.
Interstratify, in-tėr-strat'i-fī, *vt.* and *i.* To place or be placed between other strata.
Intertexture, in-tėr-teks'tūr, *n.* Act of interweaving; state of things interwoven; what is interwoven.
Intertropical, in-tėr-tro'pik-al, *a.* Situated [between the tropics.
Intertwine, in-tėr-twīn', *vt.* To unite by twining or twisting.—*vi.* To be interwoven.
Intertwist, in-tėr-twist', *vt.* To twist, as one with another.
Interval, in'tėr-val, *n.* A space between things; amount of separation between ranks, degrees, &c.; difference in gravity or acuteness between sounds.
Intervene, in-tėr-vēn', *vi.* (intervening, intervened). To come or be between; to interpose or interfere.
Intervention, in-tėr-ven'shon, *n.* Act of intervening; interposition; agency of persons between persons.
Interview, in'tėr-vū, *n.* A meeting between persons; a conference.—*vt.* To have an interview with to get information for publication.
Interviewer, in-tėr-vū'ėr, *n.* One who interrogates some person of position or notoriety to obtain matter for publication.
Interweave, in-tėr-wēv', *vt.* To weave together; to unite intimately; to interlace.
Intestable, in-test'a-bl, *a.* Legally unqualified to make a will. [testate.
Intestacy, in-test'a-si, *n.* State of being in-
Intestate, in-test'āt, *a.* Dying without having made a will; not disposed of by will.—*n.* A person who dies without making a will.
Intestinal, in-tes'tin-al, *a.* Pertaining to the intestines.
Intestine, in-tes'tin, *a.* Internal; domestic; not foreign.—*n.* The canal extending from the stomach to the anus; *pl.* entrails or viscera in general.
Inthrall, in-thral', *vt.* *See* ENTHRALL.
Intimacy, in'ti-ma-si, *n.* State of being intimate; close friendship.
Intimate, in'ti-māt, *a.* Inward or internal; close in friendship; familiar; close.—*n.* An intimate or familiar friend.—*vt.* (intimating, intimated). To hint or indicate; to announce.
Intimately, in'ti-māt-li, *adv.* In an intimate manner; familiarly.
Intimation, in-ti-mā'shon, *n.* Act of intimating; a hint; announcement.
Intimidate, in-tim'id-āt, *vt.* To put in fear or dread; to cow; to deter with threats.
Intimidation, in-tim'id-ā"shon, *n.* Act of intimidating.
Intitle, in-tī'tl. *See* ENTITLE.
Into, in'tō, *prep.* In and to: expressing motion or direction towards the inside of, or a change of condition.
Intolerable, in-tol'ėr-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be borne; unendurable; insufferable.
Intolerably, in-tol'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance.
Intolerance, in-tol'ėr-ans, *n.* Quality of being intolerant; want of toleration.
Intolerant, in-tol'ėr-ant, *a.* That cannot bear; not enduring difference of opinion or worship; refusing to tolerate others.
Intolerantly, in-tol'ėr-ant-li, *adv.* In an intolerant manner.
Intonate, in'tō-nāt, *vi.* To sound the notes of the musical scale; to modulate the voice.—*vt.* To pronounce with a certain modulation.
Intonation, in-tō-nā'shon, *n.* Act or manner of intonating; modulation of the voice; utterance with a special tone.
Intone, in-tōn', *vi.* To use a musical monotone in pronouncing.—*vt.* To pronounce with a musical tone; to chant.
Intoxicant, in-toks'i-kant, *n.* That which intoxicates; an intoxicating liquor.
Intoxicate, in-toks'i-kāt, *vt.* To make drunk; to elate to enthusiasm or madness.—*vi.* To cause intoxication. [intoxication.
Intoxicating, in-toks'i-kāt-ing, *p.a.* Causing
Intoxication, in-toks'i-kā"shon, *n.* Act of intoxicating; state of being drunk; delirious excitement; frenzy.
Intractable, in-trakt'a-bl, *a.* Not tractable; not to be governed or managed; refractory.
Intrados, in-trā'dos, *n.* The interior and lower line or curve of an arch.
Intramural, in-tra-mū'ral, *a.* Being within the walls, as of a town or university.
Intransigent, in-tran'si-jent, *a.* Irreconcilable.—*n.* An irreconcilable person.
Intransitive, in-trans'it-iv, *a.* Designating a verb which expresses an action or state limited to the subject.
Intransmutable, in-trans-mūt'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be transmuted.
Intrant, in'trant, *n.* An entrant.
Intrench, in-trensh', *vt.* To dig a trench around, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet; to lodge within an intrenchment.—*vi.* To invade; to encroach.
Intrenchment, in-trensh'ment, *n.* Act of intrenching; a trench; any protection; encroachment.
Intrepid, in-tre'pid, *a.* Undaunted; fearless; bold; daring; courageous.
Intrepidity, in-tre-pid'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being intrepid; undaunted courage.
Intricacy, in'tri-ka-si, *n.* State of being intricate; complication; complexity. [cated.
Intricate, in'tri-kāt, *a.* Involved; compli-
Intrigue, in-trēg', *n.* An underhand plot or scheme; plot of a play, &c.; an illicit intimacy between a man and woman.—*vi.* (intriguing, intrigued). To engage in an intrigue; to carry on forbidden love.
Intriguing, in-trēg'ing, *p.a.* Addicted to intrigue; given to secret machinations.
Intrinsic, Intrinsical, in-trin'sik, in-trin'sik-al, *a.* Being within; inherent; essential.
Intrinsically, in-trin'sik-al-li, *adv.* In its nature; essentially; inherently.
Introduce, in-trō-dūs', *vt.* To lead or bring in; to insert; to bring to be acquainted; to present; to make known; to import; to bring before the public.
Introduction, in-trō-duk'shon, *n.* Act of introducing; act of making persons known to each other; act of bringing something into notice; a preliminary discourse. [tory.
Introductive, in-trō-duk'tiv, *a.* Introduc-
Introductory, in-trō-duk'to-ri, *a.* Serving to introduce; prefatory; preliminary.
Intromission, in-trō-mish'on, *n.* The act of intromitting.
Intromit, in-trō-mit', *vt.* To send in; to admit.—*vi.* *Scots law*, to intermeddle with the effects of another.
Introrse, in-trors', *a.* Turned or facing inwards. [within.
Introspect, in-trō-spekt', *vt.* To look into or
Introspection, in-trō-spek'shon, *n.* The

act of looking inwardly; examination of one's own thoughts or feelings.

Introvert, in-trō-vėrt', *vt.* To turn inward.

Intrude, in-tröd', *vi.* (intruding, intruded). To thrust one's self in; to force an entry or way in without permission, right, or invitation; to encroach.—*vt.* To thrust in.

Intrusion, in-trö'zhon, *n.* Action of intruding; encroachment.

Intrusive, in-trö'siv, *a.* Apt to intrude; characterized by intrusion.

Intrust, in-trust', *vt.* To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of. Also *entrust*.

Intuition, in-tū-i'shon, *n.* A looking on; direct apprehension of a truth without reasoning.

Intuitive, in-tū'it-iv, *a.* Perceived by the mind immediately without reasoning; based on intuition; self-evident.

Intuitively, in-tū'it-iv-li, *adv.* In an intuitive manner; by intuition.

Intumesce, in-tū-mes', *vi.* To enlarge or expand with heat; to swell out in bulk.

Intussuscept, in'tus-sus-sept, *vt.* To receive by intussusception.

Intussusception, in'tus-sus-sep''shon, *n.* Reception of one part within another; the doubling in of a part of the intestines into a lower part; process by which nutriment is absorbed.

Intwine, Intwist. *See* EN-.

Inundate, in-un'dāt or in'-, *vt.* To spread or flow over; to flood; to overwhelm.

Inundation, in-un-dā'shon, *n.* Act of inundating; a flood.

Inure, in-ūr', *vt.* (inuring, inured). To accustom; to harden by use.—*vi.* To be applied.

Inurn, in-ėrn', *vt.* To put in an urn; to bury.

Inutility, in-ū-til'i-ti, *n.* Uselessness.

Invade, in-vād', *vt.* (invading, invaded). To enter with hostile intentions; to make an inroad on; to encroach on; to violate.

Invader, in-vād'ėr, *n.* One who invades; an assailant; an encroacher.

Invalid, in-va'lid, *a.* Not valid; having no force or effect; void; null.

Invalid, in'va-lid, *n.* One weak or infirm; a person disabled for active service.—*a.* In ill health; infirm; disabled.—*vt.* To render an invalid; to enrol on the list of invalids.

Invalidate, in-va'li-dāt, *vt.* To render of no force or effect. [invalidating.

Invalidation, in va'li-dā''shon, *n.* Act of

Invalidity, in-va-lid'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being invalid; want of force or efficacy.

Invaluable, in-va'lū-a-bl, *a.* Precious above estimation; inestimable; priceless.

Invaluably, in-va'lū-a-bli, *adv.* Inestimably.

Invariable, in-vā'ri-a-bl, *a.* Not variable; unchangeable; always uniform.

Invariably, in-vā'ri-a-bli, *adv.* Uniformly.

Invasion, in-vā'zhon, *n.* Act of invading; hostile entrance; infringement; violation.

Invasive, in-vā'siv, *a.* Making invasion; aggressive.

Invective, in-vek'tiv, *n.* Violent utterance of censure; railing language; vituperation.—*a.* Containing invectives; abusive.

Inveigh, in-vā', *vi.* To attack with invectives; to rail against; to reproach; to upbraid.

Inveigle, in-vē'gl, *vt.* To persuade to something evil; to entice; to seduce.

Inveiglement, in-vē'gl-ment, *n.* Act of inveigling; seduction to evil; enticement.

Invent, in-vent', *vt.* To devise or produce, as something new; to fabricate; to concoct.

Invention, in-ven'shon, *n.* Act of inventing; contrivance of that which did not before exist; device; power of inventing; ingenuity; faculty by which an author produces plots, &c.

Inventive, in-vent'iv, *a.* Able to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

Inventor, in-vent'ėr, *n.* One who invents; a contriver. [an inventory.

Inventorial, in-ven-tō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to

Inventory, in'ven-to-ri, *n.* An account or catalogue of the goods and chattels of a deceased person; a catalogue of particular things.—*vt.* To make an inventory of.

Inventress, in-vent'res, *n.* A female who invents. [order or relation; inverted.

Inverse, in'vėrs or in-vėrs', *a.* Opposite in

Inversely, in-vėrs'li, *adv.* In an inverse order or manner; in inverse proportion.

Inversion, in-vėr'shon, *n.* Act of inverting; state of being inverted; change of order so that the last becomes first, and the first last; a turning backward.

Invert, in-vėrt', *vt.* To turn upside down; to place in a contrary position; to reverse.

Invertebrate, in-vėr'tē-brāt, *a.* Destitute of a backbone or vertebral column.—*n.* An animal (one of the Invertebrata) in which there is no backbone.

Inverted, in-vėrt'ed, *p.a.* Turned upside down; changed in order.

Invest, in-vest', *vt.* To clothe; to array; to clothe with office or authority; to endow; to besiege; to lay out as money in some species of property.—*vi.* To make an investment.

Investigate, in-ves'ti-gāt, *vt.* To search into; to make careful examination of.

Investigation, in-ves'ti-gā''shon, *n.* Act of investigating; examination; search; scrutiny.

Investigator, in-ves'ti-gāt-ėr, *n.* One who investigates.

Investiture, in-ves'ti-tūr, *n.* Act of investing or giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice; clothing; covering.

Investment, in-vest'ment, *n.* Act of investing; act of besieging; money laid out for profit; that in which money is invested.

Investor, in-vest'ėr, *n.* One who invests.

Inveteracy, in-vet'ėr-a-si, *n.* State or quality of being inveterate; obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time.

Inveterate, in-vet'ėr-āt, *a.* Long established; deep-rooted; obstinate; confirmed.

Invidious, in-vid'i-us, *a.* Envious; malignant; likely to incur hatred or to provoke envy.

Invidiously, in-vid'i-us-li, *adv.* In an invidious manner; malignantly.

Invigorate, in-vi'gor-āt, *vt.* To give vigour to; to give life and energy to.

Invigoration, in-vi'gor-ā''shon, *n.* Act of invigorating; state of being invigorated.

Invincible, in-vin'si-bl, *a.* Not to be conquered or overcome; insurmountable.—*n.* One who is invincible. [ably.

Invincibly, in-vin'si-bli, *adv.* Unconquer-

Inviolability, in-vī'ō-la-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being inviolable.

Inviolable, in-vī'ō-la-bl, *a.* Not to be violated; that ought not to be injured or treated irreverently; not susceptible of hurt.

Inviolably, in-vī'ō-la-bli, *adv.* In an inviolable manner; without profanation.

Inviolate, in-vī'ō-lāt, *a.* Not violated; uninjured; unprofaned; unbroken.

Invisibility, in-vi'zi-bil''i-ti, *n.* State of being invisible.

Invisible, in-vi'zi-bl, *a.* Not visible; that cannot be seen; imperceptible.

Invisibly, in-vi'zi-bli, *adv.* In an invisible manner; imperceptible to the eye.

Invitation, in-vi-tā'shon, *n.* Act of inviting; bidding to an entertainment, &c.

Invite, in-vīt', *vt.* (inviting, invited). To ask to do something; to ask to an entertainment, &c.; to allure or attract.—*vi.* To give invitation; to allure.—*n.* An invitation.

Inviting, in-vīt'ing, *p.a.* Attractive.

Invitingly, in-vīt'ing-li, *adv.* Attractively.

Invocate, in'vō-kāt, *vt.* To invoke.

Invocation, in-vō-kā'shon, *n.* Act of invoking; the form or act of calling for the assistance of any being, particularly a divinity.
Invoice, in'vois, *n.* A written account of the merchandise sent to a person, with the prices annexed.—*vt.* (invoicing, invoiced). To make an invoice of; to enter in an invoice.
Invoke, in-vōk', *vt.* (invoking, invoked). To call upon; to address in prayer; to call on for assistance and protection.
Involucre, in-vō-lū'kėr, *n.* Any collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers.
Involuntarily, in-vo'lun-ta-ri-li, *adv.* In an involuntary manner.
Involuntary, in-vo'lun-ta-ri, *a.* Not voluntary; independent of will or choice.
Involute, in'vō-lūt, *n.* A curve traced by any point of a tense string when it is unwound from a given curve.—*a.* Involved; rolled inward from the edges.
Involution, in-vō-lū'shon, *n.* Act of involving; state of being involved; complication; the raising of a quantity to any power assigned.
Involve, in-volv', *vt.* (involving, involved). To roll up; to envelop; to imply; to include; to implicate; to complicate; in algebra, &c., to raise a quantity to any assigned power.
Invulnerable, in-vul'nėr-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be wounded; incapable of receiving injury.
Inward, in'wėrd, *a.* Internal; being within; intimate; in the mind, soul, or feelings.—*adv.* Toward the inside; into the mind.—*n.pl.* The inner parts of an animal; the viscera.
Inwardly, in'wėrd-li, *adv.* In the inner parts; internally; privately.
Inwards, in'wėrdz, *adv.* Same as *Inward*.
Inweave, in-wēv', *vt.* To weave together.
Inworn, in-wōrn', *a.* Worn within, or wrought within. [volve; to perplex.
Inwrap, in-rap', *vt.* To wrap round; to in-
Inwreathe, in-rēŦH', *vt.* To surround, as with a wreath; to infold.
Inwrought, in-rąt', *p.a.* Wrought in or among other things; adorned with figures.
Iodide, ī'ō-dīd, *n.* A compound of iodine and a metal.
Iodine, ī'ō-dīn, *n.* A non-metallic element chiefly extracted from the ashes of sea-weeds, and much used in medicine.
Iodoform, ī-od'ō-form, *n.* A compound of carbon, hydrogen, and iodine, analogous to chloroform.
Ionian, ī-ō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Ionia; Ionic.—*n.* One of an ancient Greek race.
Ionic, ī-on'ik, *a.* Relating to Ionia, or to the Ionian Greeks; denoting an order of architecture distinguished by the volutes of its capital. [ī; a tittle; a jot.
Iota, ī-ō'ta, *n.* The name of the Greek letter
I O U, ī' ō ū, *n.* A signed paper having on it these letters and a sum of money borrowed, serving as an acknowledgment of a debt.
Ipecacuanha, i-pē-kak'ū-an''ha, *n.* A bitter emetic and tonic obtained from the root of a Brazilian plant. [clamation.
Irade, i-rā'dā, *n.* A Turkish decree or pro-
Iranian, i-rā'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Iran*, the native name of Persia: applied to the Persian, Zend, and cognate tongues.
Irascibility, ī-ras'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being irascible.
Irascible, ī-ras'i-bl, *a.* Readily made angry; easily provoked; irritable. [manner.
Irascibly, ī-ras'i-bli, *adv.* In an irascible
Irate, ī-rāt', *a.* Angry; enraged; incensed.
Ire, īr, *n.* Anger; wrath; rage.
Ireful, īr'fųl, *a.* Full of ire; angry; wroth.
Iricism, ī'ri-sizm, *n.* An Irish mode of expression; any Irish peculiarity.
Iridescence, ī-rid-es'ens, *n.* Property of being iridescent; exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow.
Iridescent, ī-rid-es'ent, *a.* Exhibiting colours like the rainbow; shimmering with rainbow colours.
Iris, ī'ris, *n.*; pl. **Irises**, ī'ris-ez. The rainbow; an appearance resembling the rainbow; the coloured circle round the pupil of the eye; the flag-flower.
Irish, ī'rish, *a.* Pertaining to Ireland or its inhabitants.—*n.* Natives of Ireland; the Celtic language of the natives of Ireland.
Irishism, ī'rish-izm, *n.* An Iricism.
Irk, ėrk, *vt.* To weary; to annoy; to vex. (Used impersonally.) [tious.
Irksome, ėrk'sum, *a.* Wearisome; vexa-
Irksomely, ėrk'sum-li, *adv.* Tediously.
Iron, ī'ėrn, *n.* The most common and useful metal; an instrument made of iron; a utensil for smoothing cloth; *pl.* fetters; chains; handcuffs.—*a.* Made of iron; consisting of or like iron; harsh; severe; binding fast; vigorous; inflexible.—*vt.* To smooth with an iron; to fetter; to furnish or arm with iron.
Iron-bound, ī'ėrn-bound, *a.* Bound with iron; surrounded with rocks; rugged.
Iron-clad, ī'ėrn-klad, *a.* Covered with iron plates; armour-plated.—*n.* A war-ship covered with thick iron plates.
Iron-gray, ī'ėrn-grā, *n.* A colour resembling freshly fractured iron.
Ironical, ī-ron'ik-al, *a.* Containing irony; given to irony; expressing one thing and meaning the opposite.
Ironically, ī-ron'ik-al-li, *adv.* By way of irony; by the use of irony.
Iron-master, ī'ėrn-mas-tėr, *n.* An owner of blast-furnaces, &c.
Ironmonger, ī'ėrn-mung-gėr, *n.* A dealer in iron-wares or hardware.
Ironmongery, ī'ėrn-mung-gė-ri, *n.* A general name for all articles made of iron.
Iron-mould, ī'ėrn-mōld, *n.* A spot on cloth occasioned by iron rust.
Iron-stone, ī'ėrn-stōn, *n.* An ore of iron having a stony character.
Ironware, ī'ėrn-wār, *n.* Iron worked up into utensils, tools, &c.
Irony, ī'ėrn-i, *n.* Made of or like iron; hard.
Irony, ī'ron-i, *n.* A mode of speech which expresses a sense contrary to that conveyed by the words; a subtle kind of sarcasm.
Irradiance, Irradiancy, ir-rā'di-ans, ir-rā'di-an-si, *n.* Lustre; splendour. [light.
Irradiant, ir-rā'di-ant, *a.* Emitting rays of
Irradiate, ir-rā'di-āt, *vt.* To send forth rays of light upon; to enlighten.—*vi.* To emit rays.
Irradiation, ir-rā'di-ā''shon, *n.* Act of irradiating; illumination; apparent enlargement of an object strongly illuminated.
Irrational, ir-ra'shon-al, *a.* Not rational; void of reason or understanding; foolish; in *mathematics*, surd.
Irrationally, ir-ra'shon-al-li, *adv.* In an irrational manner; without reason; absurdly.
Irreclaimable, ir-rē-klām'a-bl, *a.* Not reclaimable; incorrigible.
Irreconcilable, ir-re'kon-sīl''a-bl, *a.* Not reconcilable; inconsistent; incompatible.—*n.* One who is not to be reconciled; one who will not work in harmony with associates.
Irrecoverable, ir-rē-ku'vėr-a-bl, *a.* Not to be recovered or regained.
Irredeemable, ir-rē-dēm'a-bl, *a.* Not redeemable; not subject to be paid at its nominal value. [cannot be reduced.
Irreducible, ir-rē-dūs'i-bl, *a.* Not reducible;
Irreflective, ir-rē-flekt'iv, *a.* Not reflective.
Irrefragable, ir-ref'ra-ga-bl, *a.* That cannot be refuted; indisputable; undeniable.
Irrefutable, ir-rē-fūt'a-bl or ir-ref'ūt-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be refuted; unanswerable.
Irregular, ir-re'gū-lėr, *a.* Not regular; not according to rule or custom; anomalous;

vicious; crooked; variable; deviating from the common rules in its inflections.—*n.* A soldier not in regular service.

Irregularity, ir-re'gū-la"ri-ti, *n.* State or character of being irregular; want of regularity; that which is irregular; immoral action or behaviour. [regular manner.

Irregularly, ir-re'gū-lėr-li, *adv.* In an ir-

Irrelevance, Irrelevancy, ir-re'lē-vans, ir-re'lē-van-si, *n.* State or quality of being irrelevant.

Irrelevant, ir-re'lē-vant, *a.* Not relevant; not applicable; not to the purpose.

Irreligion, ir-rē-li'jon, *n.* Want of religion, or contempt of it; impiety.

Irreligious, ir-rē-li'jus, *a.* Not religious; contrary to religion; impious; ungodly; profane.

Irremediable, ir-rē-mē'di-a-bl, *a.* Not to be remedied; incurable; irreparable.

Irremissible, ir-rē-mis'i-bl, *a.* Not to be remitted or pardoned; unpardonable.

Irremovable, ir-rē-mōv'a-bl, *a.* Not removable; firmly fixed.

Irreparable, ir-re'pa-ra-bl, *a.* Not reparable; irretrievable; irremediable.

Irrepealable, ir-rē-pēl'a-bl, *a.* Not repealable; incapable of being repealed.

Irreprehensible, ir-rep're-hen"si-bl, *a.* Not reprehensible; blameless.

Irrepressible, ir-rē-pres'i-bl, *a.* Not repressible; incapable of being repressed.

Irreproachable, ir-rē-prōch'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being reproached; upright; faultless.

Irreprovable, ir-rē-prōv'a-bl, *a.* Not reprovable; blameless; upright; unblamable.

Irresistance, ir-rē-zist'ans, *n.* Non-resistance; passive submission.

Irresistible, ir-rē-zist'i-bl, *a.* Not resistible; that cannot be resisted; resistless.

Irresolute, ir-re'zō-lūt, *a.* Not resolute; not firm in purpose; undecided; wavering.

Irresolution, ir-re'zō-lū"shon, *n.* Want of resolution or decision; vacillation.

Irresolvable, ir-rē-zolv'a-bl, *a.* Not resolvable; that cannot be resolved.

Irrespective, ir-rē-spekt'iv, *a.* Having no respect to particular circumstances (with *of*).

Irrespectively, ir-rē-spekt'iv-li, *adv.* Without regard to (with *of*).

Irrespirable, ir-rē-spīr'a-bl, *a.* Not respirable; unfit for respiration.

Irresponsible, ir-rē-spons'i-bl, *a.* Not responsible; not liable to answer for consequences. [sponsive.

Irresponsive, ir-rē-spons'iv, *a.* Not re-

Irretrievable, ir-rē-trēv'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be retrieved; irreparable.

Irreverence, ir-rev'er-ens, *n.* Want of reverence; want of veneration for the deity or for things sacred; want of due regard to a superior; irreverent conduct or action.

Irreverent, ir-rev'er-ent, *a.* Exhibiting or marked by irreverence; wanting in respect.

Irreversible, ir-rē-vėr'si-bl, *a.* Not reversible; not to be annulled.

Irrevocable, ir-re'vō-ka-bl, *a.* Not to be recalled, revoked, or annulled; irreversible.

Irrigate, ir'ri-gāt, *vt.* To bedew or sprinkle; to water by means of channels or streams.

Irrigation, ir-ri-gā'shon, *n.* Act or operation of irrigating. [watery.

Irriguous, ir-ri'gū-us, *a.* Well watered;

Irritability, ir'rit-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being irritable.

Irritable, ir'rit-a-bl, *a.* Susceptible of irritation; very liable to anger; easily provoked.

Irritant, ir'rit-ant, *a.* Irritating; producing inflammation.—*n.* That which irritates; a medical application that causes pain or heat.

Irritate, ir'rit-āt, *vt.* To rouse to anger; to provoke; to inflame. [tion; annoying.

Irritating, ir'rit-āt-ing, *p.a.* Causing irrita-

Irritation, ir-rit-ā'shon, *n.* Act of irritating; exasperation; annoyance; vital action in muscles or organs caused by some stimulus.

Irruption, ir-rup'shon, *n.* A bursting in; a sudden invasion or incursion.

Irruptive, ir-rup'tiv, *a.* Rushing in or upon.

Is, iz. The third pers. sing. of the verb *to be*.

Ishmaelite, ish'ma-el-īt, *n.* A descendant of Ishmael; one at war with society.

Isinglass, ī'zing-glas, *n.* Fish-glue, a gelatinous substance prepared from the air-bladders of certain fishes.

Islam, is'lam, *n.* The religion of Mohammed; the whole body of those who profess it.

Islamism, is'lam-izm, *n.* Mohammedism.

Islamite, is'lam-īt, *n.* A Mohammedan.

Island, ī'land, *n.* A piece of land surrounded by water; anything resembling an island.—*vt.* To cause to become or appear like an island; to dot, as with islands.

Islander, ī'land-ėr, *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

Isle, īl, *n.* An island.—*vt.* To island.

Islet, īl'et, *n.* A little isle.

Isobar, ī'sō-bär, *n.* A line on a map connecting places at which the mean height of the barometer at sea-level is the same.

Isochronal, Isochronous, ī-sok'ron-al, ī-sok'ron-us, *n.* Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times.

Isoclinal, Isoclinic, ī-sō-klī'nal, ī-sō-klin'ik, *a.* Of equal inclination or dip; applied to lines connecting places at which the dip of the magnetic needle is equal.

Isolate, ī'sō-lāt or is'-, *vt.* To place in or as in an island; to place by itself; to insulate.

Isolation, īs-ō-lā'shon or is', *n.* State of being isolated; insulation.

Isometric, Isometrical, ī-sō-met'rik, ī-sō-met'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by equality of measure.

Isosceles, ī-sos'se-lēz, *a.* Having two legs or sides only that are equal (an *isosceles* triangle).

Isotherm, ī'sō-therm, *n.* A line on a map connecting places with a like temperature.

Isothermal, ī-sō-therm'al, *a.* Pertaining to isotherms.

Israelite, iz'ra-el-īt, *n.* A descendant of *Israel* or Jacob; a Jew.

Issuable, ish'ū-a-bl, *a.* That may be issued.

Issue, ish'ū, *n.* The act of passing or flowing out; delivery; quantity issued at one time; event; consequence; progeny; offspring; an artificial ulcer to promote a secretion of pus; matter depending in a lawsuit.—*vi.* (issuing, issued). To pass or flow out; to proceed; to spring; to grow or accrue; to come to an issue in law; to terminate.—*vt.* To send out; to put into circulation; to deliver for use.

Issueless, ish'ū-les, *a.* Having no issue.

Isthmus, ist'mus or is'mus, *n.* A neck of land connecting two much larger portions.

It, it, *pron.* A pronoun of the neuter gender, third person, nominative or objective case.

Italian, i-ta'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to Italy.—*n.* A native of Italy; the language of Italy.

Italic, i-ta'lik, *a.* Pertaining to Italy; the name of a printing type sloping towards the right.—*n.* An italic letter or type.

Italicize, i-ta'li-sīz, *vt.* To print in italics.

Itch, ich, *n.* A sensation in the skin causing a desire to scratch; a constant teasing desire.—*vi.* To feel an itch; to have a teasing sensation impelling to something.

Itchy, ich'i, *a.* Affected with itch.

Item, ī'tem, *adv.* Also.—*n.* A separate particular; a scrap of news.—*vt.* To make a note of.

Iterate, it'ėr-āt, *vt.* To repeat: to utter or do a second time.

Iteration, it-ėr-ā'shon, *n.* Act of repeating; recital or performance a second time.

Iterative, it'ėr-āt-iv, *a.* Iterating; repeating.

Itinerancy, i- or ī-tin'ér-an-si, *n.* A journeying; a passing from place to place.
Itinerant, i- or ī-tin'ér-ant, *a.* Passing or travelling from place to place; not settled.—*n.* One who travels from place to place.
Itinerary, i- or ī-tin'ér-a-ri, *n.* A work containing notices of places on a particular line of road; a travel route; plan of a tour.—*a.* Travelling; pertaining to a journey.
Itinerate, i- or ī-tin'ér-āt, *vi.* To travel from place to place.
Its, its, *pron.* The possessive case singular of *it*.
Itself, it-self', *pron.* The neuter reflexive pronoun corresponding to *himself*.
Ivied, ī'vid, *a.* Covered with ivy.
Ivory, ī'vo-ri, *n.* The substance composing the tusks of the elephant, &c.; something made of ivory.—*a.* Consisting or made of ivory.
Ivy, ī'vi, *n.* A plant which creeps along the ground, or climbs walls, trees, &c.

J

Jabber, jab'ér, *vi.* To gabble; to talk rapidly or indistinctly; to chatter.—*vt.* To utter rapidly with confused sounds.—*n.* Rapid and indistinct talk.
Jacinth, jā'sinth, *n.* The gem also called [hyacinth.
Jack, jak, *n.* A name of various implements; a boot-jack; a contrivance for raising great weights by the action of screws; a contrivance for turning a spit; a coat serving as mail; a pitcher of waxed leather; a ball used for a mark in bowls; a flag on a bowsprit; the union flag; the male of certain animals; a young pike; the knave in a pack of cards.
Jackal, jak'al, *n.* An animal resembling a fox, and closely akin to the dog.
Jackanapes, jak'a-nāps, *n.* A monkey; an ape; a coxcomb; an impertinent fellow.
Jackass, jak'as, *n.* The male of the ass; a dolt; a blockhead.
Jack-boot, jak'bōt, *n.* A kind of large boot reaching up over the knee.
Jackdaw, jak'dą, *n.* A small species of crow.
Jacket, jak'et, *n.* A short outer garment; a casing of cloth, felt, wood, &c.
Jack-pudding, jak'pud-ing, *n.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a zany.
Jacobean, Jacobæan, ja-kō-bē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the time of James I. of England.
Jacobin, ja'kō-bin, *n.* One of a society of violent revolutionists in France during the first revolution; a politician of similar character.
Jacobite, ja'kō-bīt, *n.* A partizan of James II., king of England, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants.—*a.* Pertaining to the partizans of James II.
Jactation, Jactitation, jak-tā'shon, jak-ti-tā'shon, *n.* A restless tossing of the body; bragging; boastful display.
Jade, jād, *n.* A mean or poor horse; a low woman; a huzzy; a hard tenacious green stone of a resinous aspect when polished.—*vt.* (jading, jaded). To ride or drive severely; to weary or fatigue.—*vi.* To become weary; to sink.
Jag, jag, *vt.* (jagging, jagged). To cut into notches or teeth; to notch.—*n.* A notch; a ragged protuberance.
Jagged, jag'ed, *p.a.* Having notches or teeth; cleft; divided.
Jaggery, Jaggbery, jag'ér-i, *n.* Imperfectly granulated sugar; the inspissated juice of the palmyra-tree.
Jaggy, jag'i, *a.* Set with teeth; denticulated; [uneven.
Jaguar, ja-gwär', *n.* The American tiger, a spotted carnivorous animal, the most formidable feline quadruped of the New World.
Jail, jāl, *n.* A prison; place of confinement.
Jailer, Jailor, jāl'ér, *n.* The keeper of a jail.
Jain, Jaina, jān, jā'na, *n.* A Hindu religious sect believing doctrines similar to those of Buddhism.
Jalap, jal'ap, *n.* A purgative medicine, from the roots of a Mexican climbing plant.
Jam, jam, *n.* A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.—*vt.* (jamming, jammed). To crowd; to squeeze tight; to wedge in.
Jamb, jam, *n.* The side-post or vertical side-piece of a door, window, &c.
Jangle, jang'gl, *vi.* (jangling, jangled). To sound harshly; to wrangle; to bicker.—*vt.* To cause to sound discordantly.—*n.* Prate; discordant sound.
Janitor, ja'ni-tor, *n.* A doorkeeper; one who looks after a public building.
Janizary, jan'i-za-ri, *n.* One of a body of Turkish foot-guards, suppressed in 1826.
Janty, jān'ti, *a.* *See* JAUNTY.
January, ja'nū-a-ri, *n.* The first month of [the year.
Japan, ja-pan', *n.* Work varnished and figured.—*vt.* (japanning, japanned). To cover with hard brilliant varnish, and embellish with figures; to varnish.
Japanner, ja-pan'ér, *n.* One who japans.
Jape, jāp, *n.* A jest; a jibe.—*vi.* (japing, japed). To jest or joke.
Jar, jär, *vi.* (jarring, jarred). To strike together discordantly; to clash; to interfere; to be inconsistent.—*vt.* To shake; to cause a short tremulous motion in.—*n.* A rattling vibration of sound; a harsh sound; contention; clash of interests or opinions; a vessel of earthenware or glass.
Jardinière, zhär-dēn-yär, *n.* An ornamental stand for plants and flowers.
Jargon, jär'gon, *n.* Confused, unintelligible talk; gibberish; phraseology peculiar to a sect, profession, &c.; a variety of zircon.
Jargonelle, jär-gon-el', *n.* A variety of pear.
Jarrah, jar'ra, *n.* A timber-tree of W. Australia, a species of eucalyptus.
Jasmine, jas'min, *n.* A fragrant shrub, bearing white or yellow flowers.
Jasper, jas'pér, *n.* A variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and some dull colours.
Jaundice, jan'dis, *n.* A disease characterized by yellowness of the eyes and skin, loss of appetite, and general lassitude.—*vt.* To affect with jaundice, or with prejudice, envy, &c.
Jaunt, jānt, *vi.* To ramble here and there; to make an excursion.—*n.* A trip; a tour; an excursion; a ramble.
Jauntily, jān'ti-li, *adv.* Briskly; gaily.
Jaunting-car, jānt'ing-kär, *n.* A light Irish car in which the passengers ride back to back on seats at right angles to the axle.
Jaunty, jān'ti, *a.* Gay and easy in manner or actions; airy; sprightly; showy.
Javelin, jav'lin, *n.* A light spear thrown from the hand. [the teeth are fixed.
Jaw, ją, *n.* The bones of the mouth in which
Jay, jā, *n.* A bird allied to the crows.
Jealous, je'lus, *a.* Uneasy through fear of, or on account of, preference given to another; suspicious in love: apprehensive of rivalry; anxiously fearful or careful.
Jealously, je'lus-li, *adv.* In a jealous manner; with jealousy; emulously.
Jealousy, je'lus-i, *n.* Quality of being jealous; painful suspicion of rivalry; suspicious fear or apprehension; solicitude for others.
Jean, jān, *n.* A twilled cotton cloth.
Jeer, jēr, *vi.* To flout; to mock; to utter severe, sarcastic reflections.—*vt.* To treat with scoffs or derision.—*n.* A scoff; biting jest; jibe. [scornfully; contemptuously.
Jeeringly, jēr'ing-li, *adv.* With raillery;
Jehovah, jē-hō'va, *n.* The Scripture name of the Supreme Being.

Jejune, jē-jūn′, *a.* Devoid of interesting matter; meagre; barren.
Jelly, jel′i, *n.* Matter in a glutinous state; the thickened juice of fruit boiled with sugar; transparent matter obtained from animal substances by boiling.—*vi.* To become a jelly.
Jelly-fish, jel′i-fish, *n.* A gelatinous marine animal.
Jemmy, jem′i, *n.* A short crowbar used by burglars.
Jennet, jen′net, *n.* A small Spanish horse.
Jenny, jen′i, *n.* A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam.
Jeopard, je′pėrd, *vt.* To put in danger; to hazard.
Jeopardize, je′pėrd-īz, *vt.* To jeopard.
Jeopardous, je′pėrd-us, *a.* Hazardous.
Jeopardy, je′pėrd-i, *n.* Hazard; risk; exposure to death, loss, or injury.
Jerboa, jėr-bō′a, *n.* A small rodent resembling a mouse, but with long hind-limbs.
Jeremiad, jer-ē-mī′ad, *n.* A lamentation; a complaint: used in ridicule.
Jerk, jėrk, *vt.* To give a sudden pull, thrust, or push to; to throw with a quick motion.—*vi.* To make a sudden motion.—*n.* A sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a sudden spring; a spasmodic movement.
Jerked, jėrkt, *p.a.* Cut into thin slices, and dried, as beef.
Jerkin, jėr′kin, *n.* A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat.
Jerky, jėrk′i, *a.* Moving by jerks.
Jersey, jėr′zi, *n.* A kind of close-fitting knitted woollen shirt.
Jess, jes, *n.* A short strap of leather tied round the legs of a hawk.
Jessamine, jes′a-min, *n.* *See* JASMINE.
Jest, jest, *n.* A joke; pleasantry; object of laughter; a laughing-stock.—*vi.* To make merriment; to joke.
Jester, jest′ėr, *n.* One who jests; a buffoon; a merry-andrew.
Jestingly, jest′ing-li, *adv.* In a jesting manner; not in earnest.
Jesuit, je′zū-it, *n.* One of the Society of Jesus, so called, founded by Ignatius Loyola, in 1534: a crafty person; an intriguer
Jesuitic, Jesuitical, je-zū-it′ik, je-zū-it′-ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Jesuits; crafty.
Jesuitism, je′zū-it-izm, *n.* The principles and practices of the Jesuits; cunning.
Jesus, jē′zus, *n.* The Saviour of men; Christ.
Jet, jet, *n.* A shooting forth or spouting; what issues from an orifice, as water, gas, &c.; a compact and very black species of coal, used for ornaments.—*vt.* (jetting, jetted). To emit in a jet.—*vi.* To issue in a jet.
Jet-black, jet′blak, *a.* Of the deepest black; of the colour of jet.
Jetsam, Jetson, jet′sam, jet′sun, *n.* The throwing of goods overboard to lighten a ship in distress; goods so thrown away.
Jettison, jet′i-son, *n.* The throwing of goods overboard to relieve a ship; jetsam.—*vt.* To throw overboard.
Jetty, jet′i, *n.* A kind of pier —*a.* Made of jet, or black as jet.
Jew, jū, *n.* A Hebrew or Israelite
Jewel, jū′el, *n.* A personal ornament containing precious stones; a precious stone.—*vt.* (jewelling, jewelled). To adorn with jewels.
Jeweler, jū′el-ėr, *n.* One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.
Jewellery, Jewelry, jū′el-ėr-i, jū′el-ri, *n.* Jewels in general.
Jewess, jū′es, *n.* A Hebrew woman.
Jewish, jū′ish, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.
Jewry, jū′ri, *n.* The land of the Jews.
Jew's-harp, jūz′härp, *n.* A small musical instrument held between the teeth, sounding by the vibration of a steel tongue.
Jib, jib, *n.* The triangular foremost sail of a ship; the projecting arm of a crane.
Jib, Jibe, jib, jīb, *vt.* and *i.* (jibbed, jibed, jibd, jībd; jibbing, jibing, jib′ing, jīb′ing). To shift (as a fore-and-aft sail) from one side to the other; to pull against the bit, as a horse; to move restively.
Jib-boom, jib′bōm, *n.* A spar which serves as a continuation of a bowsprit.
Jibe, jīb, *vt.* *See* GIBE.
Jiffy, jif′i, *n.* A moment; an instant. [Colloq.]
Jig, jig, *n.* A quick tune; a light lively dance; a mechanical contrivance of various kinds.—*vi.* (jigging, jigged). To dance a jig; to jolt.—*vt.* To jerk; to jolt.
Jilt, jilt, *n.* A woman who gives her lover hopes, and capriciously disappoints him.—*vt.* To deceive in love.—*vi.* To play the jilt.
Jingle, jing′gl, *vi.* and *t.* (jingling, jingled). To sound with a tinkling metallic sound; to clink.—*n.* A rattling or clinking sound.
Jingo, jing′go, *n.* An expletive used as a mild oath; a bellicose patriot; a Chauvinist.
Jinricksha, Jinrikisha, jin-rik′sha, jin-rik′i-sha, *n.* A small two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or more men, used in Japan, &c
Job, job, *n.* A piece of work undertaken; a public transaction done for private profit.—*vt.* (jobbing, jobbed). To let out in separate portions or jobs; to let out for hire, as horses; to engage for hire; to peck or stab with something sharp.—*vi.* To work at chance jobs; to buy and sell as a broker; to let or hire horses.
Jobber, job′ėr, *n.* One who jobs or works at jobs; one who lets or hires out carriages or horses; one who deals or dabbles in stocks.
Jobbery, job′ėr-i, *n.* Act or practice of jobbing; underhand means used to procure some private end at public expense.
Job-master, job′mäs-tėr, *n.* One who hires or lets out carriages, horses, &c.
Jockey, jok′i, *n.* A man who rides horses in a race; a dealer in horses; one who takes undue advantage in trade.—*vt.* To play the jockey to; to ride in a race; to jostle by riding against; to cheat.
Jocose, jōk-ōs′, *a.* Given to jokes and jesting; facetious; merry; waggish.
Jocular, jok′ū-lėr, *a.* Given to jesting; jocose; humorous; sportive.
Jocularity, jok-ū-la′ri-ti, *n.* Quality of being jocular; merriment; jesting.
Jocund, jōk′ or jok′und, *a.* Blithe; merry.
Jog, jog, *vt.* (jogging, jogged). To push with the elbow or hand; to excite attention by a slight push —*vi.* To move at a slow trot; to walk or travel idly or slowly.—*n.* A push; a shake or push to awaken attention.
Joggle, jog′l, *vt.* (joggling, joggled). To shake slightly.—*vi.* To shake; to totter.—*n.* A kind of joint in masonry and carpentry.
Jog-trot, jog′trot, *n.* A slow easy trot; a slow routine.—*a.* Monotonous; humdrum.
Join, join, *vt.* To bind, unite, or connect; to unite in league or marriage; to associate; to add; to couple.—*vi.* To unite; to be close, or in contact; to unite with in marriage, league, &c.—*n.* Place, act, &c., of joining.
Joiner, join′ėr, *n.* A mechanic who does the wood-work of houses; a carpenter.
Joinery, join′ėr-i, *n.* Carpentry.
Joining, join′ing, *n.* A joint, junction.
Joint, joint, *n.* A joining; joining of two or more bones; articulation; a fissure in strata; part of an animal cut off by a butcher.—*a.* Joined; united; shared; acting in concert.—*vt.* To form with joints; to fit together; to divide into joints or pieces.—*vi.* To coalesce as by joints, or as parts fitted to each other.
Jointed, joint′ed, *p.a.* Having joints or articulations; formed with knots or nodes.
Jointly, joint′li, *adv.* In a joint manner; together; unitedly; in concert.
Joint-stock, joint′stok, *a.* Pertaining to stock or shares held in company.
Jointure, joint′ūr, *n.* Property settled on a

woman at marriage to be used after her husband's decease.—*vt.* To settle a jointure upon.

Joist, joist, *n.* One of the pieces of timber to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed.—*vt.* To fit with joists.

Joke, jōk, *n.* A jest; something said to excite a laugh; raillery; what is not in earnest.—*vi.* (joking, joked). To jest; to sport.—*vt.* To cast jokes at; to rally.

Joker, jōk'ėr, *n.* One who jokes; a merry [fellow.

Jokingly, jōk'ing-li, *adv.* In a joking way.

Jole, Joll, jōl, *n.* Same as *Jowl*.

Jollification, jol'i-fi-kā''shon, *n.* A scene of merriment or festivity; merry-making.

Jollity, jol'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being jolly; mirth; merriment; gaiety; joviality.

Jolly, jol'i, *a.* Merry; gay; mirthful; jovial; festive; plump and agreeable in appearance.

Jolly-boat, jol'i-bōt, *n.* A ship's boat, about 12 feet in length, with a bluff bow.

Jolt, jōlt, *vt.* and *t.* To shake with sudden jerks.—*n.* A shake by a sudden jerk.

Jonquil, jon'kwil, *n.* A species of narcissus or daffodil.

Jorum, jō'rum, *n.* A term for a drinking [vessel with liquor in it.

Joss, jos, *n.* A Chinese idol.

Joss-stick, jos'stik, *n.* In China, a small reed covered with the dust of odoriferous woods, and burned before an idol.

Jostle, jos'l, *vt.* (jostling, jostled). To push or knock against.—*vi.* To hustle.

Jot, jot, *n.* An iota; a tittle.—*vt.* (jotting, jotted). To set down in writing.

Jotting, jot'ing, *n.* A memorandum.

Journal, jėr'nal, *n.* A diary; an account of daily transactions, or the book containing such; a daily or periodical paper; a narrative of the transactions of a society, &c.; that part of an axle which moves in the bearings.

Journalism, jėr'nal-izm, *n.* Occupation of writing in, or conducting a journal.

Journalist, jėr'nal-ist, *n.* The writer of a journal; a newspaper editor or contributer.

Journalistic, jėr-nal-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to journalists or journalism.

Journalize, jėr'nal-īz, *vt.* To enter in a journal; to give the form of a journal to.

Journey, jėr'ni, *n.* A travelling from one place to another; tour; excursion; distance travelled.—*vi.* To travel from place to place.

Journeyman, jėr'ni-man, *n.* A workman who has fully learned his trade.

Jonst, jōst, *n.* A fight on horseback man to man with lances.—*vi.* To engage in fight with lances on horseback; to tilt.

Jovial, jō'vi-al, *a.* Gay; merry; jolly. [ment.

Joviality, jō-vi-al'i-ti, *n.* Festivity; merri-

Jovially, jō'vi-al-li, *adv.* In a jovial manner.

Jowl, jōl, *n.* The cheek.—**Cheek by jowl**, with heads close together; side by side.

Joy, joi, *n.* Pleasure caused by the acquisition or expectation of good; delight; exultation; cause of joy or happiness.—*vi.* To rejoice; to be glad.—*vt.* To gladden.

Joyful, joi'fųl, *a.* Full of joy; blithe; gleeful; joyous; happy; blissful; exulting.

Joyfully, joi'fųl-li, *adv.* In a joyful manner; gladly. [no joy or pleasure.

Joyless, joi'les, *a.* Destitute of joy; giving

Joylessly, joi'les-li, *adv.* In a joyless manner.

Joyous, joi'us, *a.* Experiencing joy; causing joy; glad; gay; happy; delightful.

Joyously, joi'us-li, *adv.* In a joyous manner.

Jubilant, jū'bi-lant, *a.* Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy.

Jubilate, jū'bi-lāt, *vi.* To rejoice; to exult.

Jubilation, jū-bi-lā'shon, *n.* A rejoicing; exultation; feeling of triumph.

Jubilee, jū'bi-lē, *n.* Among the Jews, every fiftieth year; a season of great public joy; a celebration of a reign, marriage, &c., after it has lasted fifty years.

Judaic, Judaical, jū-dā'ik, jū-dā'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.

Judaism, jū'dā-izm, *n.* The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews; conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

Judaize, jū'dā-īz, *vi.* and *t.* To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews.

Judas, jū'das, *n.* A treacherous person.

Judge, juj, *n.* A civil officer who hears and determines causes in courts; one who has skill to decide on anything; a critic; a connoisseur.—*vi.* (judging, judged). To act as a judge; to pass sentence; to form an opinion; to estimate.—*vt.* To hear and determine; to examine into and decide; to try; to esteem.

Judgeship, juj'ship, *n.* Office of a judge.

Judgment, juj'ment, *n.* Act of judging; good sense; discernment; opinion or estimate; mental faculty by which man ascertains the relations between ideas; sentence pronounced; a calamity regarded as a punishment of sin; final trial of the human race.

Judgment-seat, juj'ment-sēt, *n.* The seat on which judges sit; court; tribunal.

Judicative, jū'di-kā-tiv, *a.* Having power to judge.

Judicatory, jū'di-kā-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the passing of judgment; dispensing justice.—*n.* A court of justice; administration of justice.

Judicature, jū'di-kā-tūr, *n.* Power of distributing justice; a court of justice; extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.

Judicial, jū-di'shal, *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice; inflicted as a penalty or in judgment; enacted by law or statute.

Judicially, jū-di'shal-li, *adv.* In a judicial manner; by a court of justice.

Judiciary, jū-di'shi-a-ri, *a.* Relating to courts of justice.—*n.* The system of courts of justice in a government; the judges taken collectively.

Judicious, jū-di'shus, *a.* Prudent; sagacious.

Judiciously, jū-di'shus-li, *adv.* Discreetly.

Jug, jug, *n.* A vessel for liquors, generally with a handle; a mug; a pitcher.—*vt.* (jugging, jugged). To put in a jug; to cook by putting into a jug, and this into boiling water (*jugged* hare). [lets in compound leaves.

Jugate, jū'gāt, *a.* Coupled together, as leaf-

Juggernaut, jug'ėr-nat, *n.* Any idea, custom, &c., to which one devotes himself or is ruthlessly sacrificed.

Juggle, jug'l, *vi.* (juggling, juggled). To play tricks by sleight of hand; to practise imposture. *vt.* To deceive by artifice.—*n.* A trick by legerdemain; an imposture.

Juggler, jug'lėr, *n.* One who juggles.

Jugglery, jug'lėr-i, *n.* The art or the feats of a juggler; legerdemain; imposture.

Jugular, jų'gū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to the throat or neck.

Juice, jūs, *n.* Sap of vegetables, especially fruit; fluid part of animal substances.

Juicy, jūs'i, *a.* Abounding with juice.

Jujube, jū'jūb, *n.* The fruit of a spiny shrub or small tree; the tree itself; a confection made with gum-arabic or gelatine.

Julep, jū'lep, *n.* A sweet drink.

Julian, jū'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from Julius Cæsar.

July, jū-lī', *n.* The seventh month of the year.

Jumble, jum'bl, *vt.* (jumbling, jumbled). To mix in a confused mass.—*vi.* To meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner.—*n.* Confused mass; disorder; confusion.

Jump, jump, *vi.* To leap; to skip; to spring; to agree, tally, coincide.—*vt.* To pass over by a leap; to pass over hastily.—*n.* Act of jumping; leap; spring; bound.

Jumper, jump'ėr, *n.* One who or that which jumps; a long iron chisel.

Junction, jungk'shon, *n.* Act or operation

of joining; state of being joined; point of union; place where railways meet.

Juncture, jungk'tūr, *n.* A joining or uniting; line or point of joining; point of time; point rendered critical by circumstances.

June, jūn, *n.* The sixth month of the year.

Jungle, jung'gl, *n.* Land covered with trees, brushwood, &c., or coarse, reedy vegetation.

Jungly, jung'gli, *a.* Consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles.

Junior, jū'ni-ėr, *a.* Younger; later or lower in office or rank.—*n.* A person younger than another or lower in standing. [junior.

Juniority, jū-ni-o'ri-ti, *n.* State of being

Juniper, jū'ni-pėr, *n.* A coniferous shrub, the berries of which are used for gin.

Junk, jungk, *n.* Pieces of old rope; salt beef supplied to vessels; a large flat-bottomed seagoing vessel used in China, a chunk.

Junket, jung'ket, *n.* Curds mixed with cream, sweetened and flavoured; a sweetmeat; a feast.—*vi.* and *t.* To feast.

Junta, jun'ta, *n.* A meeting; a junto; a grand Spanish council of state.

Junto, jun'tō, *n.* A select council which deliberates in secret on any affair of government; a faction; a cabal.

Jupiter, jū'pi-tėr, *n.* The chief deity of the Romans; the largest and brightest planet.

Jurassic, jū-ras'ik, *a.* Of or belonging to the formation of the *Jura* Mountains; Oolitic.

Juridical, jū-rid'ik-al, *a.* Relating to the administration of justice or to a judge.

Jurisconsult, jū'ris-kon-sult, *n.* Anyone learned in jurisprudence; a jurist.

Jurisdiction, jū-ris-dik'shon, *n.* Judicial power; right of exercising authority; district within which power may be exercised.

Jurisprudence, jū-ris-prō'dens, *n.* The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men necessary for the due administration of justice.

Jurist, jū'rist, *n.* A man who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, or more particularly, in the civil law.

Juror, jū'rėr, *n.* One who serves on a jury.

Jury, jū'ri, *n.* A number of men selected according to law and sworn to declare the truth on the evidence; a body who jointly decides as to prizes.—*a.* In *ships*, applied to a temporary substitute, as a *jury*-mast.

Juryman, jū'ri-man, *n.* A juror.

Just, just, *a.* Right; acting rightly; upright; impartial; fair; due; merited; exact.—*adv.* Exactly; precisely; near or nearly; almost; merely; barely.

Justice, jus'tis, *n.* Quality of being just; rectitude; propriety; impartiality; fairness; just treatment; merited reward or punishment; a judge holding a special office.

Justiceship, jus'tis-ship, *n.* Office or dignity of a justice.

Justiciary, Justiciar, jus-ti'shi-a-ri, justi'shi-ėr, *n.* An administrator of justice; a lord chief-justice.

Justifiable, just'i-fi-a-bl, *a.* That may be justified; warrantable; excusable.

Justifiably, just'i-fi-a-bli, *adv.* In a justifiable manner; rightly.

Justification, just'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act of justifying; state of being justified; vindication; defence; remission of sin.

Justificatory, just-if'i-kā-to-ri, *a.* Tending to justify; vindicatory; defensory.

Justifier, just'i-fi-ėr, *n.* One who justifies.

Justify, just'i-fi, *vt.* (justifying, justified). To prove or show to be just; to defend or maintain; to excuse; to judge rightly of; to adjust.

Justle, jus'l, *vt.* Same as *Jostle*.

Justly, just'li, *adv.* Rightly; fairly; properly.

Justness, just'nes, *n.* Quality of being just; uprightness; equity.

Just, jut, *vi.* (jutting, jutted). To project beyond the main body.—*n.* A projection.

Jute, jūt, *n.* A fibrous substance from an Indian plant of the linden family, used for carpets, bagging, &c.; the plant itself.

Jutty, jut'i, *n.* A jetty. [young.

Juvenescent, jū-ve-nes'ent, *a.* Becoming

Juvenile, jū've-nīl, *a.* Young; youthful; pertaining to youth.—*n.* A young person.

Juvenility, jū-ve-nil'i-ti, *n.* Youthfulness; youthful age; light and careless manner.

Juxtapose, juks-ta-pōz', *vt.* To place near or next. Also **Juxtaposit**, jux-ta-poz'it.

Juxtaposition, juks'ta-pō-si"shon, *n.* A placing or being placed near.

K

Kafir, Kaffir, kaf'ėr, *n.* A member of the most important dark race in S. Africa.

Kaftan, kaf'tan, *n.* A kind of long vest with long hanging sleeves, tied at the waist with a girdle, worn in the East.

Kail, Kale, kāl, *n.* A kind of cabbage; colewort; cabbage or greens in general.

Kaiser, kī'zėr, *n.* An emperor.

Kaleidoscope, ka-lī'dos-kōp, *n.* An optical instrument which exhibits an endless variety of coloured figures.

Kalendar. *See* CALENDAR.

Kali, kā'li, *n.* Glasswort.

Kalif. *See* CALIF.

Kalmuk, Kalmuck, *n.* Calmuck.

Kangaroo, kang'ga-rō, *n.* An Australian marsupial quadruped that moves forward by leaps.

Karoo, Karroo, ka-rō', *n.* An arid tract of clayey table-lands in S. Africa.

Kedge, kej, *n.* A small anchor.—*vt.* To warp (a ship) by a rope attached to a kedge.

Keel, kēl, *n.* The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom; the corresponding part in iron vessels; the whole ship; something resembling a keel; a coal-barge.—*vi.* To capsize.

Keelhaul, kēl'hal, *vt.* To punish by dropping into the sea on one side of a ship and hauling up on the other.

Keelson, kēl'sun or kel'sun, *n.* An internal keel over the external keel.

Keen, kēn, *a.* Acute of mind; shrewd; sharp; eager; piercing; severe; bitter.

Keenly, kēn'li, *adv.* In a keen manner; eagerly; acutely; sharply; severely; bitterly.

Keep, kēp, *vt.* (keeping, kept). To hold; to preserve; to guard; to detain; to attend to; to continue any state, course, or action; to obey; to perform; to observe or solemnize; to confine to one's own knowledge; not to betray; to have in pay.—*vt.* To endure; not to perish or be impaired.—*n.* Care; guard; sustenance; a donjon or strong tower.

Keeper, kēp'ėr, *n.* One who has the care or custody of persons or things; a gamekeeper; a ring which keeps another on the finger.

Keeping, kēp'ing, *n.* A holding; custody; support; conformity; harmony.

Keepsake, kēp'sāk, *a.* Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver.

Keeve, kēv, *n.* A large vessel to ferment liquors in; a mashing-tub.

Keg, keg, *n.* A small cask or barrel.

Kelp, kelp, *n.* Large sea-weeds; alkaline substance yielded by sea-weeds when burned

Kelson, kel'sun, *n.* Same as *Keelson*.

Kelt, Keltic, kelt, kel'tik. *See* CELT, CELTIC.

Kelt, kelt, *n.* A salmon in its spent state after spawning; a foul fish.

Ken, ken, *vt.* To know; to descry.—*n.* View; reach of sight; cognizance.

Kennel, ken'el, *n.* A house or cot for dogs; a pack of hounds; hole of a fox, &c.; a haunt; a gutter.—*vi.* and *t.* (kennelling, kennelled), To lodge in a kennel.

Kerb-stone. Same as *Curb-stone*.

Kerchief, kėr'chif, *n.* A cloth to cover the head; any loose cloth used in dress.

Kermes, kėr'mēz, *n.* A scarlet dye-stuff consisting of the bodies of certain insects found on oak-trees round the Mediterranean.

Kernel, kėr'nel, *n.* The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut; the core; the gist.—*vi.* (kernelling, kernelled), To harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.

Kerosene, ke'ro-sēn, *n.* A lamp-oil from petroleum, extensively used in America.

Kersey, kėr'zi, *n.* A species of coarse woollen cloth, usually ribbed.—*a.* Homespun; homely.

Kerseymere, kėr'zi-mēr, *n.* Cassimere.

Kestrel, kes'trel, *n.* A small British falcon.

Ketch, kech, *n.* A strongly-built vessel, usually two-masted.

Ketchup, kech'up, *n.* A sauce generally made from mushrooms.

Kettle, ket'l, *n.* A vessel of iron or other metal, used for heating and boiling water, &c.

Kettle-drum, ket'l-drum, *n.* A drum made of a copper vessel covered with parchment.

Key, kē, *n.* An instrument for shutting or opening a lock; a little lever by which certain musical instruments are played on by the fingers; fundamental tone in a piece of music; that which serves to explain a cipher, &c.—*vt.* To furnish or fasten with a key.

Key-board, kē'bōrd, *n.* The series of levers in a keyed musical instrument upon which the fingers press.

Keyed, kēd, *a.* Furnished with keys; set to a key, as a tune.

Keystone, kē'stōn, *n.* The top stone of an arch, which, being the last put in, enters like a wedge, and fastens the work together.

Khaki, kä'ki, *a.* Of a brownish-yellow earthy colour.—*n.* A brownish-yellow earthy colour; cloth of this colour worn by soldiers.

Khan, kan, *n.* In Asia, a governor; a prince; a chief: an eastern inn; a caravansary.

Khedive, ke-dēv', *n.* The governor or viceroy of Egypt.

Kibble, kib'l, *n.* A large bucket used in mining.

Kibe, kīb, *n.* A chilblain.

Kick, kik, *vt.* To strike with the foot; to strike in recoiling, as a gun.—*vi.* To strike with the foot or feet; to manifest opposition to restraint; to recoil.—*n.* A blow with the foot or feet, recoil of a firearm

Kickshaw, kik'shą, *n* Something fantastical; a light unsubstantial dish.

Kid, kid, *n.* A young goat; leather made from its skin; a small wooden tub.—*vt.* (kidding, kidded). To bring forth a kid

Kidnap, kid'nap, *vt.* (kidnapping, kidnapped). To steal or forcibly abduct a human being.

Kidney, kid'ni, *n.* Either of the two glands which secrete the urine; sort or character.

Kilderkin, kil'dėr-kin, *n.* A small barrel, the eighth part of a hogshead.

Kill, kil, *vt.* To deprive of life; to slay; to slaughter for food; to deaden (pain); to overpower. [powering; dangerous.

Killing, kil'ing, *p.a.* Depriving of life; overKiln, kil, *n.* A fabric of brick or stone, which may be heated to harden or dry anything

Kilogram, **Kilogramme**, kil'ō-gram, *n* A French measure of weight, being 1000 grammes or 2·2 lbs. avoir.

Kilolitre, kil'ō-lē-tr, *n.* A French measure, 1000 litres or 220·09 gallons.

Kilometre, kil'ō-mā-tr, *n.* A French measure, 1000 metres, about ⅝ of a mile or 1093·633 yards.

Kilostere, kil'ō-stār, *n.* A French solid measure equal to 35317·41 cubic feet.

Kilt, kilt, *n.* A kind of short petticoat worn by the Highlanders of Scotland in lieu of trousers.—*vt.* To tuck up or plait like a kilt.

Kilted, kilt'ed, *a.* Wearing a kilt.

Kin, kin, *n.* Race; family; consanguinity or affinity; kindred.—*a.* Kindred; congenial.

Kind, kīnd, *n.* Race; genus; variety; nature; character.—**In kind**, with produce or commodities.—*a.* Humane; having tenderness or goodness of nature; benevolent; friendly.

Kindergarten, kin'dėr-gär-tn, *n.* An infants' school in which amusements are systematically combined with instruction.

Kindle, kin'dl, *vt.* (kindling, kindled). To set on fire; to light; to rouse; to excite to action. *vi.* To take fire; to be roused or exasperated.

Kindly, kīnd'li, *a.* Of a kind disposition; congenial; benevolent; mild.—*adv.* In a kind manner; favourably.

Kindness, kīnd'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being kind; benevolence; a kind act.

Kindred, kin'dred, *n.* Relationship by birth; affinity; relatives by blood.—*a.* Related; of like nature; cognate.

Kine, kīn, old *pl.* of *cow*.

Kinematic, ki-nē-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to kinematics. Also *Kinematical*.

Kinematics, ki-nē-mat'iks, *n* That branch of mechanics which treats of motion without reference to the forces producing it.

Kinetic, ki-net'ik, *a.* Causing motion; applied to force actually exerted.

Kinetics, ki-net'iks, *n.* That branch of dynamics which treats of forces causing or changing motion in bodies.

King, king, *n.* The sovereign of a nation; monarch; a playing card having the picture of a king; chief piece in the game of chess.

King-at-arms, king'at-ärmz, *n.* The name of the chief heralds in Britain.

Kingdom, king'dum, *n.* The dominion of a king; realm; a primary division of natural objects (*e.g.* the mineral kingdom); place where anything prevails and holds sway.

Kingfisher, king'fish-ėr, *n.* A bird having splendid plumage which preys on fish.

Kinglike, king'lik, *a.* Like a king.

Kingly, king'li, *a.* Like a king; belonging to a king; royal; regal; splendid.

King's-evil, kingz'ē-vl, *n.* Scrofula.

Kingship, king'ship, *n.* The state, office, or dignity of a king; royalty.

Kink, kingk, *n.* A twist in a rope or thread; a crotchet.—*vi.* To twist or run into knots.

Kinsfolk, kinz'fōk, *n.* People of the same kin; kindred; relations. [kin; a relative.

Kinsman, kinz'man, *n.* A man of the same

Kiosk, ki-osk', *n.* A Turkish word signifying a kind of open pavilion or summer-house.

Kipper, kip'ėr, *n.* A salmon at the spawning season; a fish split open, salted, and dried or smoked.—*vt.* To cure (fish) by splitting open, salting, and drying.

Kirk, kėrk, *n.* A church (Scot.).

Kirtle, kėr'tl, *n.* A short skirt.

Kismet, kis'met, *n.* Fate or destiny.

Kiss, kis, *vt.* To touch with the lips; to caress by joining lips; to touch gently.—*vi.* To join lips; to come in slight contact.—*n.* A salute given with the lips. [&c.; an outfit.

Kit, kit, *n.* A wooden tub for fish, butter,

Kit-cat, kit'kat, *a.* and *n.* A term applied to portraits on a canvas 36 inches by 28 or 29.

Kitchen, ki'chen, *n.* The room of a house appropriated to cooking.

Kitchen-garden, ki'chen-gär-dn, *n.* A garden for raising vegetables for the table.

Kitchen-range, ki'chen-rānj, *n*, A kitchengrate.

Kite, kīt, *n.* A bird of the falcon family; a light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air.

Kith, kith, *n.* Relatives or friends collectively.

Kitten, kit'n, *n.* A young cat.—*vi.* To bring forth young, as a cat.
Kleptomania, klep-tō-mā'ni-a, *n.* An irresistible mania for pilfering.
Knack, nak, *n.* Facility of performance; dexterity. [shoot of a deer's horn.
Knag, nag, *n.* A knot in wood; a wart; the
Knaggy, nag'i, *a.* Knotty; full of knots.
Knap, nap, *vt.* (knapping, knapped). To break short (as flints); to snap; to bite off.—*n.* A short sharp noise; a snap.
Knapsack, nap'sak, *n.* A bag for necessaries borne on the back by soldiers, &c.
Knar, Knarl, Knarled. närd, närld, *a.* Gnarled.
Knarred, Knarled. närd, närld, *a.* Gnarled.
Knave, nāv, *n.* A petty rascal; a dishonest man; a card with a soldier or servant on it.
Knavery, nāv'é-ri, *n.* The practices of a knave; dishonesty; roguery.
Knavish, nāv'ish, *a.* Partaking of knavery; dishonest; roguish.
Knead, nēd, *vt.* To work into a mass or suitable consistency for bread, &c.
Kneading-trough, nēd'ing-trof, *n.* A trough in which dough is kneaded.
Knee, nē, *n.* The joint connecting the two principal parts of the leg; a similar joint; piece of bent timber or iron used in a ship, &c.
Knee-breeches, nē'brēch-ez, *n.pl.* Breeches that reach only to the knee.
Knee-cap, nē'kap, *n.* The movable bone covering the knee-joint in front.
Kneed, nēd, *a.* Having knees; having a bend like a knee.
Kneel, nēl, *vi.* (pret. and pp. kneeled or knelt). To bend the knee; to rest on the bended knees.
Knee-pan, nē'pan, *n.* The knee-cap.
Knell, nel, *n.* The sound of a bell rung at a funeral: a death signal.—*vi.* To sound, as a funeral bell; to toll; to sound as a bad omen.
Knickerbockers, nik'ér-bok-érz, *n.pl.* A kind of loose modern knee-breeches. Also **Knickers**.
Knick-knack, nik'nak, *n.* A trinket.
Knife, nīf, *n.*; pl. **Knives**, nīvz. A cutting instrument consisting of a blade attached to a handle; cutting part of a machine.
Knight, nīt, *n.* Formerly one admitted to a certain military rank; now one who holds a dignity entitling him to have *Sir* prefixed to his name, but not hereditary; a champion; a piece in chess.—*vt.* To dub or create a knight.
Knight-errant, nīt-e'rant, *n.* A knight who travelled in search of adventures.
Knight-errantry, nīt-e'rant-ri, *n.* The character or practice of a knight-errant.
Knighthood, nīt'hud, *n.* The character, rank, or dignity of a knight; knightage.
Knightly, nīt'li, *a.* Pertaining to a knight.—*adv.* In a manner becoming a knight.
Knit, nit, *vt.* (knitting, knitted or knit). To tie in a knot; to form in a fabric by looping a continuous thread; to unite closely; to draw together; to contract.—*vi.* To interweave a continuous thread; to grow together.
Knitting, nit'ing, *n.* Formation of a fabric by knitting-needles; fabric thus formed.
Knob, nob, *n.* A hard protuberance; a boss; a round ball at the end of anything.
Knobbed, nobd, *p.a.* Containing knobs.
Knobby, nob'i, *a.* Full of knobs; hard.
Knobkerrie, nob'ker-i, *n.* A kind of bludgeon used by the Kafirs.
Knock, nok, *vt.* To strike with something thick or heavy; to strike against; to clash.—*vi.* To strike.—*n.* A stroke; a blow; a rap.
Knocker, nok'er, *n.* One who knocks; something on a door for knocking.
Knoll, nōl, *n.* A little round hill; ringing of a bell; knell.—*vt.* and *i.* To sound, as a bell
Knot, not, *n.* A complication of threads or cords; a tie; ornamental bunch of ribbon, &c.; hard protuberant joint of a plant; a knob; bunch; group; a difficult question; a nautical mile (=1·151 ordinary mile).—*vt.* (knotting, knotted). To tie in a knot; to unite closely.—*vi.* To become knotted; to knit knots.
Knotted, not'ed, *p.a.* Full of knots.
Knotty, not'i, *a.* Full of knots; difficult; intricate.
Knout, nout, *n.* A powerful whip used as an instrument of punishment in Russia.
Know, nō, *vt.* (pret. knew, pp. known). To perceive with certainty; to understand; to be aware of; to distinguish; to be acquainted with; to have experience of.—*vi.* To have knowledge; not to be doubtful.
Knowable, nō'a-bl, *a.* That may be known.
Knowing, nō'ing, *p.a.* Well informed; intelligent; significant; cunning.
Knowingly, nō'ing-li, *adv.* In a knowing manner; with knowledge; intentionally.
Knowledge, nol'ej, *n.* The result or condition of knowing; clear perception; learning; information; skill; acquaintance.
Known, nōn. *p.a.* Understood; familiar.
Knuckle, nuk'l, *n.* The joint of a finger, particularly at its base; knee-joint of a calf or pig.—*vt.* (knuckling, knuckled). To strike with the knuckles.—**To knuckle down**, or **under**, to yield.
Kola-nut. *See* COLA-NUT.
Koran, kō'ran, *n.* The book regulating the faith and practice of Mohammedans, written
Kosmos. *See* COSMOS. [by Mohammed.
Kraal, krāl, *n.* A S. African native village.
Kriegspiel, krēg'spēl, *n.* A game played with pieces representing troops.
Kudos, kū'dos, *n.* Glory; fame; renown
Kyanize, kī'an-īz, *vt.* To preserve (timber) from dry-rot by steeping in a solution of corrosive sublimate.

L

La, lä, *exclam.* Lo! look! see! behold!
Laager, lä'ger, *n.* In S. Africa, an encampment; a temporary defensive inclosure formed of wagons.—*vi.* To encamp.
Labefaction, lab-e-fak'shon, *n.* Decay
Label, lā'bel, *n.* A slip of paper, &c., affixed to something and stating name, contents, &c.; a slip affixed to deeds to hold the seal.—*vt.* (labelling, labelled). To affix a label to.
Labial, lā'bi-al, *a.* Pertaining to the lips.—*n.* A vowel or consonant formed chiefly by the lips, as *b*, *m*, *p*, *o*.
Labium, lā'bi-um, *n.* A lip, especially the lower lip of insects.
Laboratory, lab'o-ra-to-ri, *n.* A building or room for experiment in chemistry, physics, &c.; a chemist's work-room.
Laborious, la-bō'ri-us, *a.* Full of labor; arduous; diligent; assiduous.
Laboriously, la-bō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a laborious manner; with toil or difficulty.
Labor, lā'bér, *n.* Exertion, physical or mental; toil; work done or to be done; laborers in the aggregate; the pangs and efforts of childbirth.—*vi.* To engage in labor; to work; to proceed with difficulty; to be burdened.—*vt.* To cultivate; to prosecute with effort.
Labored, lā'bérd, *p.a.* Produced with labor; bearing the marks of effort
Laborer, lā'bér-er, *n.* One who labors, a man who does work that requires little skill, as distinguished from an artisan
Labrum, lā'brum, *n.* An upper or outer lip.
Laburnum, la-bèr'num, *n.* A leguminous tree, with clusters of yellow flowers.

Labyrinth, lab'i-rinth, *n.* A place full of intricacies; a maze; an inexplicable difficulty; a part of the internal ear.

Labyrinthian, Labyrinthine, lab-i-rinth'i-an, lab-i-rinth'in, *a.* Pertaining to a labyrinth; winding; intricate; mazy.

Lac, lak, *n.* A resinous substance produced by insects on trees in Asia; in the East Indies, 100,000 (a *lac* of rupees).

Lace, lās, *n.* A cord used for fastening boots, &c.; ornamental cord or braid; a delicate fabric of interlacing threads. — *vt.* (lacing, laced). To fasten with a lace; to adorn with lace; to interlace; to mingle in small quantity.

Lacerable, la'sér-a-bl, *a.* That may be lacerated or torn.

Lacerate, la'sér-āt, *vt.* To tear; to rend; to torture; to harrow.

Laceration, la-sér-ā'shon, *n.* Act of lacerating; the breach made by rending.

Laches, lach'es or lash'ez, *n.* Neglect; negligence; remissness; inexcusable delay.

Lachrymal, lak'rim-al, *a.* Generating or secreting tears; pertaining to tears.

Lachrymary, lak'rim-a-ri, *a.* Containing tears.

Lachrymatory, lak'rim-a-to-ri, *n.* A small vessel found in ancient sepulchres, for holding the tears of a deceased person's friends.

Lachrymose, lak'rim-ōs, *a.* Full of tears; tearful in a sentimental way; lugubrious.

Lacing, lās'ing, *n.* A fastening with a lace or cord; a cord used in fastening.

Lack, lak, *vt.* To want; to be without; to need; to require. — *vi.* To be in want. — *n.* Want; deficiency; need; failure.

Lackadaisical, lak-a-dā'zik-al, *a.* Affectedly pensive; weakly sentimental.

Lack-a-day, lak-a-dā'. Exclamation of sorrow or regret; alas! — alas! the day.

Lacker. *See* LACQUER.

Lackey, lak'i, *n.* A footboy or footman. — *vt.* and *i.* To attend as a lackey, or servilely.

Lack-lustre, lak'lus-tèr, *a.* Wanting lustre.

Laconic, Laconical, la-kon'ik, la-kon'ik-al, *a.* Expressing much in a few words; brief; sententious; pithy.

Laconism, Laconicism, la'kon-izm, la-kon'i-sizm, *n.* A concise style; a sententious expression.

Lacquer, lak'ér, *n.* A varnish containing lac, &c.; ware coated with lacquer. — *vt.* To varnish or coat with lacquer.

Lacrosse, la-kros', *n.* A game at ball, played with a large battledore or *crosse*.

Lactation, lak-tā'shon, *n.* Act or time of giving suck; function of secreting milk.

Lacteal, lak'tē-al, *a.* Pertaining to milk; conveying chyle. — *n.* A vessel of animal bodies for conveying the chyle from the alimentary canal.

Lactescent, lak-tes'ent, *a.* Becoming milky; having a milky appearance or consistence.

Lactic, lak'tik, *a.* Procured from milk.

Lactine, Lactose, lak'tin, lak'tōs, *n.* Sugar of milk.

Lactometer, lak-tom'et-èr, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk.

Lacuna, la-kū'na, *n.*; pl. **-næ**. A small depression; a blank space; gap; hiatus.

Lacustrine, Lacustral, la-kus'trin, la-kus'tral, *a.* Pertaining to a lake.

Lacy, lās'i, *a.* Resembling lace.

Lad, lad, *n.* A stripling; a young man.

Ladanum, lad'a-num, *n.* The resinous juice which exudes from several species of cistus in Spain, Portugal, Crete, Syria, &c.

Ladder, lad'ér, *n.* An article of wood, rope, &c., consisting of two long side-pieces connected by cross-pieces forming steps; means of rising to eminence.

Lade, lād, *vt.* (lading, pret. laded, pp. laded, laden). To load; to throw in or out (a fluid) with some utensil.

Laden, lād'n, *p.a.* Loaded; burdened.

Lading, lād'ing, *n.* That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden.

Ladle, lā'dl, *n.* A utensil with a long handle for serving out liquor from a vessel. — *vt.* (ladling, ladled). To serve with a ladle.

Lady, lā'di, *n.* A woman of rank or distinction, or of good breeding; a title given to a woman whose husband is not of lower rank than a knight, or whose father was not lower than an earl; the mistress of an estate.

Lady-bird, Lady-fly, lā'di-bèrd, lā'di-flī, *n.* A small British beetle, the larva of which feeds on plant-lice.

Lady-day, lā'di-dā, *n.* The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25th.

Lady-like, lā'di-lik, *a.* Like a lady in manners.

Ladyship, lā'di-ship, *n.* Condition or rank of a lady: used as a title.

Lag, lag, *a.* Coming behind; sluggish; tardy. — *n.* Quantity of retardation of some movement. — *vi.* (lagging, lagged). To loiter, tarry.

Lager-beer, lā'gèr-bèr, *n.* A German beer stored for some months before use.

Laggard, lag'ard, *a.* Slow; sluggish; backward. — *n.* One who lags; a loiterer.

Lagoon, Lagune, la-gōn', *n.* A shallow lake connected with the sea or a river.

Laic, lā'ik, *a.* Belonging to the laity. — *n.* A layman.

Laicize, lā'isiz, *vt.* To make lay or laic; to deprive of clerical character.

Lair, lār, *n.* A place to lie or rest; the resting-place of a wild beast, &c.

Laird, lārd, *n.* In Scotland, a land-owner or house-proprietor.

Laisser-faire, lā-sā-fār', *n.* A letting alone; non-interference.

Laity, lā'i-ti, *n.* The people, as distinguished from the clergy; non-professional people.

Lake, lāk, *n.* A body of water wholly surrounded by land; a pigment of earthy substance with red (or other) colouring matter.

Lama, lā'mā, *n.* A priest of the variety of Buddhism in Tibet and Mongolia.

Lamb, lam, *n.* The young of the sheep; one as gentle or innocent as a lamb. — *vi.* To bring forth young, as sheep.

Lambent, lam'bent, *a.* Touching lightly, as with the lips or tongue; playing about; gliding over; twinkling.

Lambkin, lam'kin, *n.* A little lamb.

Lame, lām, *a.* Crippled in a limb or limbs; disabled; limping; defective; not satisfactory; not smooth. — *vt.* (laming, lamed). To make lame; to render imperfect and unsound.

Lamella, la-mel'la, *n.*; pl. **Lamellæ**. A thin plate or scale.

Lamellar, la-mel'lér, *a.* Composed of thin plates.

Lamellibranchiate, la-mel'li-brang''ki-āt, *a.* Having lamellar gills and bivalve shells, as mussels, oysters, &c.

Lamely, lām'li, *adv.* In a lame manner; poorly; feebly.

Lament, la-ment', *vi.* To express sorrow; to weep; to grieve. — *vt.* To bewail; to deplore. — *n.* A lamentation; an elegy or mournful ballad.

Lamentable, la'ment-a-bl, *a.* To be lamented; doleful; miserable; wretched.

Lamentably, la'ment-a-bli, *adv.* In a lamentable manner.

Lamentation, la-ment-ā'shon, *n.* Act of lamenting; expression of sorrow; complaint.

Lamina, la'mi-na, *n.*; pl. **-næ**. A thin plate or scale; a layer lying over another; the blade of a leaf.

Laminar, la'mi-nār, *a.* In thin plates.

Lamination, la-mi-nā'shon, *n.* State of being laminated; arrangement in laminæ.

Lammas, lam'mas, *n.* The first day of August.

Lamp, lamp, *n.* A vessel for containing oil to

be burned by means of a wick; any contrivance for supplying artificial light.

Lampblack, lamp'blak, *n.* A pigment made from the fine soot of gas, oil, &c.

Lampoon, lam-pōn', *n.* A scurrilous or personal satire in writing; a satiric attack.—*vt.* To write a lampoon against.

Lamprey, lam'prā, *n.* The name of eel-like, scaleless fishes with suctorial mouths, inhabiting fresh and salt waters.

Lanate, lā'nāt, *a.* Woolly.

Lance, lans, *n.* A weapon consisting of a long shaft with a sharp-pointed head; a long spear. *vt.* (lancing, lanced). To pierce with a lance; to open with a lancet. [lance-head.

Lanceolate, lan'sē-o-lāt, *a.* Shaped like a

Lancer, lans'ėr, *n.* One who lances; a cavalry soldier armed with a lance.

Lancet, lans'et, *n.* A sharp-pointed and two-edged instrument used in letting blood, &c.

Lancet-window, lans'et-win-dō, *n.* A high and narrow window pointed like a lancet.

Lancinating, lan'si-nāt-ing, *a.* Piercing: applied to a sharp shooting pain.

Land, land, *n.* The solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe; soil; estate; country; people of a country or region.—*vt.* and *i.* To set or go on the land; to disembark.

Landau, lan-da', *n.* A kind of coach whose top may be opened and thrown back.

Land-breeze, land'brēz, *n.* A breeze setting from the land toward the sea.

Landed, land'ed, *p.a.* Having an estate in land; consisting in real estate or land.

Landgrave, land'grāv, *n.* Formerly a title of certain princes of the German empire.

Landholder, land'hōld-ėr, *n.* A holder or proprietor of land.

Landing, land'ing, *n.* Act of or place for going or setting on shore; level part of a staircase between the flights.

Landlady, land'lā-di, *n.* A woman who has property in land, and tenants holding from her; mistress of an inn, &c.

Landlocked, land'lokt, *a.* Inclosed by land, or nearly so, as a part of the sea.

Landloper, land'lōp-ėr, *n.* A vagrant.

Landlord, land'lord, *n.* The lord of land; owner of land or houses who has tenants under him; master of an inn, &c.

Landlubber, land'lub-ėr, *n.* A seaman's term of contempt for one not a sailor.

Landmark, land'märk, *n.* A mark to designate the boundary of land; an object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.

Land-owner, land'ōn-ėr, *n.* The owner or proprietor of land.

Land-rail, land'rāl, *n.* The corn-crake.

Landscape, land'skāp, *n.* A portion of land which the eye can comprehend in a single view; a country scene; picture representing a piece of country.

Landslip, Landslide, land'slip, land'slīd, *n.* A portion of a hill which slips down; the sliding down of a piece of land.

Landsman, landz'man, *n.* One who lives on the land; a raw inexperienced sailor.

Land-steward, land'stū-ėrd, *n.* A person who has the care of a landed estate.

Land-surveying, land'sėr-vā-ing, *n.* Act of surveying land; art of determining the boundaries and extent of land.

Landward, land'wėrd, *adv.* Toward the land.—*a.* Inland.

Lane, lān, *n.* A narrow way or street; a passage between lines of men.

Language, lang'gwāj, *n.* Human speech; speech peculiar to a nation; words especially used in any branch of knowledge; general style of expression; expression of thought or feeling in any way.

Languid, lang'gwid, *a.* Wanting energy; listless; dull or heavy; sluggish.

Languidly, lang'gwid-li, *adv.* Weakly; feebly.

Languish, lang'gwish, *vi.* To be or become faint, feeble, or spiritless; to fade; to sink under sorrow or any continued passion; to look with tenderness.

Languishing, lang'gwish-ing, *p.a.* Looking softly and tenderly; pining.

Languishment, lang'gwish-ment, *n.* State of languishing.

Languor, lang'gėr, lang'gwėr, *n.* Languidness; lassitude; a listless or dreamy state.

Languorous, lang'gwėr-us, *a.* Characterized by languor. [gaunt.

Lank, langk, *a.* Loose or lax; not plump;

Lanky, lang'ki, *a.* Somewhat lank; lean.

Lanoline, lan'ō-lin, *n.* A greasy substance obtained from unwashed wool, used as an ointment.

Lantern, lan'tėrn, *n.* A case in which a light is carried; part of a lighthouse in which is the light; erection on the top of a dome, &c., to give light; a tower with the interior open to view.—*vt.* To provide with a lantern.

Lanyard, lan'yärd, *n.* A short piece of rope or line, used in ships.

Lap, lap, *n.* The loose lower part of a garment; the clothes on the knees of a person when sitting; the knees in this position; part of a thing that covers another; single round of a course in races; a lick, as with the tongue; sound as of water rippling on the beach.—*vt.* (lapping, lapped). To lap; to infold; to lick up; to wash gently against.—*vi.* To lie or be turned over; to lick up food; to ripple gently.

Lapel, Lapelle, la-pel', *n.* That part of the coat which laps over the facing, &c.

Lapidary, lap'i-da-ri, *n.* One who cuts and engraves precious stones.—*a.* Pertaining to the art of cutting stones.

Lappet, lap'et, *n.* A little lap or flap on a dress, especially on a head-dress.

Lapse, laps, *n.* A slipping or gradual falling; unnoticed passing; a slip; a failing in duty; deviation from rectitude.—*vi* (lapsing, lapsed). To pass slowly; to glide; to slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; to pass from one to another by some omission. [plover.

Lapwing, lap'wing, *n.* The peewit or green

Larboard, lär'bōrd, *n.* The left-hand side of a ship; port.—*a.* Pertaining to the left-hand side of a ship. [sonal property.

Larceny, lär'se-ni, *n.* Theft of goods or per-

Larch, lärch, *n.* A tall cone-bearing tree.

Lard, lärd, *n.* The fat of swine, after being melted and separated from the flesh.—*vt.* To apply lard to; to fatten; to stuff with bacon; to interlard.

Larder, lärd'ėr, *n.* A room, box, &c., where meat is kept before eating.

Large, lärj, *a.* Great in size, number, &c.; not small; copious; big; bulky; wide.—**At large**, without restraint; with all details.

Large-hearted, lärj'härt-ed, *a.* Liberal; munificent; generous.

Largely, lärj'li, *adv.* Widely; copiously; amply. [stowed.

Largess, lärj'es, *n.* A present; a bounty be-

Larghetto, lär-get'tō, *a.* and *adv.* In *music*, somewhat slow, but not so slow as *largo*.

Largo, lär'gō, *a.* and *adv.* Slow; quicker than *adagio*.

Lark, lärk, *n.* A small song-bird; a frolic.

Larum, la'rum, *n.* Alarm.

Larva, lär'va, *n.*; pl. **Larvæ**. An insect in the caterpillar or grub state.

Larval, lär'val, *a.* Belonging to a larva.

Laryngeal, Laryngean, la-rin-jē'al, la-rin-jē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the larynx.

Larynx, la'ringks, *n.*; pl. **Larynxes, Larynges**, la'ringks-ez, la-rin'jēz. The upper

part of the windpipe, a cartilaginous cavity serving to modulate the sound of the voice.

Lascar, las'kär, *n.* An East Indian sailor.

Lascivious, las-si'vi-us, *a.* Wanton; lewd; lustful.

Lash, lash, *n.* The thong of a whip; a whip; a stroke with a whip; a stroke of satire; a cutting remark.—*vt.* To strike with a lash; to satirize; to dash against, as waves; to tie with a rope or cord.—*vi.* To ply the whip; to strike at.

Lass, las, *n.* A young woman; a girl.

Lassitude, las'i-tūd, *n.* Faintness; languor of body or mind.

Lasso, las'sō, *n.* A rope with a running noose, used for catching wild horses, &c.—*vt.* To catch with a lasso.

Last, läst, *a.* That comes after all the others; latest; final; next before the present; utmost. *adv.* The last time; in conclusion.—*vi.* To continue in time; to endure; not to decay or perish.—*vt.* To form on or by a last.—*n.* A mould of the foot on which boots are formed; a weight of 4000 lbs.

Lasting, läst'ing, *p.a.* Durable; permanent. *n.* A species of stiff woollen stuff.

Lastingly, läst'ing-li, *adv.* Durably.

Lastly, läst'li, *adv.* In the last place; finally.

Latch, lach, *n.* A catch for fastening a door. *vt.* To fasten with a latch.

Latchet, lach'et, *n.* The string that fastens [a shoe.

Late, lāt, *a.* Coming after the usual time; slow; not early; existing not long ago, but not now; deceased; recent; modern; last or recently in any place, office, &c.—*adv.* At a late time or period; recently.

Lateen, la-tēn', *a.* Said of a triangular sail having its fore edge fastened to an oblique yard.

Lately, lāt'li, *adv.* Not long ago; recently.

Latency, lā'ten-si, *n.* State of being latent.

Latent, lā'tent, *a.* Not apparent; under the surface.

Lateral, lat'ėr-al, *a.* Pertaining to or on the side; proceeding from the side.

Lath, läth, *n.* A long piece of wood nailed to the rafters to support tiles or plaster.—*vt.* To cover or line with laths.

Lathe, lāTH, *n.* A machine by which articles of wood, &c., are turned and cut into a smooth round form.

Lather, laTH'ėr, *n.* Foam or froth made by soap and water; foam or froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.—*vt.* To spread over with the foam of soap.—*vi.* To become frothy.

Lathing, läth'ing, *n.* A covering made of laths; laths collectively.

Lathy, läth'i, *a.* Thin as a lath.

Latin, la'tin, *a.* Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium, in Italy; Roman.—*n.* The language of the ancient Romans.

Latinism, la'tin-izm, *n.* A Latin idiom.

Latinist, la'tin-ist, *n.* One skilled in Latin.

Latinity, la-tin'i-ti, *n.* Latin style or idiom; style of writing Latin.

Latinize, la'tin-īz, *vt.* To give Latin terminations or forms to.—*vi.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

Latish, lāt'ish, *a.* Somewhat late.

Latitude, la'ti-tūd, *n.* Breadth; width; extent from side to side; scope; laxity; distance north or south of the equator, measured on a meridian; distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic.

Latitudinarian, la'ti-tūd-in-ā''ri-an, *a.* Indulging in latitude of opinion; lax in religious views.—*n.* One who indulges in latitude of opinion; one not strictly orthodox.

Latitudinarianism, la'ti-tūd-in-ā''ri-an-izm, *n.* Freedom of opinion, particularly in theology.

Latter, lat'ėr, *a.* Later; opposed to former; mentioned the last of two; modern; lately done or past.

Latterly, lat'ėr-li, *adv.* Lately.

Lattice, lat'is, *n.* A structure of crossed laths or bars forming small openings like network; a window made of laths crossing like net-work.—*a.* Furnished with a lattice.—*vt.* To form with cross bars and open work.

Laud, lạd, *n.* Praise; a hymn of praise; *pl.* a service of the church comprising psalms of praise.—*vt.* To praise; to celebrate.

Laudable, lạd'a-bl, *a.* Deserving praise; praiseworthy; commendable.

Laudably, lạd'a-bli, *adv.* In a laudable manner.

Laudanum, lạ'da-num, *n.* Opium prepared in spirit of wine; tincture of opium.

Laudation, lạ-dā'shon, *n.* Act of lauding; praise.

Laudatory, lạd'a-to-ri, *a.* Containing praise; tending to praise.—*n.* That which contains praise.

Laugh, läf, *vi.* To make the involuntary noise which sudden merriment excites; to treat with some contempt; to appear gay, bright, or brilliant.—*vt.* To express by laughing; to affect or effect by laughter.—*n.* The act of laughing; short fit of laughing.

Laughable, läf'a-bl, *a.* That may justly excite laughter; ridiculous; comical.

Laughably, läf'a-bli, *adv.* In a laughable manner; ludicrously.

Laugher, läf'ėr, *n.* One who laughs.

Laughingly, läf'ing-li, *adv.* In a merry way; with laughter.

Laughing-stock, läf'ing-stok, *n.* An object of ridicule.

Laughter, läf'tėr, *n.* Act or sound of laughing; expression of mirth peculiar to man.

Launch, länsh or lạnah, *vt.* To throw; to cause to slide into the water; to put out into another sphere of duty, &c.—*vi.* To glide, as a ship into the water; to enter on a new field of activity; to expatiate in language.—*n.* Act of launching; the largest boat carried by a man-of-war.

Laundress, län'dres or lạn'dres, *n.* A female who washes and dresses linen, &c.

Laundry, län'dri or lạn'dri, *n.* Place where clothes are washed and dressed.

Laureate, lạ'rē-āt, *a.* Decked or invested with laurel.—**Poet laureate**, in Great Britain, a poet specially appointed as the poet of the sovereign.—*n.* One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate.—*vt.* To crown with laurel; to honour with a degree, &c.

Laureateship, lạ'rē-āt-ship, *n.* Office of a laureate.

Laureation, lạ-rē-ā'shon, *n.* Act of laureating.

Laurel, lạ'rel, *n.* The bay-tree, a fragrant tree or shrub used in ancient times in making wreaths for victors, &c.; *pl.* a crown of laurel; honour; distinction.

Laurelled, lạ'reld, *a.* Crowned with laurel, or with laurel wreath; laureate.

Lava, lä'va, *n.* Rock-matter that flows in a molten state from volcanoes.

Lavatory, lav'a-to-ri, *n.* A room or place for personal ablutions; a lotion.

Lave, lāv, *vt.* (laving, laved). To wash; to bathe; to throw out, as water; to bale.—*vi.* To bathe; to wash one's self; to wash, as the sea on the beach.

Lavender, lav'en-dėr, *n.* An aromatic plant of the mint family, which yields an essential oil and a perfume; a pale blue colour with a slight mixture of gray.

Laver, lā'vėr, *n.* A large basin.

Lavish, lav'ish, *a.* Profuse; liberal to a fault; extravagant; superabundant.—*vt.* To expend with profusion; to squander.

Lavishly, lav'ish-li, *adv.* Profusely; wastefully.

Law, lạ, *n.* A rule prescribed by authority; a statute; a precept; such rules or statutes col-

lectively; legal procedure; litigation; a principle deduced from practice or observation; a formal statement of facts observed in natural phenomena.

Lawful, lâ'fụl, *a.* Agreeable to law; allowed by law; legal; rightful. [legally.

Lawfully, lâ'fụl-li, *adv.* In a lawful manner;

Lawgiver, lâ'giv-ẽr, *n.* One who makes or enacts a law; a legislator.

Lawless, lâ'les, *a.* Not subject to law; contrary to law; illegal; capricious.

Lawn, lân, *n.* An open space between woods; a space of smooth level ground covered with grass; a fine linen or cambric.

Lawn-tennis, lân'ten-is, *n.* A game played with balls and rackets on a lawn.

Lawsuit, lâ'sūt, *n.* A suit in law for the recovery of a supposed right.

Lawyer, lâ'yẽr, *n.* One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law.

Lax, laks, *a.* Loose; flabby; soft; slack; vague; equivocal; not strict; remiss; having too frequent discharges from the bowels.

Laxative, laks'at-iv, *a.* Having the power of relieving from constipation.—*n.* A gentle purgative.

Laxity, laks'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being lax; want of strictness; looseness.

Lay, lā, *vt.* (pret. and pp. laid). To place in a lying position; to set or place in general; to impose; to bring into a certain state; to settle; to allay; to place at hazard; to wager; to contrive.—*vi.* To bring forth eggs; to wager.—*n.* A stratum; a layer; one rank in a series reckoned upward; a song; a narrative poem.—*a.* Not clerical; not professional.

Layer, lā'ẽr, *n.* One who or that which lays; a stratum; a coat, as of paint; a row of masonry, &c.; a sheet of a plant, not detached from the stalk, partly laid underground for growth.—*vt.* To propagate by bending a shoot into the soil.

Lay-figure, lā'fig-ūr, *n.* A jointed wooden figure used by artists to hold draperies, &c.

Layman, lā'man, *n.* One not a clergyman.

Lazar, lâ'zẽr, *n.* A leper, or a person infected with any nauseous disease.

Lazaretto, la-za-ret'tō, *n.* A hospital for diseased persons; a hospital for quarantine.

Lazar-house, lâ'zẽr-hous, *n.* A lazaretto.

Lazily, lâ'zi-li, *adv.* Sluggishly.

Laziness, lâ'zi-nes, *n.* State or quality of being lazy; indolence; sloth.

Lazy, lâ'zi, *a.* Disinclined to exertion; slothful; indolent; slow.

Lea, lē, *n.* A meadow; land under grass.

Lead, led, *n.* A soft and heavy metal; a plummet; a thin plate of type-metal, used to separate lines in printing; plumbago in pencils; *pl.* the leaden covering of a roof.—*a.* Made of lead; produced by lead.—*vt.* To cover with lead; to fit with lead.

Lead, lēd, *vt.* (pret. and pp. led). To guide or conduct; to direct and govern; to precede; to entice; to influence; to spend; to begin.—*vi.* To go before and show the way; to be chief or commander; to draw; to have a tendency.—*n.* Guidance; precedence.

Leaded, led'ed, *a.* Fitted with lead; set in lead; separated by leads.

Leaden, led'n, *a.* Made of lead; like lead; heavy; inert; dull.

Leader, lēd'ẽr, *n.* One who leads; a guide; captain; head of a party; editorial article in a newspaper.

Leaderette, lē-dẽr-et', *n* A short leading article in a newspaper. [tion of a leader.

Leadership, lēd'ẽr-ship, *n.* State or condi-

Leading, lēd'ing, *p.a.* Chief; principal.—

Leading question, a question which suggests an answer that the questioner desires.

Leaf, lēf, *n.*; pl. **Leaves**, lēvz. One of the thin, expanded, deciduous growths of a plant; a part of a book containing two pages; a very thin plate; the movable side of a table; one side of a double door.—*vi.* To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves.

Leafage, lēf'āj, *n.* Leaves collectively; abundance of leaves.

Leafless, lēf'les, *a.* Destitute of leaves.

Leaflet, lēf'let, *n.* A little leaf.

Leafy, lēf'i, *a.* Full of leaves.

League, lēg, *n.* A combination between states for their mutual aid; an alliance; a compact; a measure of three miles or knots. *vi.* (leaguing, leagued). To form a league; to confederate.

Leagued, lēgd, *p.a.* United in a league or mutual compact.

Leaguer, lēg'ẽr, *n.* One who unites in a league; the camp of a besieging army; a siege.

Leak, lēk, *n.* A fissure in a vessel that admits water, or permits it to escape; the passing of fluid through an aperture.—*vi.* To let water in or out of a vessel through a crevice.

Leakage, lēk'āj, *n.* A leaking; quantity of a liquid that enters or issues by leaking; an allowance for the leaking of casks.

Leaky, lēk'i, *a.* Having a leak.

Leal, lēl, *a.* Loyal; true; faithful.

Lean, lēn, *vi.* (pret. and pp. leaned, leant). To slope or slant; to incline; to tend; to bend so as to rest on something; to depend.—*vt.* To cause to lean; to support or rest.

Lean, lēn, *a.* Wanting flesh or fat on the body; meagre; not fat; barren.—*n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without fat.

Leanly, lēn'li, *adv.* In a lean manner; meagrely; without fat or plumpness.

Leap, lēp, *vi.* (pret. and pp. leaped, leapt). To spring from the ground; to jump; to rush with violence; to bound.—*vt.* To pass over by leaping.—*n.* A jump; a spring; space passed by leaping; a sudden transition.

Leap-frog, lēp'frog, *n.* A game in which one stoops down and others leap over him.

Leap-year, lēp'yẽr, *n.* A year containing 366 days: every fourth year.

Learn, lẽrn, *vt.* (pret. and pp. learned, learnt). To gain knowledge of or skill in; to acquire by study.—*vi.* To gain knowledge; to receive instruction. [ledge; erudite; scholarly.

Learned, lẽrn'ed, *a.* Having much knowledge;

Learnedly, lẽrn'ed-li, *adv.* In a learned manner; with much knowledge or erudition.

Learner, lẽrn'ẽr, *n.* One who learns; a pupil.

Learning, lẽrn'ing, *n.* Acquired knowledge; erudition; scholarship; education.

Lease, lēs, *n.* A letting of lands, &c., for a rent; written contract for such letting; any tenure by grant or permission.—*vt.* (leasing, leased). To let; to grant by lease.

Leasehold, lēs'hōld, *a.* Held by lease.—*n.* Tenure by lease; land held in lease.

Leaseholder, lēs'hōld-ẽr, *n.* A tenant under a lease.

Leash, lēsh, *n.* A thong or line by which a dog or hawk is held; three creatures of any kind.—*vt.* To bind by a leash.

Leasing, lēz'ing, *n.* Falsehood; lies.

Least, lēst, *a.* Smallest.—*adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.—**At least, at the least,** to say no more; at the lowest degree.

Leather, leтн'ẽr, *n.* The skin of an animal prepared for use; tanned hides in general.—*a.* Leathern. [consisting of leather.

Leathern, leтн'ẽrn, *a.* Made of leather;

Leathery, leтн'ẽr-i, *a.* Like leather; tough.

Leave, lēv, *n.* Permission; liberty granted; a formal parting of friends.—*vt.* (leaving, left). To let remain; to have remaining at death; to bequeath; to quit; to abandon; to refer.—*vi.* To depart; to desist.

Leave, lēv, *vi.* (leaving, leaved). To leaf.

Leaved, lēvd, *a.* Furnished with leaves or foliage; made with leaves or folds.
Leaven, lev'n, *n.* A substance that produces fermentation, as in dough; yeast; barm.—*vt.* To mix with leaven; to excite fermentation in; to imbue. [rofuse; offal.
Leavings, lēv'ingz, *n.pl.* Things left; relics;
Leavy, lēv'i, *a.* Full of leaves.
Lecher, lech'ér, *n.* A man given to lewdness. *vi.* To practise lewdness; to indulge lust.
Lecherous, lech'ér-us, *a.* Addicted to lewdness or lust; lustful; lewd.
Lechery, lech'ér-i, *n.* Free indulgence of lust.
Lectern, lek'tėrn, *n.* A reading-desk in a church. [or variety in a text.
Lection, lek'shon, *n.* A reading; a difference
Lecture, lek'tūr, *n.* A discourse on any subject; a reprimand; a formal reproof.—*vi.* (lecturing, lectured). To deliver a lecture or lectures.—*vt.* To reprimand; to reprove.
Lecturer, lek'tūr-ėr, *n.* One who lectures; one who delivers discourses to students.
Lectureship, lek'tūr-ship, *n.* The office of a lecturer. [of rocks.
Ledge, lej, *n.* A narrow shelf; a ridge or shelf
Ledger, lej'ér, *n.* The principal book of accounts among merchants and others.
Lee, lē. *n.* The quarter toward which the wind blows; shelter caused by an object keeping off the wind.—*a.* Pertaining to the side towards which the wind blows.
Leech, lēch, *n.* A physician or doctor; a blood-sucking wormlike animal.—*vt.* To treat or heal; to bleed by the use of leeches.
Leek, lēk, *n.* A culinary vegetable allied to the onion.—**To eat the leek**, to have to retract one's words.
Leer, lēr, *n.* A side glance; an arch or affected glance.—*vi.* To give a leer; to look meaningly. *vt.* To turn with a leer; to affect with a leer.
Lees, lēz, *n.pl.* The slime of liquor; dregs; sediment.
Leet, lēt, *n.* A list of candidates for office.
Leeward, lē'wėrd, *a.* Pertaining to the lee.—*adv.* Toward the lee.
Leeway, lē'wā, *n.* The drifting of a ship to the leeward.—**To make up leeway**, to overtake work in arrear.
Left, left, *a.* Denoting the part opposed to the right of the body.—*n.* The side opposite to the right. [hand; on the left side.
Left-hand, left'hand, *a.* Relating to the left
Left-handed, left'hand-ed, *a.* Using the left hand and arm with more dexterity than the right; sinister; insincere; awkward.
Left-off, left'of, *a.* Laid aside; no longer worn.
Leg, leg, *n.* The limb of an animal; a lower or posterior limb; the long or slender support of anything. [thing given by last will.
Legacy, leg'a-si, *n.* A bequest; a particular
Legal, lē'gal, *a.* According to, pertaining to, or permitted by law; lawful; judicial.
Legality, lē-gal'i-ti, *n.* Condition or character of being legal; conformity to law.
Legalize, lē'gal-īz, *vt.* To make legal or lawful; to authorize; to sanction.
Legally, lē'gal-li, *adv.* In a legal manner; lawfully; according to law.
Legate, le'gāt, *n.* An ambassador; the pope's ambassador to a foreign state.
Legatee, leg-a-tē', *n.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.
Legatine, le'gāt-īn, *a.* Pertaining to a legate.
Legation, lē-gā'shon, *n.* An embassy; a diplomatic minister and his suite.
Legato, le-gā'tō, *a.* and *adv.* Played or sung in an even, smooth, gliding manner.
Legend, lej'end or lē'jend, *n.* A marvellous story handed down from early times; a non-historical narrative; an inscription.
Legendary, lej'end-a-ri or lē'jend-a-ri, *a.* Fabulous; traditional; mythical.
Legerdemain, lej'ér-dē-mān", *n.* Sleight of hand; an adroit trick.
Legging, leg'ing, *n.* A covering for the leg; a long gaiter: generally in *pl.*
Leghorn, leg'horn, *n.* A kind of straw plait imported from Leghorn; a hat made of it.
Legibility, le-ji-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being legible.
Legible, le'ji-bl, *a.* That may be read.
Legibly, le'ji-bli, *adv.* So as to be read.
Legion, lē'jon, *n.* A Roman body of infantry soldiers, in number from 3000 to above 6000; a military force; a great number.
Legionary, lē'jon-a-ri, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, a legion.—*n.* A Roman soldier belonging to a legion. [law or laws.
Legislate, le'jis-lāt, *vi.* To make or enact a
Legislation, le-jis-lā'shon, *n.* Act of making a law or laws; laws or statutes enacted.
Legislative, le'jis-lāt-iv, *a.* Capable of or pertaining to the enacting of laws.
Legislator, le'jis-lāt-ėr, *n.* A lawgiver; one who makes laws.
Legislature, le'jis-lāt-ūr, *n.* The body of men invested with power to make laws.
Legist, lē'jist, *n.* One skilled in the laws.
Legitim, le'ji-tim, *n.* In *Scots law*, the share of a father's movable property to which on his death his children are entitled by law.
Legitimacy, lē-jit'i-ma-si, *n.* State or quality of being legitimate; legality.
Legitimate, lē-jit'i-māt, *a.* Accordant with law; born in wedlock; genuine; following by logical or natural sequence; allowable; valid.—*vt.* To make legitimate.
Legitimation, lē-jit'i-mā-shon, *n.* Act of legitimating or rendering legitimate.
Legitimist, lē-jit'i-mist, *n.* One who believes in the sacredness of hereditary monarchies.
Legitimize, lē-jit'i-mīz, *vt.* To legitimate.
Legume, leg'ūm, le-gūm', *n.* A seed-vessel of two valves; a pod; *pl.* pulse, pease, beans, &c.
Leguminous, le-gū'min-us, *a.* Pertaining to legumes; consisting of pulse.
Leisure, le'zhūr or lezh'ūr, *n.* Freedom from occupation; vacant time.—*a.* Not spent in labour; vacant.
Leisured, le'zhūrd, *a.* Not requiring to work.
Leisurely, le'zhūr-li, *a.* Done at leisure; deliberate; slow.—*adv.* Slowly; at leisure.
Lemma, lem'ma, *n.* A subsidiary proposition in mathematics. [mal.
Lemming, lem'ing, *n.* A small rodent mam-
Lemon, le'mon, *n.* An acid fruit of the orange kind; the tree that produces this fruit.
Lemonade, le-mon-ād', *n.* A beverage, usually aerated, consisting of lemon-juice mixed with water and sweetened.
Lemur, lē'mėr, *n.* A quadrumanous mammal, allied to monkeys and rodents.
Lend, lend, *vt.* (lending, lent). To furnish on condition of the thing being returned; to afford or grant; *refl.* to accommodate.
Lender, lend'ér, *n.* One who lends.
Length, length, *n.* State or quality of being long; extent from end to end; extension; long duration; extent or degree.—**At length**, at full extent; at last.
Lengthen, length'n, *vt.* To make long or longer; to extend.—*vi.* To grow longer.
Lengthily, length'i-li, *adv.* In a lengthy manner.
Lengthwise, length'wīz, *adv.* In the direction of the length; longitudinally.
Lengthy, length'i, *a.* Somewhat long.
Lenience, **Leniency**, lē'ni-ens, lē'ni-en-si, *n.* Quality of being lenient; lenity; mildness.
Lenient, lē'ni-ent, *a.* Acting without rigour; gentle; clement.
Leniently, lē'ni-ent-li, *adv.* In a lenient manner; mercifully; mildly.
Lenitive, le'nit-iv, *a.* Softening; assuasive;

emollient.—*n.* A medicine or application that eases pain. [mercy.

Lenity, le'ni-ti, *n.* Gentleness; mildness;

Leno, lē'nō, *n.* A kind of cotton gauze.

Lens, lenz, *n.*; pl. **Lenses**, len'zes. A transparent substance, usually glass, by which objects appear magnified or diminished; one of the glasses of a telescope, &c.

Lent, lent, *n.* A fast of forty days, from Ash-Wednesday till Easter.

Lenten, lent'en, *a.* Pertaining to Lent; used in Lent; sparing; plain. [the skin.

Lentigo, len-ti'gō, *n.* A freckly eruption on

Lentil, len'til, *n.* A pea-like plant, having seeds forming a very nutritious diet.

Lento, len'tō, *a.* and *adv.* A direction that music is to be performed slowly. [zodiac.

Leo, lē'ō, *n.* The Lion, the fifth sign of the

Leonine, lē'ō-nīn, *a.* Belonging to a lion; resembling a lion; applied to a rhyming Latin measure of hexameter and pentameter verses.

Leopard, lep'ārd, *n.* A large carnivorous animal of the cat genus, with a spotted skin.

Leper, lep'er, *n.* One affected with leprosy.

Lepidopterous, lep-i-dop'tėr-us, *a.* Belonging to the order of insects called Lepidoptera, comprising butterflies and moths.

Leporine, lep'or-īn, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the hare.

Leprosy, lep'rō-si, *n.* A foul cutaneous disease, characterized by dusky red or livid tubercles on the face or extremities.

Leprous, lep'rus, *a.* Infected with leprosy.

Lesion, lē'zhon, *n.* Injury; wound; derangement.

Less, les, *a.* Smaller; not so large or great.—*adv.* In a smaller or lower degree.—*n.* A smaller quantity. [is given.

Lessee, les-sē', *n.* The person to whom a lease

Lessen, les'n, *vt.* To make less; to lower; to depreciate.—*vi.* To become less; to abate.

Lesser, les'ėr, *a.* Less; smaller.

Lesson, les'n, *n.* Portion which a pupil learns at one time; portion of Scripture read in divine service; something to be learned; severe lecture; truth taught by experience.

Lest, lest, *conj.* For fear that; in case.

Let, let, *vt.* (letting, let). To permit; to allow; to lease.—*vi.* To be leased or let.

Let, let, *vt.* To hinder; to impede.—*n.* A hindrance; impediment.

Lethal, lēth'al, *a.* Deadly; mortal; fatal.

Lethargic, le-thär'jik, *a.* Drowsy; morbidly inclined to sleep; dull.

Lethargy, le'thär-ji, *n.* Morbid drowsiness; profound sleep; dulness.

Lethe, lē'thē, *n.* Oblivion.

Letter, let'ėr, *n.* A mark used as the representative of a sound; a written message; an epistle; the literal meaning; in *printing*, a single type; *pl.* learning; erudition.—*vt.* To impress or form letters on.

Lettered, let'ėrd, *a.* Versed in literature or science; belonging to learning.

Lettering, let'ėr-ing, *n.* The act of impressing letters; the letters impressed.

Letter-press, let'ėr-pres, *n.* Letters printed by types; print. [used in salads.

Lettuce, let'is, *n.* An annual composite plant,

Leucoma, lū-kō'ma, *n.* A white opacity of the cornea of the eye. [of an albino.

Leucopathy, lū-kop'a-thi, *n.* The condition

Levant, le-vant', *n.* The eastern coasts of the Mediterranean.—*vi.* To run away without paying debts.

Levanter, lē-vant'ėr, *n.* A strong east wind in the Mediterranean; one who levants.

Levantine, lē-vant'in, *a.* Pertaining to the Levant; designating a kind of silk cloth.

Levee, lev'ā or lev'ē, *n.* A morning reception of visitors held by a prince; in America, a river embankment.

Level, le'vel, *n.* An instrument for detecting variation from a horizontal surface; an instrument by which to find a horizontal line; a horizontal line or plane; a surface without inequalities; usual elevation; equal elevation with something else; horizontal gallery in a mine.—*a.* Horizontal; even; flat; having no degree of superiority.—*vt.* (levelling, levelled). To make level; to lay flat on the ground; to reduce to equality; to point, in taking aim.—*vi.* To point a gun, &c.; to aim.

Leveller, le'vel-ėr, *n.* One who levels; one who would destroy social distinctions.

Levelling, le'vel-ing, *n.* Act of one who levels; the art or practice of ascertaining the different elevations of objects.

Lever, lē'vėr, *n.* A bar used for raising weights, &c.; a kind of watch.

Leverage, lē'vėr-āj, *n.* Action or power of a lever; mechanical advantage gained by using a lever.

Leveret, lev'ėr-et, *n.* A hare in its first year.

Leviable, le'vi-a-bl, *a.* That may be levied.

Leviathan, lē-vī'a-than, *n.* An immense sea-monster.

Levigate, le'vi-gāt, *vt.* To grind to a fine impalpable powder; to make smooth.

Levin, le'vin, *n.* Lightning: *poetical.*

Levite, lē'vīt, *n.* One of the tribe of Levi; a priest; a cleric. [Levites; priestly.

Levitical, lē-vit'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to the

Levity, le'vi-ti, *n.* Lightness; inconstancy; giddiness; want of seriousness.

Levy, le'vi, *vt.* (levying, levied). To raise (troops); to collect (taxes); to begin (war).—*n.* Act of raising troops or taxes; the troops or taxes raised.

Lewd, lūd, *a.* Lustful; sensual; vile.

Lewdly, lūd'li, *adv.* In a lewd manner.

Lexicographer, leks-i-kog'ra-fėr, *n.* The author or compiler of a dictionary.

Lexicographic, Lexicographical, leks'-i-kō-graf'ik, leks'i-kō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to lexicography.

Lexicography, leks-i-kog'ra-fi, *n.* The act or art of compiling a dictionary.

Lexicon, leks'i-kon, *n.* A word-book; a dictionary; a vocabulary containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each.

Leze-majesty, lēz'maj-es-ti, *n.* Any crime against the sovereign power in a state.

Liability, lī-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being liable; that for which one is liable; *pl.* debts.

Liable, lī'a-bl, *a.* Answerable for consequences; responsible; subject; exposed: with *to*.

Liaison, lē-ā-zōng, *n.* A bond of union; an illicit intimacy between a man and woman.

Liar, lī'ėr, *n.* One who utters falsehood.

Lias, lī'as, *n.* A series of strata in England, lying at the basis of the oolitic series.

Libation, lī-bā'shon, *n.* Act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, on the ground or on a victim in sacrifice, in honour of some deity; the wine or other liquor so poured.

Libel, lī'bel, *n.* A defamatory writing; a malicious publication; the written statement of a plaintiff's ground of complaint against a defendant.—*vt.* (libelling, libelled). To frame a libel against; to lampoon; to exhibit a charge against in court.

Libeller, lī'bel-ėr, *n.* One who libels.

Libellous, lī'bel-us, *a.* Containing a libel; defamatory.

Liber, lī'bėr, *n.* The inner lining of the bark of exogenous trees; bast.

Liberal, lī'bėr-al, *a.* Generous; ample; profuse; favourable to reform or progress; not too literal or strict; free.—*n.* One who advocates greater political freedom.

Liberalism, lī'bėr-al-izm, *n.* Liberal principles; the principles or practice of liberals.

Liberality, li-bėr-al'i-ti, *n.* Largeness of mind; width of sympathy; generosity.
Liberalize, li'bėr-al-īz, *vt.* To render liberal; to free from narrow views.
Liberally, li'bėr-al-li, *adv.* In a liberal manner; bountifully; freely; not strictly.
Liberate, li'bėr-āt, *vt.* To free; to deliver; to set at liberty; to disengage.
Liberation, li-bėr-ā'shon, *n.* Act of liberating.
Liberator, li'bėr-āt-ėr, *n.* One who liberates.
Libertine, li'bėr-tin, *n.* A freedman; one who indulges his lust without restraint; a debauchee.—*a.* Licentious; dissolute.
Libertinism, li'bėr-tin-izm, *n.* The conduct of a libertine or rake.
Liberty, li'bėr-ti, *n.* State or condition of one who is free; privilege; immunity; license; district within which certain exclusive privileges may be exercised; freedom of action or speech beyond civility or decorum; state of being disengaged.
Libidinous, li-bid'i-nus, *a.* Characterized by lust; lascivious; lewd.
Libra, li'bra, *n.* The Balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac.
Librarian, lī-brā'ri-an, *n.* The keeper of a library or collection of books.
Librarianship, lī-brā'ri-an-ship, *n.* The office or post of a librarian.
Library, li'bra-ri, *n.* A collection of books; edifice or apartment for holding books.
Librate, li'brāt, *vt.* To poise; to balance.—*vi.* To move, as a balance; to be poised.
Libration, lī-brā'shon, *n.* Act of librating; state of being balanced. [an opera, &c.
Libretto, lē-bret'ō, *n.* The book of words of
Lice, lis, *n. pl.* of *louse*.
License, Licence, lī'sens, *n.* Authority or liberty given to do any act; a certificate giving permission; excess of liberty; deviation from an artistic standard.—**License**, *vt.* (licensing, licensed). To grant a license to; to authorize to act in a particular character.
Licensee, lī-sens-ē', *n.* One to whom a license is granted. [license.
Licenser, lī'sens-ėr, *n.* One who grants a
Licentiate, lī-sen'shi-āt, *n.* One who has a license to practise any art or to exercise a profession, as medicine or theology.
Licentious, lī-sen'shus, *a.* Characterized by license; profligate; libidinous.
Licentiously, lī-sen'shus-li, *adv.* In a licentious manner; dissolutely.
Lichen, li'ken or lich'en, *n.* A plant without stem and leaves, growing on the bark of trees, on rocks, &c.; an eruption of small red or white pimples.
Lich-gate, lich'gāt, *n.* A churchyard gate, with a porch under which a bier might stand.
Licit, li'sit, *a.* Lawful; legal; legitimate.
Lick, lik, *vt.* To draw the tongue over the surface of; to lap; to take in by the tongue; to beat.—*n.* A drawing of the tongue over anything; a slight smear or coat; a blow.
Lickerish, lik'ėr-ish, *a.* Nice in the choice of food; dainty; having keen relish.
Lickspittle, lik'spit-l, *n.* A flatterer or parasite of the most abject character.
Licorice, lik'or-is, *n.* Liquorice.
Lictor, lik'tėr, *n.* An officer who attended the Roman magistrates, bearing an axe and rods. [box; eyelid.
Lid, lid, *n.* A movable cover of a vessel or
Lie, lī, *vi.* (lying, lied). To utter falsehood with deceitful intention.—*n.* A falsehood; an intentional violation of truth.
Lie, *vi.* (lying, pret. lay, pp. lain). To occupy a horizontal position; to rest on anything lengthwise; to be situated; to remain; to be incumbent; to exist; to depend; to be sustainable in law.—**To lie in**, to be in childbed.—**To lie to**, to stop and remain stationary.—*n.* Relative position of objects; general bearing or direction.
Lief, lēf, *a.* Beloved; agreeable: *poetical*.—*adv.* Gladly; willingly; readily.
Liege, lēj, *a.* Bound by a feudal tenure; subject; loyal; faithful.—*n.* A vassal; a lord or superior; a sovereign; a citizen in general: generally in *pl.*
Lien, lī'en, *n.* A legal claim; a right over the property of another until some claim or due is satisfied.
Lieu, lū, *n.* Place; stead: preceded by *in*.
Lieutenancy, lef-ten'an-si, *n.* Office or commission of a lieutenant; the collective body of lieutenants.
Lieutenant, lef-ten'ant, *n.* An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence; a commissioned officer next in rank below a captain.
Life, līf, *n.*; pl. **Lives**, līvz. State of animals and plants in which the natural functions are performed; vitality; present state of existence; time from birth to death; manner of living; animal being; spirit; vivacity; the living form; exact resemblance; rank in society; human affairs; a person; narrative of a life; eternal felicity.
Life-belt, līf'belt, *n.* A buoyant belt used to support the body in the water.
Life-blood, līf'blud, *n.* The blood necessary to life; vital blood.
Life-boat, līf'bōt, *n.* A boat for saving men in cases of shipwreck.
Life-buoy, līf'boi, *n.* A buoy to be thrown to a person in danger of drowning.
Life-giving, līf'giv-ing, *a.* Giving life; inspiriting; invigorating.
Life-guard, līf'gārd, *n.* A soldier that attends the person of a prince, &c.
Lifeless, līf'les, *a.* Deprived of life; dead: inanimate; dull; heavy; inactive.
Lifelike, līf'lik, *a.* Like a living person; true to the life.
Lifelong, līf'long, *a.* Lasting through life.
Life-rent, līf'rent, *n.* A right which entitles a person to use and enjoy property during life.
Life-size, līf'sīz, *a.* Of the size of the person or object represented.
Lifetime, līf'tīm, *n.* The time that life continues; duration of life.
Lift, lift, *vt.* To raise to a higher position; to hoist; to elevate; to raise in spirit; to collect when due.—*vi.* To raise; to rise.—*n.* Act of lifting; assistance; that which is to be raised; an elevator or hoist.
Ligament, li'ga-ment, *n.* That which unites one thing to another; a band; a substance serving to bind one bone to another.
Ligan, li'gan, *n.* Goods sunk in the sea, but having something buoyant attached to mark their position. [ligature.
Ligation, lī-gā'shon, *n.* Act of binding;
Ligature, li'ga-tūr, *n.* Anything that binds; a band or bandage.
Light, līt, *n.* That by which objects are rendered visible; day; that which gives or admits light; illumination of mind; knowledge; open view; explanation; point of view; situation; spiritual illumination.—*a.* Bright; clear; not deep, as colour; not heavy; not difficult; easy to be digested; active; not laden; slight; moderate; unsteady; gay; trifling; wanton; sandy; having a sensation of giddiness; employed in light work.—*adv.* Lightly; cheaply.—*vt.* (pret. and pp. lighted or lit). To give light to; to enlighten; to ignite.—*vi.* To brighten; to descend, as from a horse, &c.; to alight; to come by chance.
Lighten, līt'n, *vi.* To become brighter; to shine; to flash, as lightning.—*vt.* To illuminate; to enlighten; to flash forth; to make less heavy; to alleviate; to cheer; to gladden.

Lighter, līt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which lights or kindles; a large flat-bottomed boat used in loading and unloading ships.

Light-fingered, līt'fing-gėrd, *a.* Thievish; addicted to petty thefts.

Light-footed, līt'fūt-ed, *a.* Nimble; active.

Light-headed, līt'hed-ed, *a.* Thoughtless; unsteady; delirious; dizzy.

Light-hearted, līt'härt-ed, *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.

Light-horse, līt'hors, *n.* Light-armed cavalry.

Light-horseman, līt'hors-man, *n.* A light-armed cavalry soldier.

Lighthouse, līt'hous, *n.* A tower with a light on the top to direct seamen at night.

Light-infantry, līt'in-fant-ri, *n.* Infantry trained for rapid evolutions.

Lightly, līt'li, *adv.* With little weight; easily; cheerfully; nimbly; airily.

Lightning, līt'ning, *n.* The sudden and vivid flash that precedes thunder, produced by a discharge of atmospheric electricity.

Lightning-rod, līt'ning-rod, *n.* A metallic rod to protect buildings or vessels from lightning. Also **Lightning-conductor.**

Lights, līts, *n.pl.* The lungs of animals.

Lightsome, līt'sum, *a.* Bright; gay; cheering.

Ligneous, lig'nē-us, *a.* Woody; wooden.

Lignify, lig'ni-fī, *vi.* and *t.* To turn into wood.

Lignite, lig'nīt, *n.* Fossil wood or brown-coal.

Lignum-vitæ, lig-num-vī'tē, *n.* A tropical tree having wood of extreme hardness.

Like, līk, *a.* Equal; similar; resembling; likely; feeling disposed.—*adv.* or *prep.* In the same manner; similarly; likely.—*vt.* (liking, liked). To be pleased with; to approve.—*vi.* To be pleased; to choose.—*n.* Some person or thing resembling another; a counterpart; a liking; a fancy. [liking; lovable.

Likeable, līk'a-bl, *a.* Such as to attract

Likelihood, līk'li-hud, *n.* Probability; appearance of truth or reality.

Likely, līk'li, *a.* Probable; credible; suitable. *adv.* Probably.

Liken, līk'n, *vt.* To compare; to represent as resembling or similar.

Likeness, līk'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being like; resemblance; similarity; one who resembles another; a portrait.

Likewise, līk'wīz, *adv.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

Liking, līk'ing, *n.* Inclination; desire; preference; satisfaction.

Lilac, lī'lak, *n.* A shrub with flowers generally bluish or white.

Lilliputian, lil-i-pū'shan, *n.* A person of very small size.—*a.* Very small.

Lilt, lilt, *vt.* and *i.* To sing cheerfully; to give musical utterance.—*n.* A song; a tune.

Lily, lil'i, *n.* A bulbous plant with showy and fragrant flowers.

Limb, lim, *n.* The arm or leg, especially the latter; a branch of a tree; graduated edge of a quadrant, &c.; border of the disc of the sun, moon, &c.—*vt.* To supply with limbs; to tear off the limbs of.

Limber, lim'bėr, *a.* Flexible; pliant.—*n.* A carriage with ammunition boxes attached to the gun-carriage.—*vt.* and *i.* To attach the limber to the gun-carriage.

Limbo, lim'bo, *n.* A supposed region beyond this world for souls of innocent persons ignorant of Christianity; any similar region; a prison of confinement.

Lime, līm, *n.* Any viscous substance; calcareous earth used in cement; mortar made with lime; the linden-tree; a tree producing an inferior sort of lemon.—*vt.* (liming, limed). To smear or manure with lime; to ensnare; to cement.

Lime-juice, līm'jūs, *n.* The juice of the lime-fruit, a specific against scurvy.

Lime-kiln, līm'kil, *n.* A furnace in which limestone is reduced to lime.

Limestone, līm'stōn, *n.* A kind of stone consisting of varieties of carbonate of lime.

Limit, lim'it, *n.* Boundary; border; utmost extent; restraint; restriction.—*vt.* To bound; to circumscribe; to restrain; to restrict.

Limitable, lim'it-a-bl, *a.* That may be limited.

Limitation, lim-it-ā'shon, *n.* Act of limiting; state of being limited; restriction.

Limited, lim'it-ed, *a.* Narrow; circumscribed; confined; restricted.

Limitless, lim'it-les, *a.* Having no limits; boundless; infinite; vast. [portrait.

Limn, lim, *vt.* To draw or paint, especially a

Limner, lim'nėr, *n.* One who limns; a portrait-painter.

Limp, limp, *vi.* To halt; to walk lamely.—*n.* A halt; act of limping.—*a.* Easily bent; pliant; flaccid. [hering to rocks.

Limpet, lim'pet, *n.* A marine mollusc, adhering to rocks.

Limpid, lim'pid, *a.* Clear; crystal; pellucid.

Limpidity, lim-pid'i-ti, *n.* Clearness; purity; transparency. [lime.

Limy, līm'i, *a.* Containing lime; resembling

Lin, Linn, lin, *n.* A cataract or waterfall; the pool below a fall.

Linch-pin, linsh'pin, *n.* A pin to keep a wheel on the axle-tree.

Linden, lind'en, *n.* The lime-tree.

Line, līn, *n.* A small rope or cord; a thread-like marking; a stroke or score; a row of soldiers, ships, words, &c.; a verse; an outline; a short written communication; course of procedure, &c.; connected series, as of descendants; series of public conveyances, as steamers; the twelfth part of an inch; the equator; the regular infantry of an army; *pl.* works covering extended positions, and presenting a front in only one direction to the enemy.—*vt.* (lining, lined). To draw lines upon; to set with men or things in lines; to cover on the inside; to put in the inside of.

Lineage, lin'ē-āj, *n.* Descendants in a line from a common progenitor; race.

Lineal, lin'ē-al, *a.* Composed of or pertaining to lines; in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary.

Lineament, lin'ē-a-ment, *n.* One of the lines which mark the features; feature; form.

Linear, lin'ē-ėr, *a.* Pertaining to a line; like a line; slender.

Lineate, Lineolate, lin'ē-āt, lin'ē-ō-lāt, *a.* In *botany*, marked longitudinally with lines.

Linen, lin'en, *n.* Cloth made of flax; underclothing.—*a.* Made of flax; resembling linen cloth. [going steamships.

Liner, līn'ėr, *n.* A vessel of a line of ocean-

Linesman, līnz'man, *n.* An infantryman.

Ling, ling, *n.* A fish of the cod family.

Linger, ling'gėr, *vi.* To delay; to loiter; to hesitate; to remain long.—*vt.* To spend wearily.

Lingerer, ling'gėr-ėr, *n.* One who lingers.

Lingering, ling'gėr-ing, *a.* Protracted; given to linger.

Lingo, ling'gō, *n.* Language; speech; contemptuous term for a peculiar language.

Lingual, ling'gwal, *a.* Pertaining to the tongue. *n.* A sound pronounced with the tongue, as *l.*

Linguist, ling'gwist, *n.* A person skilled in languages. [guage; philological.

Linguistic, ling-gwist'ik, *a.* Relating to lan-

Linguistics, ling-gwist'iks, *n.* The science of language; comparative philology.

Liniment, lin'i-ment, *n.* A species of soft ointment; an embrocation.

Lining, lin'ing, *n.* The covering of the inner surface of anything.

Link, lingk, *n.* A single ring of a chain; anything closed like a link; anything connecting; a measure of 7·92 inches; a torch.—*vt.* To be

connected.—*vt.* To join or connect, as by links; to unite.

Links, lingks, *n.pl.* A stretch of uncultivated flat or undulating ground.

Linnet, lin'et, *n.* A small singing bird.

Linseed, lin'sēd, *n.* Flax-seed.

Linsey-woolsey, lin'si-wul-si, *n.* A fabric made of linen and wool.—*a.* Made of linen and wool; of different and unsuitable ingredients.

Linstock, lin'stok, *n.* A staff holding a lighted match, used in firing cannon.

Lint, lint, *n.* Flax; linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds.

Lintel, lin'tel, *n.* The horizontal part of the door or window frame.

Lion, lī'on, *n.* A carnivorous animal of the cat family; a sign in the zodiac, Leo; an object of interest and curiosity.

Lionel, Lionet, lī'on-el, lī'on-et, *n.* A young lion.

Lioness, lī'on-es, *n.* The female of the lion.

Lion-hearted, lī'on-härt-ed, *a.* Having a lion's courage; brave and magnanimous.

Lionize, lī'on-īz, *vt.* To treat as an object of curiosity and interest.

Lip, lip, *n.* One of the two fleshy parts covering the front teeth in man, &c.; edge or border.—*vt.* (lipping, lipped). To touch as with the lip.

Lipogram, lī'pō-gram, *n.* A writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.

Liquate, lī'kwāt, *vi.* and *t.* To melt; to separate by melting.

Liquefaction, lik-wē-fak'shon, *n.* Act or operation of melting; state of being melted.

Liquefier, lik'wē-fī-ėr, *n.* That which melts.

Liquefy, lik'wē-fī, *vt.* To melt; to dissolve by heat.—*vi.* To become liquid.

Liquescent, li-kwes'sent, *a.* Becoming liquid; melting.

Liqueur, li-kūr' or lī-kör', *n.* An alcoholic beverage sweetened and containing some infusion of fruits or aromatic substances.

Liquid, lik'wid, *a.* Fluid; not solid; soft; smooth; devoid of harshness.—*n.* A fluid; a letter with a smooth flowing sound, as *l* and *r*.

Liquidate, lik'wid-āt, *vt.* To clear from obscurity; to adjust; to settle, adjust, and apportion, as a bankrupt's affairs.

Liquidation, lik-wid-ā'shon, *n.* Act of liquidating.

Liquidator, lik'wid-āt-ėr, *n.* One who liquidates; a person appointed to wind up the affairs of a firm or company.

Liquidity, lik-wid'l-ti, *n.* State or quality of being liquid.

Liquor, lik'ėr, *n.* A liquid; spirituous fluids; drink.

Liquorice, lik'ėr-is, *n.* A plant of the bean family, the roots of which supply a sweet juice.

Lira, lē'rä, *n.*; pl. **Lire**, lē'rā. An Italian silver coin, value 10*d.* nearly.

Lisp, lisp, *vi.* To pronounce the sibilant letters imperfectly, as in pronouncing *th* for *s*; to speak imperfectly, as a child.—*vt.* To pronounce with a lisp, or imperfectly.—*n.* The habit or act of lisping.

Lissom, Lissome, lis'um, *a.* Supple; flexible; lithe; nimble; active.

List, list, *n.* The selvedge of cloth; a limit or border; a roll or catalogue; inclination to one side; *pl.* a field inclosed for a combat.—*vt.* To enroll; to enlist.—*vi.* To enlist, as in the army; to desire; to be disposed; to hearken.

Listen, lis'n, *vi.* To hearken; to give heed.—*vt.* To hear; to attend.

Listless, list'les, *a.* Having no wish; indifferent; uninterested; languid; weary.

Listlessly, list'les-li, *adv.* Without attention; heedlessly.

Litany, li'ta-ni, *n.* A solemn supplication; a collection of short supplications uttered by the priest and people alternately.

Literal, li'tėr-al, *a.* According to the exact meaning; not figurative; expressed by letters.

Literally, li'tėr-al-li, *adv.* In a literal manner; not figuratively; word by word.

Literary, li'tėr-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to letters or literature; versed in letters.

Literate, li'tėr-āt, *a.* Learned; literary.

Literatim, li-tėr-ā'tim, *adv.* Letter for letter.

Literato, li-tėr-ā'tō, *n.*; pl. **Literati**, li-tėr-ā'ti. A literary man; a litterateur.

Literature, li'tėr-a-tūr, *n.* Learning; literary knowledge; collective writings of a country or period; belles-lettres; the literary profession.

Lith, lith, *n.* A limb; a joint; a member.

Litharge, lith'ärj, *n.* An oxide of lead used in the arts.

Lithe, līTH, *a.* Pliant; flexible; limber.

Lithesome, līTH'sum, *a.* Pliant; nimble.

Lithia, lith'i-a, *n.* An oxide of lithium.

Lithium, lith'i-um, *n.* The lightest of all known solids.

Lithoglyphics, Lithoglyptics, lith-ō-glif'iks, lith-ō-glip'tiks, *n.* The art of engraving on precious stones, &c.

Lithograph, lith'ō-graf, *vt.* To engrave on stone, and transfer to paper, &c., by printing. *n.* A print from a drawing on stone.

Lithographer, li-tho'graf-ėr, *n.* One who practises lithography.

Lithographic, lith-ō-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to lithography; printed from stone.

Lithography, li-tho'gra-fi, *n.* The art of drawing with special pigments on a peculiar kind of stone, and of producing impressions of the designs on paper.

Lithology, li-thol'o-ji, *n.* The knowledge of rocks; study of the mineral structure of rocks.

Lithotomy, li-thot'ō-mi, *n.* The operation of cutting for stone in the bladder.

Litigant, li'ti-gant, *a.* Disposed to litigate; engaged in a lawsuit.—*n.* One engaged in a lawsuit.

Litigate, li'ti-gāt, *vt.* To contest in law.—*vi.* To carry on a suit by judicial process.

Litigation, li-ti-gā'shon, *n.* Act or process of litigating; a lawsuit.

Litigious, li-tij'us, *a.* Apt to go to law; disputable; contentious.

Litmus, lit'mus, *n.* A colouring matter procured from certain lichens, used as a chemical test.

Litre, lē'tr, *n.* The French standard measure of capacity, equal to 61·028 cubic inches; the English imperial gallon being fully 4½ litres.

Litter, lit'ėr, *n.* A frame supporting a bed in which a person may be borne; straw used as a bed for animals; the young produced at a birth by a quadruped; scattered rubbish; a condition of disorder.—*vt.* To furnish with bedding; to scatter in a slovenly manner; to bring forth.—*vi.* To lie in litter; to give birth to a litter.

Litterateur, lit'ėr-a-tör, *n.* A literary man; one whose profession is literature.

Little, lit'l, *a.* Small in size or extent; short in duration; slight; mean.—*n.* A small quantity, space, &c.—**A little**, somewhat.—*adv.* In a small degree or quantity.

Littoral, lit'ō-ral, *a.* Pertaining to or inhabiting the shore.—*n.* A tract along a shore.

Liturgic, Liturgical, li-tėr'jik, li-tėr'jik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a liturgy.

Liturgist, li'tėr-jist, *n.* One who favours a liturgy, or is learned in liturgies.

Liturgy, li'tėr-ji, *n.* A ritual or established formulas for public worship.

Live, liv, *vi.* (living, lived). To exist; to be alive; to dwell; to conduct one's self in life; to feed or subsist; to acquire a livelihood; to be exempt from spiritual death.—*vt.* To lead, pass, or spend.

Live, līv, *a.* Having life; alive; not dead; ignited; vivid, as colour.

Lived, livd or livd, *a.* Having a life; as, long-*lived*.
Livelihood, liv'li-hud, *n.* Means of living; maintenance; sustenance.
Livelong, liv' or liv'long, *a.* That lives or endures long; lasting; tedious.
Lively, liv'li, *a.* Vivacious; active; gay; vivid. *adv.* Briskly; vigorously.
Liver, liv'ér, *n.* One who lives; the organ in animals which secretes the bile.
Livery, liv'ér-i, *n.* State of a horse that is kept and fed at a certain rate; distinctive dress of male servants; distinctive garb worn by any body; the body or guild wearing such a garb.—*vt.* (liverying, liveried). To clothe in, or as in, livery.—*a.* Resembling the liver.
Liveryman, liv'ér-i-man, *n.* One who wears a livery; a freeman of one of the guilds of the city of London.
Livid, liv'id, *a.* Black and blue; of a lead colour; discoloured, as flesh by contusion.
Living, liv'ing, *p.a.* Having life; existing; in action or use.—*n.* Means of subsistence; manner of life; the benefice of a clergyman.
Lixiviation, lik-siv'i-ā"shon, *n.* The extraction of alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them.
Lixivium, lik-siv'i-um, *n.* Lye.
Lizard, li'zérd, *n.* A four-footed, tailed reptile.
Llama, lä'mä or lyä'mä, *n.* A S. American ruminating animal allied to the camel, but smaller and without a hump.
Llanos, lan'ōz or lyä'nōz, *n.pl.* Vast grassy plains in S. America.
Lloyd's, loidz, *n.* A society in London for the collection and diffusion of maritime intelligence, the insurance, classification, and certification of vessels, &c.
Lo, lō, *exclam.* Look; see; behold.
Loach, lōch, *n.* A small fish inhabiting clear swift streams in England.
Load, lōd, *vt.* To charge with a load; to burden; to encumber; to bestow in great abundance; to charge, as a gun.—*n.* A burden; cargo; a grievous weight; something that oppresses.
Loading, lōd'ing, *n.* A cargo; a burden; something added to give weight.
Load-line, lōd'lin, *n.* A line on the side of a vessel to show the depth to which she sinks when not overloaded.
Loadstar, Lodestar, lōd'stär, *n.* A star that serves to guide; the pole-star.
Loadstone, Lodestone, lōd'stōn, *n.* An ore of iron; the magnetic oxide of iron, which can attract iron; a magnet.
Loaf, lōf, *n.*; pl. **Loaves**, lōvz. A mass of bread formed by the baker; a conical lump of sugar.—*vi.* To lounge.—*vt.* To spend idly.
Loafer, lōf'ér, *n.* A lounger; a low idler.
Loam, lōm, *n.* A rich species of earth or mould.—*vt.* To cover with loam.
Loamy, lōm'i, *a.* Consisting of or like loam.
Loan, lōn, *n.* Lending; that which is lent; a sum of money lent at interest.—*vt.* and *i.* To lend.
Loath, Loth, lōth, *a.* Disliking; unwilling; [averse; not inclined; reluctant.
Loathe, lōŦH, *vt.* (loathing, loathed). To feel disgust at; to abhor; to abominate.—*vi.* To feel nausea or abhorrence.
Loathing, lōŦH'ing, *n.* Extreme disgust or aversion; abhorrence; detestation.
Loathly, lōŦH'li, *a.* Loathsome.
Loathness, lōŦH'nes, *n.* Reluctance.
Loathsome, lōŦH'sum, *a.* Exciting disgust; disgusting; detestable; abhorrent.
Lob, lob, *n.* A dolt; a lout.—*vt.* (lobbing, lobbed). To throw or toss slowly.
Lobar, lō'bär, *a.* Pertaining to a lobe.
Lobby, lob'i, *n.* An apartment giving admission to others; an entrance-hall.
Lobe, lōb, *n.* A round projecting part of something; such a part of the liver, lungs, brain, &c.; the lower soft part of the ear.
Lobelia, lō-bē'li-a, *n.* A genus of plants with bell-shaped flowers.
Lobster, lob'stér, *n.* A ten-footed crustacean with large claws, allied to the crab.
Lobular, lob'ū-lér, *a.* Having the character of a lobule.
Lobule, lob'ūl, *n.* A small lobe.
Local, lō'kal, *a.* Pertaining to a particular place; confined to a spot or definite district.—*n.* A local item of news; a local railway train.
Locale, lō-kāl', *n.* A locality.
Localism, lō'kal-izm, *n.* State of being local; word or phrase limited to a place.
Locality, lō-kal'i-ti, *n.* State of being local; position; situation; place.
Localize, lō'kal-īz, *vt.* To make local; to discover or detect the place of.
Locally, lō'kal-li, *adv.* In a local manner; with respect to place; in place.
Locate, lō'kāt, *vt.* (locating, located). To place; to settle.—*vi.* To reside.
Location, lō-kā'shon, *n.* Act of locating; situation with respect to place; place.
Loch, loch, *n.* A lake; a landlocked arm of the sea.
Lock, lok, *n.* An appliance for fastening doors, &c.; mechanism by which a firearm is discharged; a fastening together; inclosure in a canal, with gates at either end; a tuft or ringlet of hair.—*vt.* To fasten with a lock and key; to shut up or confine; to join firmly; to embrace closely.—*vi.* To become fast; to unite closely by mutual insertion.
Lockage, lok'āj, *n.* Works forming the locks on a canal; toll paid for passing the locks.
Locker, lok'ér, *n.* A close receptable, as a drawer in a ship, closed with a lock.
Locket, lok'et, *n.* A little case worn as an ornament, often containing a lock of hair.
Lock-jaw, lok'ja, *n.* A spasmodic rigidity of the under jaw.
Locksmith, lok'smith, *n.* An artificer who [makes or mends locks.
Lock-up, lok'up, *n.* A place in which persons under arrest are temporarily confined.
Locomotion, lō-kō-mō'shon, *n.* Act or power of moving from place to place.
Locomotive, lō-kō-mō'tiv, *a.* Moving from place to place.—*n.* A steam-engine placed on wheels, and employed in moving a train of carriages on a railway.
Locomotor, lō-kō-mō'tor, *n.* and *a.* That which has locomotion.—**Locomotor ataxy**, a sort of paralysis in which the movements of the limbs are so irregular as to make walking impossible.
Locum-tenens, lō'kum-tē'nenz, *n.* One who temporarily acts for another.
Locust, lō'kust, *n.* A large insect allied to the grasshopper; the locust-tree.
Locust-tree, lō'kust-trē, *n.* The carob; the name of certain American trees.
Locution, lō-kū'shon, *n.* A phrase; a mode of speech.
Lode, lōd, *n.* An open ditch; a metallic vein, or any regular mineral vein.
Lodestar, *n.* Same as *Loadstar*.
Lodestone, *n.* Same as *Loadstone*.
Lodge, loj, *n.* A small country house; a temporary abode; place where members of a society, as freemasons, meet; the society itself.—*vt.* (lodging, lodged). To furnish with temporary accommodation; to set or deposit for keeping; to beat down (growing crops).—*vi.* To have a temporary abode; to settle; to reside. [lives in a hired room or rooms.
Lodger, loj'ér, *n.* One who lodges; one who
Lodging, loj'ing, *n.* A temporary habitation; rooms let to another: usually in *pl.*
Lodgment, loj'ment, *n.* Act of lodging; state of being lodged; accumulation of something

deposited; occupation of a position by the besieging party.

Loft, loft, *n.* The space below and between the rafters; a gallery raised within a larger apartment or in a church.

Loftily, loft'i-li, *adv.* In a lofty manner or position; proudly; haughtily.

Lofty, loft'i, *a.* Elevated in place; rising to a great height; proud; haughty; sublime; stately.

Log, log, *n.* A bulky piece of timber unhewed; a floating contrivance for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity; a log-book.

Logan, Loggan, log'an, *n.* A large stone so balanced as to be easily moved.

Logarithm, log'a-rithm, *n.* In *mathematics*, the exponent of the power to which a given invariable number must be raised in order to produce another given number.

Logarithmic, Logarithmical, log-a-rith'mik, log-a-rith'mik-al, *a.* Pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.

Log-book, log'bůk, *n.* Register of a ship's way, and of the incidents of the voyage.

Log-cabin, Log-house, Log-hut, log'-ka-bin, log'hous, log'hut, *n.* A house made of logs laid on each other.

Loggerhead, log'ėr-hed, *n.* A blockhead; a dunce.—**At loggerheads**, quarrelling.

Logic, lo'jik, *n.* The science or art of reasoning; mode of arguing.

Logical, lo'jik-al, *a.* Pertaining to logic; skilled in logic; according to reason.

Logically, lo'jik-al-li, *adv.* In a logical manner.

Logician, lō-ji'shan, *n.* One skilled in logic.

Logistic, lō-jis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to judging, estimating, or calculating.

Logogram, log'ō-gram, *n.* A single type or symbol that forms a word.

Log-rolling, log'rōl-ing, *n.* The joining of a number of persons to collect logs; union for mutual assistance or praise.

Logwood, log'wud, *n.* A wood of a dark-red colour, used as a dye-wood.

Loin, loin, *n.* The part of an animal on either side between the ribs and the haunch-bone.

Loiter, loi'tėr, *vi.* To be slow in moving; to spend time idly; to hang about.—*vt.* To waste carelessly: with *away*.

Loiterer, loi'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who loiters; a lingerer; an idler.

Loll, lol, *vi.* (lolling, lolled). To lean idly; to lie at ease; to hang out, as the tongue of a dog.—*vt.* To suffer to hang out.

Lollipop, lol'i-pop, *n.* A sugar confection which dissolves easily in the mouth.

Lone, lōn, *a.* Solitary; unfrequented; single.

Lonely, lōn'li, *a.* Unfrequented by men; retired; solitary.

Lonesome, lōn'sum, *a.* Solitary; secluded from society; lonely.

Long, long, *a.* Drawn out in a line; drawn out in time; tedious; protracted; late; containing much verbal matter.—*n.* Something that is long.—*adv.* To a great extent in space or in time; at a point of duration far distant. *vi.* To desire eagerly: with *for*.

Longeval, lon-jēv'al, *a.* Long-lived.

Longevity, lon-jev'i-ti, *n.* Great length of life.

Longevous, lon-jēv'us, *a.* Long-lived.

Longhand, long'hand, *n.* Ordinary written characters, as distinguished from shorthand, &c.

Longheaded, long'hed-ed, *a.* Having a long [head; shrewd; far-sighted.

Longing, long'ing, *p.a.* Earnestly desiring; manifesting desire.—*n.* An eager desire.

Longingly, long'ing-li, *adv.* With longing; with eager wishes or appetite.

Longish, long'ish, *a.* Somewhat long.

Longitude, lon'ji-tūd, *n.* Length; distance on the surface of the globe east or west, measured by meridians.

Longitudinal, lon-ji-tūd'in-al, *a.* Pertaining to longitude; running lengthwise.

Long-lived, long'livd, *a.* Having a long life or existence; lasting long.

Long-primer, long'prim-ėr, *n.* A printing type between small-pica and bourgeois.

Long-sighted, long'sit-ed, *a.* Able to see at a great distance; far-seeing; sagacious.

Longsome, long'sum, *a.* Tiresome on account of length; tedious.

Long-spun, long'spun, *a.* Spun or extended to a great length; tedious.

Long-suffering, long'suf-ėr-ing, *a.* Patient; not easily provoked.—*n.* Patience of offence.

Long-tongued, long'tungd, *a.* Loquacious.

Longways, Longwise, long'wāz, long'wiz, *adv.* In the direction of length; lengthwise.

Long-winded, long'wind-ed, *a.* Not easily exhausted of breath; tedious.

Loo, lö, *n.* A game of cards.

Looby, lö'bi, *n.* An awkward, clumsy fellow.

Loofa, lö'fa, *n.* The dried fibrous interior of a kind of gourd, used as a flesh-brush.

Look, lůk, *vi.* To direct the eye so as to see; to gaze; to consider; to expect; to heed; to face; to appear.—*vt.* To see; to express by a look.—*n.* Act of looking; sight; gaze; glance; mien; aspect.

Looking-glass, lůk'ing-glās, *n.* A mirror.

Look-out, lůk-out', *n.* A careful watching for any object; place from which such observation is made; person watching.

Loom, löm, *n.* A frame or machine by which thread is worked into cloth; that part of an oar within the boat in rowing.—*vi.* To appear larger than the real dimensions, and indistinctly; to appear to the mind faintly.

Loon, löu, *n.* A worthless fellow; a rogue; a bird, the great northern diver.

Loop, löp, *n.* A noose; a doubling of a string, &c.; a small narrow opening.—*vt.* To form into or fasten with a loop.

Loophole, löp'hōl, *n.* A small opening in a fortification through which small-arms are discharged; a hole that affords means of escape; underhand method of evasion.

Loose, lös, *a.* Not attached; untied; not dense or compact; vague; careless; having lax bowels; unchaste.—*vt.* (loosing, loosed). To untie or unbind; to detach; to set free; to relax; to loosen.

Loose-box, lös'boks, *n.* A roomy stall in a stable for a horse that is not tied.

Loosely, lös'li, *adv.* In a loose manner; laxly; slackly; carelessly; dissolutely.

Loosen, lös'n, *vt.* To make loose.—*vi.* To become loose.

Loot, löt, *n.* Booty; plunder, especially such as is taken in a sacked city.—*vt.* To plunder.

Lop, lop, *vt.* (lopping, lopped). To cut off; to trim by cutting.—*n.* That which is cut from trees.

Lopping, lop'ing, *n.* That which is lopped off; branches lopped.

Lop-sided, lop'sīd-ed, *a.* Heavier at one side than the other; inclining to one side.

Loquacious, lo-kwā'shus, *a.* Talkative; garrulous; babbling.

Loquacity, lo-kwas'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being loquacious; garrulity.

Lorcha, lōr'cha, *n.* A light Chinese sailing vessel, carrying guns.

Lord, lord, *n.* A master; a ruler; proprietor of a manor; a nobleman; a British title applied to peers, sons of dukes and marquises, and the eldest sons of earls; honorary title of certain high officials; (with *cap.*) the Supreme Being.—*vi.* To act as a lord; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway.

Lordling, lord'ling, *n.* A petty lord.

Lordly, lord'li, *a.* Becoming a lord; large; ample; proud; haughty.

Lordship, lord'ship, *n.* State or quality of being a lord; a title given to a lord; dominion; sovereignty.
Lore, lōr, *n.* Learning; erudition; space between the bill and the eye of a bird.
Lorgnette, lor-nyet', *n.* An opera-glass.
Lorgnon, lor-nyông, *n.* A double eye-glass fitting into a handle.
Lorica, lo-rī'ka, *n.* A cuirass or corselet.
Loricate, lo'ri-kāt, *a.* Covered as with plates of mail.
Lorn, lorn, *a.* Undone; forsaken; lonely.
Lorry, Lorrie, lo'ri, *n.* A long four-wheeled wagon without sides.
Lose, lōz, *vt.* (losing, lost). To cease to possess, as through accident; to fail to keep; to forfeit; not to gain or win; to miss; to cease or fail to see or hear; to misuse.—*vi.* To suffer loss; not to win.
Losing, lōz'ing, *p.a.* Bringing or causing loss.
Loss, los, *n.* Act of losing; failure to gain; that which is lost; failure to utilize.
Lost, lost, *p.a.* Gone from our hold, view, &c.; not to be found; ruined; wasted; forfeited; perplexed; alienated.
Lot, lot, *n.* A person's part or share; fate which falls to one; part in life allotted to a person; a distinct portion; a considerable quantity or number; something used to decide what is yet undecided.—*vt.* (lotting, lotted). To assign by lot; to sort; to portion.
Loth, lōth, *a.* *See* LOATH.
Lothario, lō-thā'ri-ō, *n.* A gay libertine.
Lotion, lō'shon, *n.* A wash for the complexion; a fluid applied externally in ailments.
Lottery, lot'ė-ri, *n.* A scheme for the distribution of prizes by lot or chance; the distribution itself.
Lotus, lō'tus, *n.* A tree, the fruit of which was fabled to cause forgetfulness of the past; applied also to the Egyptian water-lily and other plants.
Loud, loud, *a.* Having a great sound; noisy; showy.—*adv.* Loudly.
Loudly, loud'li, *adv.* With great sound or noise; noisily; clamorously.
Lounge, lounj, *vi.* (lounging, lounged) To loiter; to loll.—*n.* An idle gait or stroll; act of reclining at ease; a place for lounging.
Lounger, lounj'ėr, *n.* An idler.
Louse, lous, *n.*; pl. **Lice**, līs. A wingless insect, parasitic on man and other animals.
Lousy, louz'i, *a.* Infested with lice.
Lout, lout, *n.* A mean, awkward fellow.—*vt.* To bend or stoop down.
Loutish, lout'ish, *a.* Like a lout; clownish.
Lovable, luv'a-bl, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable.
Love, luv, *vt.* (loving, loved). To regard with affection; to like; to delight in.—*vi.* To be in love; to be tenderly attached.—*n.* Warm affection; fond attachment; the passion between the sexes; the object beloved; a word of endearment; Cupid, the god of love.
Love-bird, luv'bėrd, *n.* A small species of parrot.
Loveless, luv'les, *a.* Void of love; void of tenderness.
Love-lorn, luv'lorn, *a.* Forsaken by one's love; pining from love.
Lovely, luv'li, *a.* That may excite love; beautiful; charming; delightful.
Lover, luv'ėr, *n.* One who loves; a suitor; a wooer; one who likes strongly.
Loving, luv'ing, *p.a.* Fond; kind; affectionate; expressing love or kindness.
Loving-kindness, luv'-ing-kīnd'nes, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favour.
Lovingly, luv'ing-li, *adv.* With love; affectionately.
Low, lō, *a.* Depressed below any given surface or place; not high; deep; below the usual rate; not loud; wanting strength; mean; dishonourable; not sublime; plain.—*adv.* Not aloft; under the usual price; near the ground; not loudly.
Low, lō, *vi.* To bellow, as an ox or cow.
Lower, lō'ėr, *vt.* To make lower; to let down; to abase; to reduce.
Lower, lou'ėr, *vi.* To frown; to look sullen; to threaten a storm.
Lowering, lou'ėr-ing, *p.a.* Threatening a storm; cloudy; overcast.
Lowermost, lō'ėr-mōst, *a.* Lowest.
Lowery, lou'ėr-i, *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.
Lowing, lō'ing, *n.* The bellowing of cattle.
Lowland, lō'land, *n.* Land which is low with respect to the neighbouring country; a low or level country.—**The Lowlands**, the southern or lower parts of Scotland.
Lowly, lō'li, *a.* Humble in position of life; meek; free from pride.—*adv.* In a low manner or condition.
Low-water, lō'wą-tėr, *n.* The lowest point of the ebb or receding tide.
Loyal, loi'al, *a.* Faithful to a government, plighted love, duty, &c.; constant to friends or associates.
Loyalist, loi'al-ist, *n.* One who adheres to his sovereign or constituted authority.
Loyally, loi'al-li, *adv.* In a loyal manner.
Loyalty, loi'al-ti, *n.* State or quality of being loyal; fidelity; constancy.
Lozenge, lo'zenj, *n.* A figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a small cake of sugar, &c.; a small diamond-shaped pane of glass.
Lubber, lub'ėr, *n.* A heavy, clumsy fellow.
Lubberly, lub'ėr-li, *a.* Like a lubber; clumsy.
Lubricant, lū'brik-ant, *n.* A substance for oiling or greasing.
Lubricate, lū'brik-āt, *vt.* To make smooth; to smear with oil, to diminish friction.
Lubrication, lū-brik-ā'shon, *n.* Act or process of lubricating.
Lubricator, lū'brik-āt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which lubricates; an oil-cup attached to a machine.
Lubricity, lū-bris'i-ti, *n.* Smoothness of surface; slipperiness; lasciviousness.
Lucarne, lū'kārn, *n.* A dormer window.
Luce, lūs, *n.* The fish called the pike.
Lucent, lū'sent, *a.* Shining; resplendent.
Lucerne, Lucern, lū'sėrn, *n.* A leguminous plant valuable as fodder.
Lucid, lū'sid, *a.* Full of light; shining; bright; clear; not darkened or confused by delirium; easily understood.
Lucidity, lū-sid'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being lucid; clearness; intelligibility.
Lucidly, lū'sid-li, *adv.* In a lucid manner.
Lucifer, lū'si-fėr, *n.* The morning-star; Satan; a match ignitible by friction.
Luck, luk, *n.* That which happens to a person; chance; hap; fortune; success.
Luckily, luk'i-li, *adv.* In a lucky manner; fortunately; by good fortune.
Luckless, luk'les, *a.* Without luck; unlucky; hapless; unfortunate; ill-fated.
Lucky, luk'i, *a.* Meeting with good luck or success; fortunate; auspicious.
Lucrative, lū'krat-iv, *a.* Pertaining to gain; gainful; profitable.
Lucre, lū'kėr, *n.* Gain in money or goods; profit; emolument; pelf.
Lucubrate, lū'kū-brāt, *vi.* To work by lamplight; to study laboriously; to meditate.
Lucubration, lū-kū-brā'shon, *n.* Act of lucubrating; what is composed by night; a literary composition.
Luculent, lū'kū-lent, *a.* Full of light; clear.
Ludicrous, lū'di-krus, *a.* That serves for sport; laughable; droll; ridiculous.
Ludicrously, lū'di-krus-li, *adv.* In a ludicrous manner.

Luff, luf, *n.* The weather part of a fore-and-aft sail.—*vt.* To put the helm so as to turn the ship toward the wind.

Lug, lug, *vt.* (lugging, lugged). To haul; to drag.—*n.* The ear; object resembling the ear, as the handle of a vessel.

Luggage, lug'āj, *n.* Anything cumbersome and heavy; a traveller's baggage.

Lugger, lug'ėr, *n.* A small vessel of two or three masts with lug-sails.

Lug-sail, lug'sāl, *n.* A square sail bent on a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.

Lugubrious, lū-gū'bri-us, *a.* Mournful; indicating sorrow; doleful.

Lugworm, lug'wėrm, *n.* A worm which burrows in the muddy sand of the shore.

Lukewarm, lūk'wąrm, *a.* Moderately warm; tepid; not zealous; indifferent.

Lull, lul, *vt.* To sing to, as to a child; to soothe.—*vi.* To subside; to become calm.—*n.* A season of quiet or cessation.

Lullaby, lul'a-bī, *n.* A song to lull or quiet babes; that which quiets.

Lumbago, lum-bā'gō, *n.* A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.

Lumbar, lum'bar, *n.* Pertaining to or near the loins.

Lumber, lum'bėr, *n.* Anything useless and cumbersome; in America, timber sawed or split for use.—*vt.* To fill with lumber; to heap together in disorder.—*vi.* To move heavily, as a vehicle; in America, to cut and prepare timber. [gives light.

Luminary, lū'min-a-ri, *n.* Any body that

Luminosity, lū-mi-nos'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being luminous; brightness; clearness.

Luminous, lū'min-us, *a.* Shining; bright; giving light; clear; lucid.

Lump, lump, *n.* A small mass of matter; a mass of things.—*vt.* To throw into a mass; to take in the gross.

Lumper, lump'ėr, *n.* A labourer employed to load and unload vessels when in harbour.

Lumping, lump'ing, *a.* Bulky; heavy; big.

Lumpish, lump'ish, *a.* Like a lump; heavy; dull; inactive.

Lump-sugar, lump'shug-ėr, *n.* Loaf-sugar in small lumps or pieces.

Lumpy, lump'i, *a.* Full of lumps; showing small irregular waves.

Lunacy, lū'na-si, *n.* Mental derangement; madness; insanity; craziness; mania.

Lunar, lū'nar, *a.* Pertaining to the moon; measured by the revolutions of the moon.

Lunatic, lū'nat-ik, *a.* Affected with lunacy; mad; insane.—*n.* A madman.

Lunation, lū-nā'shon, *n.* A lunar month; time from one new moon to the next.

Lunch, **Luncheon**, lunsh, lunsh'on, *n.* A slight repast between breakfast and dinner.—*vi.* To take a lunch.

Lune, lūn, *n.* Anything in the shape of a half-moon or a crescent.

Lunette, lū-net', *n.* A small fortified work with an angular front; window in a concave ceiling; crescent-shaped ornament.

Lung, lung, *n.* Either of the two organs of respiration in air-breathing animals.

Lunge, lunj, *n.* A sudden thrust or pass, as with a sword.—*vi.* (lunging, lunged). To make a thrust.

Lunged, lungd, *a.* Having lungs.

Lunula, **Lunule**, lū'nū-la, lū'nūl, *n.* Something in the shape of a crescent.

Lunular, lū'nū-lėr, *a.* Having the form of a small crescent.

Lupine, lū'pin, *n.* A leguminous flowering plant.—*a.* lū'pin. Like a wolf; wolfish.

Lupulin, **Lupuline**, lū'pū-lin, *n.* The bitter aromatic principle of the hop.

Lupus, lū'pus, *n.* A disease which eats away the flesh of the face.

Lurch, lėrch, *vi.* To lurk; to roll or sway to one side.—*n.* A sudden roll or stagger; a difficult or helpless position.

Lurcher, lėrch'ėr, *n.* One that lurches; one that lies in wait; a mongrel dog for hunting.

Lurdan, **Lurdane**, lėr'dan, lėr'dān, *a.* Lazy and useless.—*n.* A lazy, stupid fellow.

Lure, lūr, *n.* Something held out to call a trained hawk; a bait; any enticement.—*vt.* (luring, lured). To attract by a lure or bait; to entice.

Lurid, lūr'id, *a.* Pale yellow, as flame; ghastly pale; wan; gloomy; dismal.

Lurk, lėrk, *vi.* To lie hid; to lie in wait.

Luscious, lu'shus, *a.* Very sweet; delicious; sweet to excess.

Lush, lush, *a.* Fresh; succulent.

Lust, lust, *n.* Longing desire; carnal appetite; depraved affections.—*vi.* To desire eagerly; to have carnal desire.

Lustful, lust'fųl, *a.* Inspired by lust or the sexual appetite; lewd; libidinous.

Lustily, lust'i-li, *adv.* In a lusty manner; with vigour of body; stoutly.

Lustral, lus'tral, *a.* Used in purification; pertaining to purification.

Lustrate, lus'trāt, *vt.* To purify as by water.

Lustration, lus-trā'shon, *n.* A solemn ceremony of purifying; purification.

Lustre, lus'tėr, *n.* Brightness; brilliancy; renown; a branched chandelier ornamented with cut glass; a glossy fabric for dress.

Lustring, lūs'tring, *n.* A glossy silk cloth.

Lustrous, lus'trus, *a.* Full of lustre; bright; shining; luminous.

Lustrum, lus'trum, *n.*; pl. **-rums** or **-ra**. In ancient Rome, the quinquennial purification of the people; a period of five years.

Lusty, lust'i, *a.* Vigorous; robust; healthful; bulky; large; lustful.

Lute, lūt, *n.* A stringed instrument of the guitar kind; a composition of clay, &c.—*vt.* (luting, luted). To play on the lute; to close or coat with lute.

Lutheran, lū'thėr-an, *a.* Pertaining to Martin Luther, the reformer.—*n.* A follower of Luther.

Lutheranism, lū'thėr-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of the Protestant church in Germany.

Luxate, luks'āt, *vt.* To put out of joint, as a limb; to dislocate. [ing; dislocation.

Luxation, luks-ā'shon, *n.* The act of luxat-

Luxuriance, luks-ū'ri-ans, *n.* State of being luxuriant; rank growth; exuberance.

Luxuriant, luks-ū'ri-ant, *a.* Exuberant in growth; abundant.

Luxuriate, luks-ū'ri-āt, *vi.* To grow exuberantly; to feed or live luxuriously; to indulge without restraint.

Luxurious, luks-ū'ri-us, *a.* Given to luxury; voluptuous; furnished with luxuries.

Luxuriously, luks-ū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a luxurious manner; voluptuously.

Luxury, luks'ū-ri, *n.* Extravagant indulgence; that which gratifies a fastidious appetite; anything delightful to the senses.

Lycanthropy, lī-kan'thro-pi, *n.* A kind of insanity in which the patient supposes himself to be a wolf. [higher school.

Lyceum, lī-sē'um, *n.* A literary institute; a

Lycopod, lī'kō-pod, *n.* A plant of an order between mosses and ferns.

Lyddite, lid'īt, *n.* A powerful explosive substance.

Lye, lī, *n.* Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood; solution of an alkali.

Lying-in, lī'ing-in, *n.* and *a.* Childbirth.

Lyingly, lī'ing-li, *adv.* Falsely; by telling lies.

Lymph, limf, *n.* Water; a watery fluid; a colourless fluid in animal bodies.

Lymphatic, lim-fat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to

lymph; phlegmatic; sluggish.—*n.* A vessel in animal bodies which contains or conveys lymph.

Lynch, linsh, *vt.* To inflict punishment upon, without the forms of law, as by a mob.

Lynx, lingks, *n.* A carnivorous animal resembling the cat, noted for its keen sight.

Lyre, lir, *n.* A stringed instrument of the harp kind much used by the ancients.

Lyric, Lyrical, li'rik, li'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a lyre; designating that species of poetry which has reference to the individual emotions of the poet, such as songs.—**Lyric**, li'rik, *n.* A lyric poem; an author of lyric poems.

Lyrist, lir'ist, *n.* One who plays on the lyre; a writer of lyrics or lyric poetry.

M

Macadamize, mak-ad'am-iz, *vt.* To cover, as a road, with small broken stones, which, when consolidated, form a firm surface.

Macaroni, ma-ka-rō'ni, *n.* A paste of fine wheat flour made into small tubes; a kind of dandy in fashion in London about 1760.

Macaronic, ma-ka-rō'nik, *a.* Pertaining to macaroni, or to a macaroni; applied to burlesque verse consisting of vernacular words Latinized or Latin words modernized.

Macaroon, ma-ka-rön', *n.* A small sweet-cake, containing almonds.

Macaw, ma-kạ', *n.* A bird of the parrot tribe with long tail-feathers.

Mace, mās, *n.* A staff with a heavy metal head; an ensign of authority borne before magistrates; a spice, the dried covering of the seed of the nutmeg.

Macer, mās'er, *n.* A mace-bearer.

Macerate, ma'se-rāt, *vt.* To steep almost to solution; to make lean or cause to waste away.

Maceration, ma-se-rā'shon, *n.* Act or process of macerating.

Machiavelian, ma'ki-a-vēl''i-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Machiavelli*, or denoting his principles; cunning in political management.

Machinate, mak'i-nāt, *vt.* and *i.* To plot or plan; to form, as a plot or scheme.

Machination, mak'i-nā''shon, *n.* A plot; an artful design or scheme.

Machine, ma-shēn', *n.* Any contrivance which serves to regulate the effect of a given force or to produce or change motion; an organized system; a person who acts as the tool of another.—*vt.* To apply machinery to; to produce by machinery.

Machine-gun, ma-shēn'gun, *n.* A piece of ordnance loaded and fired mechanically.

Machinery, ma-shēn'e-ri, *n.* The component parts of a complex machine; machines in general.

Machinist, ma-shēn'ist, *n.* A constructor of machines; one who works a machine.

Mackerel, mak'er-el, *n.* An edible sea fish.

Mackintosh, Macintosh, mak'in-tosh, *n.* A waterproof overcoat.

Macrocosm, mak'ro-kozm, *n.* The great world; the universe, analogous to the *microcosm*.

Macula, ma'kū-la, *n.*; pl. **-læ**. A spot, as on the skin.

Maculate, ma'kū-lāt, *vt.* To spot; to stain.—*a.* Marked with spots; impure.

Mad, mad, *a.* Disordered in intellect; insane; crazy; frantic; furious; infatuated.—*vt.* (madding, madded). To make mad.

Madam, ma'dam, *n.* My lady; a complimentary title given to ladies.

Madcap, mad'kap, *n.* and *a.* A flighty or hare-brained person; one who indulges in frolics. [become mad; to act as if mad.

Madden, mad'n, *vt.* To make mad.—*vi.* To

Madder, mad'er, *n.* A climbing perennial plant, the root of which furnishes dyes and pigments.

Madding, mad'ing, *a.* Acting madly; wild.

Made, mād, pret. and pp. of *make*.

Madeira, ma-dē'ra, *n.* A rich wine made on the isle of Madeira.

Mademoiselle, mad-mwä-zel, *n.* Miss; a title given to young unmarried ladies.

Mad-house, mad'hous, *n.* A house where mad or insane persons are confined.

Madly, mad'li, *adv.* In a mad manner; frantically; furiously; rashly; wildly.

Madman, mad'man, *n.* A man who is mad; a maniac; a lunatic. [treme folly.

Madness, mad'nes, *n.* Lunacy; frenzy; ex-

Madonna, ma-don'na, *n.* The Virgin Mary; a picture representing the Virgin.

Madrepore, ma'dre-pōr, *n.* A common branching variety of coral.

Madrigal, mad'ri-gal, *n.* A pastoral song; vocal composition in five or six parts.

Maestoso, mä-es-tō'zō. In *music*, with dignity.

Maestro, mä-es'trō, *n.* A master of any art; a musical composer.

Magazine, mag'a-zēn, *n.* A storehouse; a repository for ammunition or provisions; a serial publication.

Magazine-rifle, mag'a-zēn-rī-fl, *n.* A rifle that can fire a number of shots in rapid succession without reloading.

Magdalen, Magdalene, mag'da-len, mag'da-lēn, *n.* A reformed prostitute.

Magenta, ma-jen'ta, *n.* A brilliant blue-red colour derived from coal-tar.

Maggot, ma'got, *n.* The larva of a fly or other insect; a grub; an odd fancy. [pricious.

Maggoty, ma'got-i, *a.* Full of maggots; ca-

Magi, mā'jī, *n.pl.* The caste of priests among the ancient Medes and Persians; holy men or sages of the East.

Magic, ma'jik, *n.* The art of producing effects by superhuman means; sorcery; enchantment; power similar to that of enchantment.—*a.* Pertaining to magic; working or worked by or as if by magic.

Magical, ma'jik-al, *a.* Magic.

Magically, ma'jik-al-li, *adv.* In a magical manner; by enchantment.

Magician, ma-ji'shan, *n.* One skilled in magic; an enchanter.

Magilp, Magilph, ma-gilp', ma-gilf', *n.* A mixture of linseed-oil and mastic varnish used by artists as a vehicle for colours.

Magisterial, ma-jis-tē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a master or magistrate; imperious; haughty; authoritative.

Magistracy, ma'jis-tra-si, *n.* The office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.

Magistrate, ma'jis-trāt, *n.* A public civil officer, with executive or judicial authority.

Magnanimity, mag-na-nim'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being magnanimous; greatness of soul or mind.

Magnanimous, mag-nan'im-us, *a.* Great of soul or mind; elevated in sentiment; liberal and honourable: not selfish.

Magnate, mag'nāt, *n.* A great man; a person of rank or wealth.

Magnesia, mag-nē'si-a, *n.* Oxide of magnesium, a white slightly alkaline powder.

Magnesian, mag-nē'si-an, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling magnesia.

Magnesium, mag-nē'si-um, *n.* Metallic base of magnesia, a white malleable metal.

Magnet, mag'net, *n.* The loadstone, which has the property of attracting iron; a bar of iron or steel to which the properties of the loadstone have been imparted.

Magnetic, mag-net'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet; attractive.

Magnetically, mag-net'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a magnetic manner; by magnetism.

Magnetism, mag'net-izm, *n.* A property of certain bodies whereby they naturally attract or repel one another; that branch of science which treats of magnetic phenomena; power of attraction.

Magnetize, mag'net-iz, *vt.* To give magnetic properties to.—*vi.* To acquire magnetic properties.

Magneto-electricity, mag-net'ō-ē-lek-tris-i-ti, *n.* Electricity evolved by the action of magnets.

Magnific, **Magnifical**, mag-nif'ik, mag-nif'ik-al, *a.* Grand; splendid; illustrious.

Magnificence, mag-nif'i-sens, *n.* Grandeur of appearance; splendour; pomp.

Magnificent, mag-nif'i-sent, *a.* Grand in appearance; splendid; showy.

Magnificently, mag-nif'i-sent-li, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.

Magnifier, mag'ni-fi-ėr, *n.* One who or that which magnifies.

Magnify, mag'ni-fī, *vt.* To make great or greater; to increase the apparent dimensions of; to extol; to exaggerate.—*vi.* To possess the quality of causing objects to appear larger.

Magniloquence, mag-nil'ō-kwens, *n.* Elevated language; pompous words or style.

Magniloquent, mag-nil'ō-kwent, *a.* Speaking loftily or pompously.

Magnitude, mag'ni-tūd, *n.* Greatness; size; bulk; importance; consequence.

Magnum, mag'num, *n.* A bottle holding two English quarts.

Magpie, mag'pī, *n.* A chattering bird of the crow tribe with black and white plumage.

Magyar, mag'yär, *n.* A Hungarian; the language of Hungary.

Maharajah, mä-hä-rä'ja, *n.* The title assumed by some Indian princes ruling over a considerable extent of territory.

Maharani, **Maharanee**, mä-hä-rä'nē, *n.* A female Indian ruler.

Mahdi, mä'di, *n.* A name of some of the successors of Mohammed; one who is to spread Mohammedanism over the world.

Mahl-stick, mal'stik, *n.* A rod used by artists as a rest for the hand in painting.

Mahogany, ma-hog'a-ni, *n.* A tree of tropical America; its wood, reddish in colour, used for cabinet work.

Mahomedan, **Mahometan**, &c. *See* MOHAMMEDAN, &c.

Mahout, ma-hout', *n.* An E. Indian elephant driver or keeper.

Maid, mād, *n.* A young unmarried woman; a girl; a virgin; a female servant.

Maiden, mād'n, *n.* A maid or virgin; an old Scottish instrument of capital punishment resembling the guillotine.—*a.* Pertaining to maidens; unpolluted; unused; first.

Maidenhair, mād'n-hār, *n.* An elegant fern found growing on rocks and walls.

Maidenhead, mād'n-hed, *n.* Virginity; the hymen.

Maidenhood, mād'n-hud, *n.* The state of being a maid; virginity.

Maidenly, mād'n-li, *a.* Like a maid; gentle; modest.

Maid-servant, mād'sėr-vant, *n.* A female servant.

Maigre, mā'gr, *a.* A term applied to a preparation cooked merely with butter.

Mail, māl, *n.* A bag for conveying letters, &c.; letters conveyed; person or conveyance carrying the mail; armour of chain-work, &c. *vt.* (mailing, mailed). To send by mail; to post; to arm with mail.

Maim, mām, *vt.* To mutilate; to disable.—*n.* An injury by which a person is maimed.

Main, mān, *a.* Chief, or most important; mighty; vast; directly applied; used with all one's might.—*n.* Strength; great effort; chief or main portion; the ocean; a principal gas or water pipe in a street; a hand at dice; a match at cock-fighting.

Mainland, mān'land, *n.* The principal land, as opposed to an isle; the continent.

Mainly, mān'li, *adv.* In the main; chiefly.

Main-spring, mān'spring, *n.* The principal spring of any piece of mechanism; the main cause of any action.

Main-stay, mān'stā, *n.* The stay extending from the top of a vessel's main-mast to the deck; chief support.

Maintain, mān-tān', *vt.* To hold or keep in any particular state; to sustain; to continue; to uphold; to vindicate; to assert.—*vi.* To affirm a position; to assert.

Maintainable, mān-tān'a-bl, *a.* That may be maintained; sustainable; defensible.

Maintenance, mān'ten-ans, *n.* Act of maintaining; means of support or livelihood; continuance.

Maize, māz, *n.* Indian corn.

Majestic, ma-jes'tik, *a.* Having majesty; august; sublime; lofty; stately.

Majestically, ma-jes'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a majestic manner.

Majesty, ma'jes-ti, *n.* Grandeur or dignity, a title of emperors, kings, and queens.

Majolica, ma-jol'i-ka, *n.* A kind of pottery richly coloured and enamelled.

Major, mā'jėr, *a.* The greater in number, quantity, or extent; the more important.—*n.* A military officer next above a captain; a person aged twenty-one years complete.

Major-domo, mā-jėr-dō'mo, *n.* A man who takes charge of a large household; a great officer of a palace.

Majority, ma-jo'ri-ti, *n.* The greater number; excess of one number over another; full age; rank or commission of a major.

Majuscule, ma-jus'kūl, *n.* A capital letter.

Make, māk, *vt.* (making, made). To produce or effect; to cause to be; to compose; to constitute; to perform; to cause to have any quality; to force; to gain; to complete; to arrive at; to have within sight.—*vi.* To act or do; to tend; to contribute; to flow toward land.—*n.* Form; structure; texture.

Make-believe, māk'bē-lēv, *n.* Pretence; sham.—*a.* Unreal; sham.

Maker, māk'ėr, *n.* One who makes; the Creator.

Make-shift, māk'shift, *n.* An expedient to serve a present purpose.

Make-up, māk'up, *n.* The manner in which one is dressed for a part in a play.

Making, māk'ing, *n.* Workmanship; what is made at one time; material; means of bringing success in life; state of being made.

Malachite, mal'a-kīt, *n.* Green carbonate of copper, used for many ornamental purposes.

Malacology, mal-a-kol'o-jī, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of the mollusca.

Maladjustment, mal-ad-just'ment, *n.* A bad or wrong adjustment.

Maladministration, mal-ad-min'is-trā''shon, *n.* Bad management of affairs.

Maladroit, mal-a-droit', *a.* Awkward.

Malady, mal'a-di, *n.* Any disease of the human body; moral or mental disorder.

Malapert, mal'a-pėrt, *a.* Pert; saucy; impudent.—*n.* A pert, saucy person.

Malapropos, mal-ap'rō-pō'', *a.* and *adv.* The opposite of apropos; ill to the purpose.

Malar, mā'lėr, *a.* Pertaining to the cheek or cheek-bone.

Malaria, ma-lā'ri-a, *n.* Noxious exhalations causing fever; fever produced by this cause.

Malarial, **Malarious**, ma-lā'ri-al, ma-lā'ri-us, *a.* Infected by malaria.

Malay, **Malayan**, ma-lā', ma-lā'yan, *n.* A native of the Malay Peninsula; their language. *a.* Belonging to the Malays.

Malcontent, mal'kon-tent, *n.* A discontented person.—*a.* Discontented with the rule under which one lives.

Male, māl, *a.* Pertaining to the sex that begets young; masculine.—*n.* One of the sex that begets young; a plant which has stamens only.

Malediction, mal-e-dik'shon, *n.* Evil speaking; [ing; a curse; execration.

Malefactor, mal-e-fak'tėr, *n.* A criminal; a culprit; a felon.

Malevolence, ma-lev'ō-lens, *n.* Ill-will; personal hatred.

Malevolent, ma-lev'ō-lent, *a.* Having ill-will; evil-minded; spiteful; malicious.

Malformation, mal-form-ā'shon, *n.* Ill or wrong formation; deformity.

Malic, mā'lik, *a.* Pertaining to apples.

Malice, mal'is, *n.* A disposition to injure others; spite; ill-will; rancour.

Malicious, ma-li'shus, *a.* Evil-disposed; evil-minded; spiteful; rancorous.

Malign, ma-līn', *a.* Of an evil nature or disposition; malicious; pernicious.—*vt.* To defame; to vilify.

Malignance, Malignancy, ma-lig'nans, ma-lig'nan-si, *n.* Extreme malevolence; virulence.

Malignant, ma-lig'nant, *a.* Having extreme malevolence; unpropitious; virulent; dangerous to life; extremely heinous.—*n.* A man of extreme enmity.

Malignity, ma-lig'ni-ti, *n.* Evil disposition of heart; rancour; virulence.

Malinger, ma-ling'gėr, *vi.* To feign illness in order to avoid military duty.

Malingerer, ma-ling'gėr-ėr, *n.* One who feigns himself ill.

Mallison, mal'i-zn, *n.* A malediction; curse.

Mall, mal, *n.* A heavy wooden beetle or hammer; a public walk; a level shaded walk.

Mallard, mal'ard, *n.* The common wild duck.

Malleability, mal'lē-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being malleable.

Malleable, mal'lē-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being beaten out with the hammer.

Mallet, mal'et, *n.* A wooden hammer for beating, driving pins, chisels, &c.

Mallow, mal'ō, *n.* A plant with downy leaves, possessing softening or emollient properties. [strong sweet white wine.

Malmsey, mäm'zi, *n.* A kind of grape; a

Malpractice, mal-prak'tis, *n.* Evil practice.

Malstick, mal'stik, *n.* *See* MAHL-STICK.

Malt, malt, *n.* Barley or other grain steeped in water till it germinates, then dried in a kiln and used in brewing.—*vt.* To make into malt.—*vi.* To become malt.

Maltese, mal-tēz', *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Malta.—*a.* Belonging to Malta.

Malting, malt'ing, *n.* The act or process of making malt; a work where malt is made.

Malt-liquor, malt'lik-ėr, *n.* A liquor prepared from malt by fermentation, as beer.

Maltman, Maltster, malt'man, malt'stėr, *n.* A man who makes malt.

Maltreat, mal-trēt', *vt.* To treat ill or roughly; to abuse.

Maltreatment, mal-trēt'ment, *n.* Ill-usage.

Malversation, mal-vėr-sā'shon, *n.* Fraudulent tricks; corruption in office.

Mama, Mamma, ma-mä', *n.* Mother.

Mamma, mam'ma, *n.*; pl. **mæ**. The breast; the organ that secretes the milk.

Mammal, mam'mal, *n.* An animal of the class Mammalia.

Mammalia, mam-mā'li-a, *n.pl.* The highest class in the animal kingdom, whose distinctive characteristic is that the female suckles the young. [to the mammalia.

Mammalian, mam-mā'li-an, *a.* Pertaining

Mammilla, mam-mil'la, *n.* A nipple, or something of this form.

Mammillary, mam'mil-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a nipple.

Mammon, mam'on, *n.* A Syrian god of riches; riches; wealth.

Mammoth, mam'oth, *n.* An extinct species of elephant.—*a.* Very large; gigantic.

Man, man, *n.*; pl. **Men**, men. A human being; a male adult of the human race; mankind; the male sex; a male servant; a piece in a game, as chess, &c.—*vt.* (manning, manned). To furnish with men; to guard with men; *refl.* to infuse courage into.

Manacle, man'a-kl, *n.* An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; a handcuff: used chiefly in the *plural*.—*vt.* (manacling, manacled). To put manacles on; to fetter.

Manage, man'āj, *vt.* (managing, managed). To wield; to direct in riding; to conduct or administer; to have under command; to treat with judgment.—*vi.* To conduct affairs.

Manageable, man'āj-a-bl, *a.* That may be managed; tractable.

Management, man'āj-ment, *n.* Act of managing; administration; manner of treating; body directing a business, &c.

Manager, man'āj-ėr, *n.* One who manages; one at the head of a business; a good economist. [tropical American bird.

Manakin, man'a-kin, *n.* A manikin; a small

Manatee, man-a-tē', *n.* The sea-cow, an aquatic herbivorous mammal.

Manchet, man'shet, *n.* A small loaf of fine bread.—*a.* Fine and white.

Manciple, man'si-pl, *n.* A steward; a purveyor of a college or inn of court.

Mandamus, man-dā'mus, *n.* A writ requiring a person, corporation, or inferior court to do some specified act.

Mandarin, man-da-rēn', *n.* A Chinese public official; the court-language of China.

Mandatary, Mandatory, man'da-ta-ri, man'da-to-ri, *n.* One to whom a mandate is given. [authority to act for a person.

Mandate, man'dāt, *n.* A command; written

Mandatory, man'da-to-ri, *a.* Containing a command; preceptive; directory.

Mandible, man'di-bl, *n.* An animal's jaw.

Mandibular, man-dib'ū-lėr, *a.* Belonging to the mandible or jaw.

Mandoline, Mandolin, man'dō-lin, *n.* A musical instrument of the guitar kind.

Mandrake, man'drāk, *n.* A narcotic plant with large thick roots.

Mandrel, Mandril, man'drel, man'dril, *n.* A bar or spindle, used variously.

Mandrill, man'dril, *n.* The great blue-faced or rib-nosed baboon.

Manducate, man'dūk-āt, *vt.* To chew.

Manducation, man-dūk-ā'shon, *n.* The act of chewing or eating. [a horse, lion, &c.

Mane, mān, *n.* The long hair on the neck of

Manège, ma-nāzh', *n.* Horsemanship; a school for horsemanship.

Manequin, Manikin, man'i-kin, *n.* An artist's model of wood or wax.

Manes, mā'nēz, *n.pl.* Among the Romans the souls or shades of the dead.

Manful, man'fųl, *a.* Having the spirit of a man; bold; honourable; energetic.

Manfully, man'fųl-li, *adv.* Courageously.

Manganese, man-gan-ēz', *n.* A metal resembling iron.

Manganite, man'gan-īt, *n.* An ore of manganese, used in the manufacture of glass.

Mange, mānj, *n.* A skin disease of horses, cattle, dogs, &c.

Mangel-wurzel, mang'gl-wėr'zl, *n.* A variety of beet.

Manger, mān'jėr, *n.* A trough in which food is placed for cattle and horses.

Mangle, mang'gl, *vt.* (mangling, mangled). To mutilate; to lacerate; to smooth, as linen.

n. A rolling press, or small calender, for smoothing cotton or linen.

Mango, mang'gō, *n.* The fruit of the mango-tree, a native of Asia.

Mangosteen, mang'gō-stēn, *n.* An E. Indian tree, with a delicious fruit.

Mangrove, man'grōv, *n.* A tropical tree growing on shores. [scabby.

Mangy, mān'ji, *a.* Infected with the mange;

Manhole, man'hōl, *n.* A hole for admitting a man into a drain, steam-boiler, &c.

Manhood, man'hụd, *a.* State of one who is a man; humanity; virility; manliness.

Mania, mā'ni-a, *n.* Insanity; madness; eager desire for anything; morbid craving.

Maniac, mā'ni-ak, *a.* Affected with mania; mad.—*n.* A madman. [mania.

Maniacal, ma-nī'ak-al, *a.* Affected with

Manicure, man'i-kūr, *n.* One whose occupation is to trim the nails, &c., of the hand.

Manifest, man'i-fest, *a.* Clearly visible; evident; obvious.—*vt.* To make manifest; to display or exhibit.—*n.* A document stating a ship's cargo, destination, &c.

Manifestation, man'i-fest-ā''shon, *n.* Act of manifesting; exhibition; revelation; what serves to make manifest.

Manifestly, man'i-fest-li, *adv.* Evidently.

Manifesto, man-i-fest'ō, *n.* A public declaration; a proclamation.

Manifold, man'i-fōld, *a.* Numerous and various; of divers kinds.—*vt.* To multiply impressions of, as by a copying apparatus.

Manikin, man'i-kin, *n.* A little man; a dwarf; model of the human body.

Manilla, **Manila**, ma-nil'a, *n.* A kind of cheroot manufactured in *Manila*.

Manipulate, ma-nip'ū-lāt, *vt.* To treat with the hands; to handle; to operate upon so as to disguise. [art, or mode of manipulating.

Manipulation, ma-nip'ū-lā''shon, *n.* Act,

Manipulator, ma-nip'ū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who manipulates. [eater.

Manis, mā'nis, *n.* The pangolin or scaly ant-

Mankind, man-kīnd', *n.* The species of human beings; the males of the human race.

Manlike, man'līk, *a.* Like a man; masculine; manly.

Manliness, man'li-nes, *n.* The best qualities of a man; manhood; bravery.

Manly, man'li, *a.* Having the qualities that best become a man; brave, resolute, &c.

Manna, man'na, *n.* A substance furnished as food for the Israelites in the wilderness; the sweet juice of a species of ash.

Manner, man'ėr, *n.* The mode in which anything is done; method; bearing or conduct; *pl.* carriage or behaviour; civility in society; sort or kind. [this or that kind.

Mannered, man'ėrd, *a.* Having manners of

Mannerism, man'ėr-izm, *n.* Adherence to the same manner; tasteless uniformity of style; peculiarity of personal manner.

Mannerly, man'ėr-li, *a.* Showing good manners; polite; respectful.

Mannish, man'ish, *a.* Characteristic of or resembling a man; bold or masculine.

Manœuvre, ma-nū'vėr or ma-nō'vėr, *n.* A regulated movement, particularly of troops or ships; management with address; stratagem.—*vi.* (manœuvring, manœuvred). To perform military or naval manœuvres; to employ stratagem; to manage with address.—*vt.* To cause to perform manœuvres.

Man-of-war, man'ov-war, *n.*; pl. **Men-of-war**. A war-vessel.

Manometer, ma-nom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument to measure the elastic force of gases.

Manor, ma'nor, *n.* The land belonging to a lord; a lordship.

Manor-house, ma'nor-hous, *n.* The mansion belonging to a manor.

Manorial, ma-nō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

Manse, mans, *n.* In Scotland, the dwelling-house of a Presbyterian minister.

Mansion, man'shon, *n.* A large dwelling-house; abode; house of the lord of a manor.

Manslaughter, man'sla-tėr, *n.* Murder; the unlawful killing of a man without malice.

Mansuete, man'swēt, *a.* Tame, gentle.

Mantel, **Mantel-piece**, man'tel, man'tel-pēs, *n.* The ornamental work above a fireplace; a narrow shelf or slab there.

Mantelet, **Mantlet**, man'tel-et, mant'let, *n.* A small mantle. [Spanish lady's veil.

Mantilla, man-til'la, *n.* A mantle or hood; a

Mantle, man'tl, *n.* A kind of cloak worn over other garments; something that covers and conceals.—*vt.* (mantling, mantled). To cloak; to cover as with a mantle.—*vi.* To become covered with a coating; to cream; to display superficial changes of hue.

Mantle-piece, *n.* *See* MANTEL.

Mantua, man'tū-a, *n.* A lady's gown or mantle.

Manual, man'ū-al, *a.* Performed by the hand; used or made by the hand.—*n.* A small book; a compendium; the service-book of the R. Catholic Church; keyboard of an organ.

Manufactory, man-ū-fak'to-ri, *n.* A building in which goods are manufactured.

Manufacture, man-ū-fak'tūr, *n.* The process of making anything by hand or machinery; something made from raw materials.—*vt.* (manufacturing, manufactured). To fabricate from raw materials; to fabricate without real grounds.—*vi.* To be occupied in manufactures.

Manufacturer, man-ū-fak'tūr-ėr, *n.* One who manufactures; owner of a manufactory.

Manufacturing, man-ū-fak'tūr-ing, *p.a.* Pertaining to or occupied in manufactures.

Manumission, man-ū-mi'shon, *n.* Emancipation.

Manumit, man-ū-mit', *vt.* (manumitting, manumitted). To release from slavery.

Manure, man-ūr', *vt.* (manuring, manured). To fertilize with nutritive substances.—*n.* Any substance added to soil to accelerate or increase the production of the crops.

Manuscript, man'ū-skript, *n.* A paper written with the hand: often contracted to *MS.*, pl. *MSS.*—*a.* Written with the hand.

Manx, mangks, *n.* The native language of the Isle of Man; *pl.* the natives of Man.—*a.* Belonging to the Isle of Man.

Many, me'ni, *a.* Forming or comprising a number; numerous.—**The many**, the great majority of people; the crowd.—**So many**, the same number of; a certain number indefinitely. [ants of New Zealand.

Maori, mä'o-ri, *n.* One of the native inhabit-

Map, map, *n.* A representation of the surface of the earth or of any part of it.—*vt.* (mapping, mapped). To draw in a map; to plan.

Maple, mā'pl, *n.* A tree of the sycamore kind.

Mar, mär, *vt.* (marring, marred). To injure in any manner; to hurt, impair, disfigure, &c.

Marabou, ma'ra-bō, *n.* A large stork yielding valuable white feathers.

Marasmus, ma-ras'mus, *n.* A wasting of flesh without apparent disease; atrophy.

Maraud, ma-rạd', *vi.* To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty.

Marauder, ma-rạd'ėr, *n.* A plunderer.

Marble, mär'bl, *n.* A calcareous stone of compact texture; a little hard ball used by boys in play; an inscribed or sculptured marble stone.—*a.* Made of or like marble.—*vt.* (marbling, marbled). To stain like marble.

Marbling, märbl-ing, *n.* Imitation of marble; veined colouring on the edges of a book.

Marcescent, mär-ses'ent, *a.* Withering.

March, märch, *vi.* To move by steps and in order, as soldiers; to walk in a stately manner;

to progress; to be situated next.—*vt.* To cause to march.—*n.* The measured walk of a body of men; a stately walk; distance passed over; a musical composition to regulate the march of troops, &c.; a frontier or boundary (usually in *pl.*); the third month of the year.

Marchioness, märʹshon-es, *n.* The wife of a marquis; a lady of the rank of a marquis.

Marchpane, märchʹpān, *n.* A kind of sweet bread or biscuit.

Marcid, märʹsid, *a.* Withered; pining.

Mare, mār, *n.* The female of the horse.

Margarine, märʹga-rin, *n.* An imitation of butter, made from animal fat.

Marge, märj, *n.* Margin: *poet.*

Margin, märʹjin, *n.* An edge, border, brink; edge of a page left blank; difference between the cost and selling price.—*vt.* To furnish with a margin; to enter in the margin.

Marginal, märʹjin-al, *a.* Pertaining to a margin; written or printed in the margin.

Margrave, märʹgrāv, *n.* A title of nobility in Germany, &c. [margrave.

Margravine, märʹgrā-vīn, *n.* The wife of a

Marigold, maʹri-gōld, *n.* A composite plant bearing golden-yellow flowers.

Marine, ma-rēnʹ, *a.* Pertaining to the sea; found in the sea; used at sea; naval; maritime.—*n.* A soldier who serves on board of a man-of-war; collective shipping of a country; whole economy of naval affairs.

Mariner, maʹrin-ėr, *n.* A seaman; sailor.

Mariolatry, mā-ri-olʹa-tri, *n.* The adoration of the Virgin Mary. [moved by strings.

Marionette, maʹri-o-netʹ, *n.* A puppet

Marish, maʹrish, *n.* A marsh: *poet.*

Marital, maʹri-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a husband.

Maritime, maʹri-tim, *a.* Relating to the sea; naval; bordering on the sea; having a navy and commerce by sea. [mint family.

Marjoram, märʹjō-ram, *n.* A plant of the

Mark, märk, *n.* A visible sign or impression on something; a distinguishing sign; indication or evidence; pre-eminence or importance; a characteristic; heed or regard; object aimed at; proper standard; extreme estimate; a German silver coin worth about one shilling. *vt.* To make a mark or marks on; to denote (often with *out*); to regard, observe, heed.—*vi.* To note; to observe critically; to remark.

Marked, märkt, *p.a.* Pre-eminent; outstanding; prominent; remarkable.

Marker, märkʹėr, *n.* One who marks; a counter used in card-playing.

Market, märʹket, *n.* An occasion on which goods are publicly exposed for sale; place in which goods are exposed to sale; rate of purchase and sale; demand for commodities; privilege of keeping a public market.—*vi.* To deal in market.—*vt.* To offer for sale in a market.

Marketable, märʹket-a-bl, *a.* Fit for the market; that may be sold.

Market-garden, märʹket-gär-dn, *n.* A garden growing vegetables, &c., for market.

Marketing, märʹket-ing, *n.* Attendance upon a market; commodities purchased.

Market-town, märʹket-toun, *n.* A town with the privilege of a stated public market.

Marking-ink, märkʹing-ingk, *n.* Indelible ink, used for marking linen, &c.

Marksman, märksʹman, *n.* One who is skilful to hit a mark; one who shoots well.

Marl, märl, *n.* A rich calcareous earth much used for manure.—*vt* To manure with marl.

Marlaceous, märl-āʹshus, *a.* Resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl.

Marline, märʹlin, *n.* A small line of two strands, used for winding round ships' ropes.—*vt.* To wind marline round.

Marlinespike, märʹlin-spīk, *n.* An iron tool for opening the strands of rope.

Marly, märʹli, *a.* Consisting in or partaking of marl; resembling marl.

Marmalade, märʹma-lād, *n.* A preserve made from various fruits, especially acid fruits, such as the orange.

Marmorate, märʹmo-rāt, *a.* Covered with marble; variegated like marble.

Marmoreal, mär-mōʹrē-al, *a.* Pertaining to marble; made of marble.

Marmot, märʹmot, *n.* A hibernating rodent animal of northern latitudes.

Maroon, ma-rönʹ, *n.* A fugitive slave in the W. Indies; a brownish crimson or claret colour.—*vt.* To land and leave on a desolate island.

Marque, märk, *n.* Used in phrase *letter* or *letters of marque*, meaning a license to a private vessel to attack the ships, &c., of a public enemy.

Marquee, mär-kēʹ, *n.* A large tent erected for a temporary purpose; an officer's field tent.

Marquetry, märʹket-ri, *n.* Inlaid work.

Marquis, Marquess, märʹkwis, märʹkwes, *n.* A title of honour next below that of duke.

Marquisate, märʹkwis-āt, *n.* The dignity or lordship of a marquis.

Marriage, maʹrij, *n.* The act or ceremony of marrying; matrimony; wedlock.

Marriageable, maʹrij-a-bl, *a.* Of an age suitable for marriage; fit to be married.

Married, maʹrid, *p.a.* Joined in marriage; conjugal; connubial.

Marrow, maʹrō, *n.* A soft substance in the cavities of bones; the best part; a kind of gourd, also called *vegetable marrow.*

Marrow-bone, maʹrō-bōn, *n.* A bone containing marrow.

Marry, maʹri, *vt.* (marrying, married). To unite in wedlock; to dispose of in wedlock; to take for husband or wife.—*vi.* To take a husband or a wife.—*interj.* Indeed; forsooth.

Mars, märz, *n.* The god of war; a planet.

Marsh, märsh, *n.* A swamp; a tract of low wet land.—*a.* Pertaining to boggy places.

Marshal, märʹshal, *n.* One who regulates rank and order at a feast, procession, &c.; a military officer of the highest rank, generally called *field-marshal.*—*vt.* (marshalling, marshalled). To dispose in order; to array.

Marshaller, märʹshal-ėr, *n.* One who marshals or disposes in due order.

Marshalling, märʹshal-ing, *n.* Act of arranging in due order; arrangement of coats of arms on a shield.

Marsh-mallow, märshʹmal-ō, *n.* A plant of the hollyhock genus.

Marsh-marigold, märshʹma-ri-gōld, *n.* A marsh plant of the ranunculus family.

Marshy, märshʹi, *a.* Abounding in marshes; boggy; fenny; produced in marshes.

Marsupial, mär-sūʹpi-al, *n.* and *a.* One of a large group of mammalians whose young are born in an impeyfect condition and nourished in an external abdominal pouch.

Mart, märt, *n.* A market.

Martello-tower, mär-telʹō-tou-ėr, *n.* A small round fort defending the sea-board.

Marten, märʹten, *n.* A fierce kind of weasel, valued for its fur. [warlike.

Martial, märʹshal, *a.* Pertaining to war;

Martin, märʹtin, *n.* A species of swallow.

Martinet, märʹti-net, *n.* A precise, punctilious, or strict disciplinarian.

Martingale, märʹtin-gāl, *n.* A strap to prevent a horse from rearing; a short spar under the bowsprit.

Martinmas, märʹtin-mas, *n.* The feast of St. Martin of Tours, the 11th of November.

Martyr, märʹtėr, *n.* One who suffers death or persecution on account of his belief; one greatly afflicted.—*vt.* To put to death for adhering to one's belief.

Martyrdom, mär'tėr-dom, *n.* The doom or death of a martyr.
Martyrize, mär'tėr-īz, *vt.* To devote to martyrdom.
Martyrology, mär-tėr-ol'o-ji, *n.* A history or account of martyrs.
Marvel, mär'vel, *n.* A wonder; something very astonishing.—*vi.* (marvelling, marvelled). To feel admiration or astonishment.
Marvellous, mär'vel-us, *a.* Exciting wonder or surprise; wonderful; astonishing.
Marvellously, mär'vel-us-li, *adv.* In a marvellous manner; wonderfully.
Mascot, mas'kot, *n.* A thing supposed to bring good luck to its owner.
Masculine, mas'kū-lin, *a.* Male; manly; robust; bold or unwomanly; designating nouns which are the names of male animals, &c.
Mash, mash, *n.* A mixture of ingredients beaten or blended together; a mixture of ground malt and warm water yielding wort.—*vt.* To mix; to beat into a confused mass.
Masher, mash'ėr, *n.* One who or that which mashes; a silly fop.
Mask, mask, *n.* A cover for the face; a masquerade; a sort of play common in the 16th and 17th centuries; pretence or subterfuge.—*vt.* To cover with a mask; to disguise; to hide.
Masked, maskt, *a.* Having the face covered; wearing a mask; concealed; disguised.
Masker, mask'ėr, *n.* One who wears a mask; one who plays in a masquerade.
Mason, mā'sn, *n.* One who prepares stone, and constructs buildings; a freemason.
Masonic, ma-son'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of freemasons.
Masonry, mā'sn-ri, *n.* The art or occupation of a mason; stonework; the doctrines and practices of freemasons.
Masque, mask, *n.* *See* MASK.
Masquerade, mas-kėr-ād', *n.* An assembly of persons wearing masks; a disguise.—*vi.* To assemble in masks; to go in disguise.
Masquerader, mas-kėr-ād'ėr, *n.* One who masquerades; one disguised.
Mass, mas, *n.* A body of matter; a lump; magnitude; an assemblage; collection; the generality; the communion service in the R. Catholic Church.—**The Masses**, the populace.—*vt.* and *i.* To form into a mass; to assemble in crowds.
Massacre, mas'sa-kėr, *n.* Ruthless, unnecessary, or indiscriminate slaughter.—*vt.* (massacring, massacred). To kill with indiscriminate violence; to slaughter.
Massage, ma-säzh' or mas'āj, *n.* A process of kneading, rubbing, pressing, &c., parts of a person's body to effect a cure.—*vt.* (massaging, massaged). To treat by this process.
Massageuse, **Masseuse**, ma-säzh'öz or mas'a-jöz, *n.* A female who practises massage.
Massagist, **Masseur**, ma-säzh'ist, mas-ör', *n.* One who practises massage.
Masseter, mas-sē'tėr, *n.* Either of the pair of muscles which raise the under jaw.
Massive, mas'iv, *a.* Bulky and heavy; ponderous; pertaining to a mass; not local or special.
Massy, mas'i, *a.* Having the nature of a mass; massive.
Mast, mäst, *n.* A long upright timber in a vessel, supporting the yards, sails, and rigging; the fruit of the oak, beech, &c. (no *pl.*).—*vt.* To supply with a mast or masts.
Masted, mäst'ed, *a.* Furnished with a mast or masts.
Master, mäs'tėr, *n.* One who rules or directs; an employer; owner; captain of a merchant ship; teacher in a school; a man eminently skilled in some art; a word of address for men (written *Mr.* and pron. mis'tėr) and boys (written in full); a vessel having masts.—*vt.* To bring under control; to make one's self master of.—*a.* Belonging to a master; chief.
Masterful, mäs'tėr-fųl, *a.* Inclined to exercise mastery; imperious; headstrong.
Master-hand, mäs'tėr-hand, *n.* The hand of a person extremely skilful; a person eminently skilful.
Master-key, mäs'tėr-kē, *n.* The key that opens many locks.
Masterly, mäs'tėr-li, *a.* Suitable to a master; most excellent; skilful.
Master-piece, mäs'tėr-pēs, *n.* Chief performance; anything done with superior skill.
Mastership, mäs'tėr-ship, *n.* Office of a master; dominion; rule; mastery.
Master-stroke, mäs'tėr-strōk, *n.* A masterly act or achievement.
Mastery, mäs'tė-ri, *n.* Command; pre-eminence; victory; superior dexterity.
Mast-head, mäst'hed, *vt.* To send to the top of a mast and cause to remain there by way of punishment.
Mastic, **Mastich**, mas'tik, *n.* A resin from a tree of S. Europe, &c.; a kind of mortar.
Masticate, mas'ti-kāt, *vt.* To chew and prepare for swallowing.
Mastication, mas-ti-kā'shon, *n.* Act of masticating.
Masticatory, mas'ti-kā-to-ri, *a.* Adapted to masticate.—*n.* A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.
Mastiff, mas'tif, *n.* A large heavy dog with deep and pendulous lips.
Mastodon, mas'to-don, *n.* An extinct quadruped like the elephant, but larger.
Mat, mat, *n.* An article of interwoven rushes, twine, &c., used for cleaning or protecting anything growing thickly or closely interwoven.—*vt.* (matting, matted). To cover with mats; to entangle.—*vi.* To grow thickly together.
Matador, ma-ta-dōr', *n.* The man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights; a card in ombre and quadrille.
Match, mach, *n.* A person or thing equal to another; union by marriage; one to be married; a contest; a small body that catches fire readily or ignites by friction.—*vt.* To equal; to show an equal to; to set against as equal in contest; to suit; to marry.—*vi.* To be united in marriage; to suit; to tally.
Matchless, mach'les, *a.* That cannot be matched; having no equal; unrivalled.
Matchlock, mach'lok, *n.* Formerly the lock of a musket, containing a match for firing; the musket itself.
Mate, māt, *n.* A companion; a match; husband or wife; second officer in a ship.—*vt.* (mating, mated). To equal; to match; to marry; to checkmate.
Maté, mä'tā, *n.* Paraguay tea; the leaves of the Brazilian holly used in S. America as a substitute for tea.
Material, ma-tē'ri-al, *a.* Consisting of matter; not spiritual; important; essential; substantial.—*n.* Anything composed of matter; substance of which anything is made.
Materialism, ma-tē'ri-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine of materialists.
Materialist, ma-tē'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who asserts that all existence is material.
Materialistic, ma-tē'ri-al-ist''ik, *a.* Relating to or partaking of materialism.
Materialize, ma-tē'ri-al-īz, *vt.* To reduce to a state of matter; to regard as matter.
Materially, ma-tē'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a material manner; in the state of matter; not formally; substantially; essentially.
Maternal, ma-tėr'nal, *a.* Motherly; pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother.
Maternity, ma-tėr'ni-ti, *n.* The state, character, or relation of a mother.
Math, math, *n.* A mowing: as in after-*math*.
Mathematical, **Mathematic**, ma-thē-

mat'ik-al, ma-thē-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to mathematics.

Mathematician, ma'thē-ma-ti''shan, *n.* One versed in mathematics.

Mathematics, ma-thē-mat'iks, *n.* The science of magnitude and number, comprising arithmetic, geometry, algebra, &c.

Matin, ma'tin, *n.* Morning; *pl.* morning prayers or songs; time of morning service.

Matinée, mat'i-nā, *n.* An entertainment or reception held early in the day.

Matrass, mat'ras, *n.* A chemical vessel with a tapering neck used for evaporation, &c.

Matricide, mat'ri-sīd, *n.* The killing of a mother; the murderer of his or her mother.

Matriculate, ma-trik'ū-lāt, *vt.* To enroll; to admit to membership, particularly in a university.—*vi.* To be entered as a member.

Matriculation, ma-trik'ū-lā''shon, *n.* Act of matriculating.

Matrimonial, mat-ri-mō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to matrimony; nuptial.

Matrimony, mat'ri-mō-ni, *n.* Marriage; wedlock; the married or nuptial state.

Matrix, mā'triks, *n.*; pl. **Matrices** (mā'tri-sēz). The womb; a mould; substance in which a mineral, &c., is embedded.

Matron, mā'tron, *n.* An elderly married woman, or an elderly lady; head nurse or superintendent of a hospital, &c.

Matronly, mā'tron-li, *a.* Like or becoming a matron; elderly; sedate.

Matte, Matt, mat, *n.* Metal imperfectly smelted or purified.

Matted, mat'ed, *p.a.* Laid with mats; entangled.

Matter, mat'ėr, *n.* Not mind; body; that of which anything is made; substance as distinct from form; subject; business; circumstance; import; moment; pus.—*vi.* To be of importance; to signify; to form pus.

Matter-of-fact, mat'ėr-ov-fakt, *a.* Treating of facts; precise; prosaic.

Mattery, mat'ėr-i, *a.* Purulent.

Matting, mat'ing, *n.* Material for mats; mats collectively; coarse fabric for packing.

Mattock, mat'ok, *n.* A pick-axe with one or both of its ends broad.

Mattress, mat'res, *n.* A bed stuffed with hair, or other soft material, and quilted.

Maturation, ma-tūr-ā'shon, *n.* Process of maturing; ripeness; suppuration.

Maturative, ma-tū'ra-tiv, *a.* Ripening; conducing to suppuration.

Mature, ma-tūr', *a.* Ripe; perfect; completed; ready; having become payable.—*vt.* (maturing, matured). To make mature; to advance toward perfection.—*vi.* To become ripe or perfect; to become payable.

Maturely, ma-tūr'li, *adv.* In a mature manner; completely; with full deliberation.

Maturity, ma-tūr'i-ti, *n.* State of being mature; ripeness; time when a bill of exchange becomes due.

Matutinal, ma-tū-tīn'al, *a.* Pertaining to the morning.

Maud, mąd, *n.* A woollen plaid or wrap.

Maudlin, mąd'lin, *a.* Over-emotional; sickly sentimental; approaching to intoxication.

Maugre, mą'gėr, *adv.* In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.

Maul, mąl, *n.* A large hammer or mallet.—*vt.* To beat with a maul; to maltreat severely.

Maul-stick, mąl'stik, *n.* *See* MAHL-STICK.

Maunder, mąn'dėr, *vi.* To speak with a beggar's whine; to drivel.

Mausoleum, mą-sō-lē'um, *n.* A magnificent tomb or sepulchral monument.

Mauve, mōv, *n.* A purple dye obtained from aniline.

Mavis, mā'vis, *n.* The throstle or song-thrush.

Maw, mą, *n.* The stomach, especially of animals; paunch; crop of fowls.

Mawkish, mąk'ish, *a.* Apt to cause satiety or loathing; insipid; sickly.

Maxilla, mak-sil'la, *n.*; pl. -æ. A jaw-bone; **Maxillar, Maxillary**, mak-sil'lar, maks'il-la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the jaw or jaw-bone.

Maxim, mak'sim, *n.* An established principle; axiom; aphorism; a light machine-gun.

Maximum, mak'sim-um, *n.* The greatest degree or quantity.—*a.* Greatest.

May, mā, *n.* The fifth month of the year; hawthorn blossom.—*vi.* To celebrate the festivities of May-day.—*v. aux.* (pret. might, mit). Used to imply possibility, opportunity, permission, desire, &c.

May-day, mā'dā, *n.* The first day of May.

May-dew, mā'dū, *n.* The dew gathered on the first day of May.

Mayhap, mā'hap, *adv.* Perhaps.

Maying, mā'ing, *n.* The gathering of flowers on May-day.

Mayonnaise, Mayonaise, mā-on-āz, *n.* A sauce of yolks of eggs, oil, &c.

Mayor, mā'ėr, *n.* The chief magistrate of a city or borough.

Mayoral, mā'ėr-al, *a.* Pertaining to a mayor.

Mayoralty, mā'ėr-al-ti, *n.* Office of a mayor

Mayoress, mā'ėr-es, *n.* Wife of a mayor.

May-pole, mā'pōl, *n.* A pole to dance round on May-day.

Mazarine, maz-a-rēn', *n.* A deep blue colour.

Maze, māz, *vt.* (mazing, mazed). To bewilder; to amaze.—*n.* Perplexed state of things; bewilderment; a labyrinth; a confusing net-work of paths or passages.

Mazurka, Mazourka, ma-zur'ka, *n.* A lively Polish dance; music written for it.

Mazy, mā'zi, *a.* Winding; intricate.

Me, mē, *pron. pers.* The objective of *I*.

Mead, mēd, *n.* A fermented liquor made from honey and water; a meadow: *poet.*

Meadow, me'dō, *n.* A low level tract of land under grass.—*a.* Belonging to a meadow.

Meadow-sweet, me'dō-swēt, *n.* A common British herbaceous plant with corymbs of white flowers.

Meadowy, me'dō-i, *a.* Pertaining to a meadow; resembling a meadow.

Meagre, mē'gėr, *a.* Thin; lean; poor; scanty.

Meagrely, mē'gėr-li, *adv.* Poorly; thinly; scantily.

Meal, mēl, *n.* Portion of food taken at one time; a repast; ground grain; flour.

Mealies, mē'lēz, *n. pl.* A name given in South Africa to maize or Indian corn.

Mealy, mēl'i, *a.* Having the qualities of meal; powdery; farinaceous.

Mealy-mouthed, mēl'i-mouᴛʜd, *a.* Unwilling to tell the truth in plain language; soft-spoken; inclined to hypocrisy.

Mean, mēn, *a.* Low in rank or birth; humble; base; contemptible; occupying a middle position; middle; intermediate.—*n.* What is intermediate; average rate or degree; medium; *pl* measure or measures adopted; agency (generally used as *sing.*); income or resources. *vt.* (pret. and pp. meant). To have in the mind; to intend; to signify; to import.—*vi.* To have thought or ideas, or to have meaning.

Meander, me-an'dėr, *n.* A winding course; a bend in a course; a labyrinth.—*vi.* To wind about; to be intricate.

Meaning, mēn'ing, *p.a.* Significant.—*n.* Design; signification; purport; force.

Meaningless, mēn'ing-les, *a.* Having no meaning.

Meaningly, mēn'ing-li, *adv.* Significantly.

Meanly, mēn'li, *adv.* In a mean manner poorly; basely; shabbily.

Meantime, mēn'tīm, *adv.* During the interval; in the intervening time.—*n.* The interval between one period and another.

Meanwhile, mēn'whīl, *adv.* and *n.* Meantime.

Measles, mē'zlz, *n.* A contagious disease in man, characterized by a crimson rash.
Measly, Measled, mēz'li, mē'zld, *a.* Infected with measles or eruptions like measles.
Measurable, me'zhūr-a-bl, *a.* That may be measured; not very great; moderate.
Measure, me'zhūr, *n.* The extent or magnitude of a thing; a standard of size; a measuring rod or line; that which is allotted; moderation; just degree; course of action; legislative proposal; musical time; metre; a grave solemn dance; *pl.* beds or strata.—*vt.* (measuring, measured). To ascertain the extent or capacity of; to estimate; to value; to pass through or over; to proportion; to allot.—*vi.* To have a certain extent.
Measured, me'zhūrd, *p.a.* Deliberate and uniform; stately; restricted; moderate.
Measureless, me'zhūr-les, *a.* Without measure; boundless; vast; infinite.
Measurement, me'zhūr-ment, *n.* Act of measuring; amount ascertained.
Meat, mēt, *n.* Food in general; the flesh of animals used as food; the edible portion of something (the *meat* of an egg).
Meatus, mē-ā'tus, *n.* A passage; a duct or passage of the body.
Mechanic, me-kan'ik, *a.* Mechanical.—*n.* An artisan; an artisan employed in making and repairing machinery.
Mechanical, me-kan'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to mechanism or machinery; resembling a machine; done by the mere force of habit; pertaining to material forces; physical.
Mechanically, me-kan'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a mechanical manner; by the mere force of habit; by physical force or power.
Mechanician, me-kan-i'shan, *n.* One skilled in mechanics; a machine-maker.
Mechanics, me-kan'iks, *n.* The science which treats of motion and force.
Mechanism, mek'an-izm, *n.* A mechanical contrivance; structure of a machine.
Mechanist, mek'an-ist, *n.* Mechanician.
Mechlin, mek'lin, *n.* A kind of fine lace.
Medal, med'al, *n.* A piece of metal in the form of a coin, stamped with some figure or device, as a memento or reward.
Medallion, me-dal'yon, *n.* A large antique medal; a circular or oval tablet.
Medallist, Medalist, med'al-ist, *n.* An engraver or stamper of medals; one skilled in medals; one who has gained a medal.
Meddle, med'l, *vi.* (meddling, meddled). To interfere; to intervene officiously.
Meddler, med'lėr, *n.* One who meddles; an officious person; a busy-body.
Meddlesome, med'l-sum, *a.* Given to interfering; meddling; officiously intrusive.
Meddling, med'ling, *p.a.* Given to meddle; officious; busy in other men's affairs.
Mediæval. *See* MEDIEVAL.
Medial, mē'di-al, *a.* Middle; mean; pertaining to a mean or average.
Median, mē'di-an, *a.* Situated in the middle; passing through or along the middle.
Mediate, mē'di-āt, *a.* Middle; intervening; acting as a means; not direct.—*vi.* (mediating, mediated). To negotiate between contending parties, with a view to reconciliation; to intercede.
Mediately, mē'di-āt-li, *adv.* Indirectly.
Mediation, mē-di-ā'shon, *n.* Act of mediating; intercession; entreaty for another.
Mediative, mē'di-āt-iv, *a.* Of or belonging to a mediator.
Mediator, mē'di-āt-ėr, *n.* One who mediates; an intercessor; an advocate.
Mediatorial, mē'di-a-tō''ri-al, *a.* Mediative.
Medic, Medick, mē'dik, *n.* A leguminous plant yielding fodder and allied to clover.
Medicable, med'ik-a-bl, *a.* That may be cured.
Medical, med'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the art of curing diseases; tending to cure.
Medically, med'i-kal-li, *adv.* According to the rules of medicine.
Medicament, me-dik'a-ment, *n.* Anything used for healing; a medicine.
Medicate, med'i-kāt, *vt.* (medicating, medicated). To treat with medicine; to impregnate with anything medicinal.
Medicative, med'i-kā-tiv, *a.* Tending to cure or heal.
Medicinal, me-dis'in-al, *a.* Pertaining to medicine; containing healing ingredients.
Medicinally, me-dis'in-al-li, *adv.* In a medicinal manner; with medicinal qualities.
Medicine, med'sin, *n.* Any substance used as a remedy for disease; a drug; the science and art of curing diseases.
Medieval, Mediæval, mē-di-ē'val, *a.* Pertaining to the middle ages.
Medievalism, mē-di-ē'val-izm, *n.* Medieval principles or practices.
Mediocre, mē'di-ō-kėr, *a.* Of moderate degree; middling.
Mediocrity, mē-di-ok'ri-ti, *n.* State of being mediocre; a moderate degree or rate; a person of mediocre talents or abilities.
Meditate, med'i-tāt, *vi.* (meditating, meditated). To dwell on anything in thought; to cogitate.—*vt.* To think on; to scheme; to intend.
Meditation, med-i-tā'shon, *n.* Act of meditating; serious contemplation.
Meditative, med'i-tāt-iv, *a.* Addicted to meditation; expressing meditation.
Mediterranean, med'i-te-rā''nē-an, *a.* Surrounded by land: now applied exclusively to the *Mediterranean* Sea.
Medium, mē'di-um, *n.*; pl. **-ia, -iums.** Something holding a middle position; a mean; means of motion or action; agency of transmission; instrumentality.—*a.* Middle; middling.
Medlar, med'lėr, *n.* A tree and its fruit, which resembles a small apple.
Medley, med'li, *n.* A mingled mass of ingredients; a miscellany; a jumble.
Medoc, me-dok', *n.* A kind of claret.
Medulla, me-dul'la, *n.* Marrow.
Medullary, Medullar, me-dul'la-ri, me-dul'lėr, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling marrow.
Medusa, me-dū'sa, *n.*; pl. **-æ.** A general name for the jelly-fishes or sea-nettles.
Meed, mēd, *n.* Reward; recompense.
Meek, mēk, *a.* Soft, gentle, or mild of temper; forbearing; humble; submissive.
Meekly, mēk'li, *adv.* Gently; humbly.
Meerschaum, mēr'shum, *n.* A silicate of magnesium, used for tobacco-pipes; a tobacco-pipe made of this.
Meet, mēt, *vt.* (meeting, met). To come face to face with; to come in contact with; to encounter; to light on; to receive; to satisfy.—*vi.* To come together; to encounter; to assemble.—*n.* A meeting, as of huntsmen.—*a.* Fit; suitable; proper.
Meeting, mēt'ing, *n.* A coming together; an interview; an assembly; encounter.
Meeting-house, mēt'ing-hous, *n.* A house of public worship for dissenters.
Meetly, mēt'li, *adv.* Fitly; suitably.
Megalithic, meg-a-lith'ik, *a.* Consisting of large stones.
Megalosaurus, meg'a-lō-sa''rus, *n.* A fossil carnivorous reptile 40 to 50 feet long.
Megrim, mē'grim, *n.* A neuralgic pain in the side of the head; *pl.* low spirits; whims or fancies.
Melancholia, mel-an-kō'li-a, *n.* Morbid melancholy.
Melancholic, mel'an-kol-ik, *a.* Disordered by melancholy; hypochondriac; gloomy.

Melancholy, mel'an-ko-li, *n.* Mental alienation characterized by gloom and depression; hypochondria; dejection; sadness.—*a.* Gloomy; dejected; calamitous; sombre.
Melanic, me-lan'ik, *a.* Black; belonging to a black type or class.
Melanochroic, mel'an-ō-krō''ik, *a.* A term applied to the dark-skinned white races of man.
Mêlée, mā'lā', *n.* A confused fight; an affray.
Meliorate, mē'lyor-āt, *vt.* To make better; to improve.—*vi.* To grow better.
Melioration, mē'lyor-ā''shon, *n.* Improvement.
Mellifluence, mel-if'lu-ens, *n.* A flow of honey or sweetness; a sweet smooth flow.
Mellifluent, **Mellifluous**, mel-if'lu-ent, mel-if'lu-us, *a.* Flowing with honey or sweetness; smooth; sweetly flowing.
Mellow, mel'ō, *a.* Soft with ripeness; soft to the ear, eye, or taste; toned down by time; half-tipsy.—*vt.* To make mellow; to soften.—*vi.* To become mellow.
Melodeon, me-lō'de-on, *n.* A wind-instrument of the harmonium kind.
Melodic, me-lod'ik, *a.* Of the nature of melody; relating to melody.
Melodics, me-lod'iks, *n.* That branch of music which investigates the laws of melody.
Melodious, me-lō'di-us, *a.* Containing melody; musical; agreeable to the ear.
Melodiously, me-lō'di-us-li, *adv.* In a melodious manner; musically; sweetly.
Melodist, me'lō-dist, *n.* A composer or singer of melodies.
Melodrama, me-lō-dra'ma, *n.* Properly a musical drama; a serious play, with startling incidents, exaggerated sentiment, and splendid decoration.
Melodramatic, me'lō-dra-mat''ik, *a.* Pertaining to melodrama; sensational.
Melodrame, me'lō-dram, *n.* A melodrama.
Melody, me'lō-di, *n.* An agreeable succession of sounds; sweetness of sound; the particular air or tune of a musical piece.
Melon, me'lon, *n.* A kind of cucumber and its large, fleshy fruit.
Melt, melt, *vt.* To reduce from a solid to a liquid state by heat; to soften; to overcome with tender emotion.—*vi.* To become liquid; to dissolve; to be softened to love, pity, &c.; to pass by imperceptible degrees.
Melting, melt'ing, *p.a.* Tending to soften; affecting; feeling or showing tenderness.
Member, mem'bėr, *n.* An organ or limb of an animal body; part of an aggregate; one of the persons composing a society, &c.; a representative in a legislative body.
Membership, mem'bėr-ship, *n.* State of being a member; the members of a body.
Membrane, mem'brān, *n.* A thin flexible texture in animal bodies; a similar texture in plants.
Membranous, mem'bra-nus, *a.* Belonging to or like a membrane; consisting of membranes.
Memento, mē-men'tō, *n.* That which reminds; a souvenir; a keepsake.
Memoir, mem'oir, mem'wär, *n.* A written account of events or transactions; a biographical notice; recollections of one's life (usually in the *pl.*).
Memorabilia, mem'or-a-bil''i-a, *n.pl.* Things worthy of remembrance or record.
Memorable, mem'or-a-bl, *a.* Worthy to be remembered; signal; remarkable; famous.
Memorably, mem'or-a-bli, *adv.* In a memorable manner.
Memorandum, mem-or-an'dum, *n.*; pl. **-dums** or **-da**. A note to help the memory; brief entry in a diary; formal statement.
Memorial, mē-mō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to memory or remembrance; serving to commemorate.—*n.* That which preserves the memory of something; a monument; memorandum; a written representation of facts, made as the ground of a petition.
Memorialist, mē-mō'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who writes, signs, or presents a memorial.
Memorialize, mē-mō'ri-al-īz, *vt.* To present a memorial to; to petition by memorial.
Memorize, mem'or-īz, *vt.* To cause to be remembered; to record.
Memory, mem'ō-ri, *n.* The faculty of the mind by which it retains knowledge or ideas; remembrance; recollection; the time within which a person may remember what is past; something remembered.
Menace, men'ās, *n.* A threat; indication of probable evil.—*vt.* (menacing, menaced). To threaten.
Menacingly, men'ās-ing-li, *adv.* In a menacing manner.
Menage, men-äzh', *n.* A household; housekeeping; household management.
Menagerie, me-naj'ėr-i, *n.* A collection of wild animals kept for exhibition.
Mend, mend, *vt.* To repair; to restore to a sound state; to amend.—*vi.* To advance to a better state; to improve.
Mendacious, men-dā'shus, *a.* Lying; false; given to telling untruths.
Mendacity, men-das'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being mendacious; deceit; untruth.
Mender, mend'ėr, *n.* One who mends.
Mendicancy, men'di-kan-si, *n.* State of being a mendicant; beggary.
Mendicant, men'di-kant, *a.* Begging.—*n.* A beggar; one who makes it his business to beg alms; a begging friar.
Mendicity men-dis'i-ti, *n.* State of being a mendicant; the life of a beggar
Menhaden, men-hā'den, *n.* A fish of the herring type.
Menial, mē'ni-al, *a.* Belonging to household servants; low with regard to employment.—*n.* A domestic servant (used mostly disparagingly).
Meningitis, men-in-jī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord
Menses, men'sēz, *n.pl.* The monthly discharge of a woman.
Menstrual, men'stru-al, *a.* Monthly; pertaining to the menses of females.
Menstruate, men'stru-āt, *vi.* To discharge the menses.
Menstruation, men-stru-ā'shon, *n.* Act of menstruating; period of menstruating.
Menstruum, men'stru-um, *n.*; pl. **uums** or **-ua**. Any fluid which dissolves a solid.
Mensurable, men'sūr-a-bl, *a.* Measurable.
Mensuration, men-sūr-ā'shon, *n.* The act, process, or art of measuring.
Mental, men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the mind; performed by the mind; intellectual.
Mentally, men'tal-li, *adv.* In a mental manner; intellectually; in thought.
Menthol, men'thol, *n.* A white crystalline substance obtained from oil of peppermint.
Mention, men'shon, *n.* A brief notice or remark about something.—*vt.* To make mention of; to name.
Mentionable, men'shon-a-bl, *a.* That can or may be mentioned.
Mentor, men'tor, *n.* A friend and sage adviser.
Menu, mēn'ū, *n.* A list of dishes to be served at a dinner, &c.; a bill of fare.
Mephitis, me-fī'tis, *n.* Noxious exhalations.
Mercantile, mėr'kan-til, *a.* Pertaining to merchandise; trading; commercial.
Mercenary, mėr'se-na-ri, *a.* Hired; venal; that may be hired; greedy of gain; sordid.—*n.* One who is hired; a soldier hired into foreign service.
Mercer, mer'sėr, *n.* One who has a shop for silks, woollens, linens, cottons, &c.
Mercery, mer'sė-ri, *n.* The goods in which a mercer deals.
Merchandise, mer'chand-īz, *n.* The goods of a merchant; objects of commerce; trade.

Merchant, mėr'chant, *n.* One who carries on trade on a large scale; a man who exports and imports goods.—*a.* Relating to trade; commercial.
Merchantman, mėr'chant-man, *n.* A ship engaged in commerce; a trading vessel.
Merciful, mėr'si-fųl, *a.* Full of mercy; compassionate; tender; clement; mild.
Mercifully, mėr'si-fųl-li, *adv.* In a merciful manner; tenderly; mildly.
Merciless, mėr'si-les, *a.* Destitute of mercy; pitiless; cruel; hard-hearted.
Mercilessly, mėr'si-les-li, *adv.* In a merciless manner.
Mercurial, mėr-kū'ri-al, *a.* Like the god Mercury; flighty; fickle; pertaining to or containing quicksilver.
Mercurialize, mėr-kū'ri-al-īz, *vt.* To affect or treat with mercury.
Mercury, mėr'kū-ri, *n.* Quicksilver, a heavy metal, liquid at all ordinary temperatures; the planet nearest the sun.
Mercy, mėr'si, *n.* Willingness to spare or forgive; clemency; pity; a blessing; benevolence; unrestrained exercise of authority.
Mere, mēr, *a.* This or that and nothing else; simple, absolute, entire, utter.—*n.* A pool or small lake; a boundary.
Merely, mēr-li, *adv.* For this and no other purpose; solely; simply; only.
Meretricious, me-rē-tri'shus, *a.* Pertaining to prostitutes; alluring by false show; gaudy.
Merganser, mėr-gan'sėr, *n.* The goosander.
Merge, mėrj, *vt.* (merging, merged). To cause to be swallowed up or incorporated.—*vi.* To be sunk, swallowed, or lost.
Meridian, mē-rid'i-an, *n.* Pertaining to midday or noon; pertaining to the acme or culmination.—*n.* Mid-day; point of greatest splendour; any imaginary circle passing through both poles, used in marking longitude; a similar imaginary line in the heavens passing through the zenith of any place.
Meridional, mē-rid'i-on-al, *a.* Pertaining to the meridian; southern; southerly.
Merino, me-rē'no, *a.* Belonging to a Spanish variety of sheep with long and fine wool; made of the wool of the merino sheep.—*n.* A merino sheep; a woollen stuff twilled on both sides.
Merit, me'rit, *n.* What one deserves; desert; value; good quality.—*vt.* To deserve; to have a just title to; to incur.
Meritorious, me-rit-ō'ri-us, *a.* Having merit; praiseworthy.
Merk, mėrk, *n.* An old Scottish silver coin, value thirteen pence and one-third of a penny sterling.
Merle, mėrl, *n.* The blackbird.
Merlin, mėr'lin, *n.* A courageous species of hawk about the size of a blackbird.
Mermaid, mėr'mād, *n.* A fabled marine creature, having the upper part like a woman and the lower like a fish.
Merrily, me'ri-li, *adv.* In a merry manner; with mirth; with gaiety and laughter.
Merriment, me'ri-ment, *n.* Mirth; noisy gaiety; hilarity.
Merry, me'ri, *a.* Joyous; jovial; hilarious; gay and noisy; mirthful; sportive.
Merry-andrew, me-ri-an'drō, *n.* A buffoon; one whose business is to make sport for others.
Merry-thought, me'ri-thąt, *n.* The furcula or forked bone of a fowl's breast.
Mersion, mėr'shon, *n.* Immersion.
Mésalliance, mā-zal-yāngs, *n.* A misalliance; an unequal marriage.
Meseems, mē-sēmz', *v. impers.* (pret. meseemed). It seems to me.
Mesentery, me'sen-te-ri, *n.* A membrane retaining the intestines in a proper position.
Mesh, mesh, *n.* The space between the threads of a net; something that entangles; implement for making nets.—*vt.* To catch in a net.
Meshy, mesh'i, *a.* Formed like net-work.
Mesmeric, mez-me'rik, *a.* Pertaining to mesmerism; hypnotic.
Mesmerism, mez'mėr-izm, *n.* The doctrine that some persons can exercise influence over the will and nervous system of others; animal magnetism; hypnotism.
Mesmerist, mez'mėr-ist, *n.* One who practises or believes in mesmerism.
Mesmerize, mez'mėr-īz, *vt.* To bring into a state of mesmeric or hypnotic sleep.
Mesne, mēn, *a.* In *law*, middle; intervening.
Mesocephalic, Mesocephalous, mes'-o-se-fal''ik, mes-o-sef'a-lus, *a.* Applied to the human skull when of medium breadth.
Mesozoic, mes-o-zō''ik, *a.* In *geology*, pertaining to the secondary age, between the palæozoic and cainozoic.
Mess, mes, *n.* A dish of food; food for a person at one meal; a number of persons who eat together, especially in the army or navy; a disorderly mixture; muddle.—*vi.* To take meals in common with others.
Message, mes'āj, *n.* A communication, written or verbal; an official written communication. [message; a harbinger.
Messenger, mes'en-jėr, *n.* One who bears a
Messiah, mes-sī'a, *n.* The Anointed One; Christ, the Anointed.
Messieurs, mes'yėrz, *n.* Sirs; gentlemen; the plural of *Mr.*, generally contracted into *Messrs.* (mes'ėrz).
Messmate, mes'māt, *n.* An associate in a company who regularly eat together.
Messuage, mes'wāj, *n.* A dwelling-house, with the adjacent buildings.
Metabolic, me-ta-bol'ik, *a.* Pertaining to change or metamorphosis.
Metabolism, me-tab'ol-izm, *n.* Change or metamorphosis; chemical change of nutriment taken into the body.
Metacentre, me-ta-sen'tėr, *n.* That point in a floating body on the position of which its stability depends.
Metal, me'tal, *n.* An elementary substance, such as gold, iron, &c., having a peculiar lustre and generally fusible by heat; the broken stone for covering roads.
Metallic, me-tal'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling metal.
Metalline, me'tal-in, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or impregnated with metal.
Metallist, me'tal-ist, *n.* A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals. [metallurgy.
Metallurgic, me-tal-ėr'jik, *a.* Pertaining to
Metallurgy, me'tal-ėr-ji, *n.* Art of working metals; art or operation of separating metals from their ores by smelting.
Metamorphic, me-ta-mor'fik, *a.* Pertaining to metamorphosis or metamorphism.
Metamorphose, me-ta-mor'fōs, *vt.* To change into a different form; to transform.
Metamorphosis, me-ta-mor'fos-is, *n.*; pl. -ses. Change of form or shape; transformation.
Metaphor, me'ta-for, *n.* A figure of speech founded on resemblance, as 'that man is a fox'.
Metaphoric, Metaphorical, me-ta-fo'rik, me-ta-fo'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to metaphor; not literal; figurative.
Metaphrase, me'ta-frāz, *n.* A verbal translation from one language into another.
Metaphrastic, me-ta-frast'ik, *a.* Close or literal in translation. [*n.* Metaphysics.
Metaphysic, me-ta-fi'zik, *a.* Metaphysical.—
Metaphysical, me-ta-fi'zik-al, *a.* Pertaining to metaphysics; according to rules or principles of metaphysics.
Metaphysician, me'ta-fi-zi''shan, *n.* One who is versed in metaphysics.

Metaphysics, me-ta-fi'ziks, *n.* The science of the principles and causes of all things existing; the philosophy of mind as distinguished from that of matter.
Metathesis, me-ta'the-sis, *n.* Transposition, as of the letters or syllables of a word.
Mete, mēt, *vt.* (meting, meted). To measure; to measure out; to dole.
Metempsychosis, me-temp'si-kō"sis, *n.* Transmigration of souls; passing of the soul after death into some other animal body.
Meteor, mē'tē-ėr, *n.* An atmospheric phenomenon; a transient luminous body; something that transiently dazzles.
Meteoric, mē-tē-or'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of meteors; proceeding from a meteor; transiently or irregularly brilliant.
Meteorite, mē'tē-ėr-īt, *n.* A meteorolite.
Meteorolite, mē'tē-ėr-ō-līt, *n.* A meteoric stone; an aerolite.
Meteorological, mē'tē-ėr-ol-oj"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to meteorology.
Meteorologist, mē'tē-ėr-ol"o-jist, *n.* One versed or skilled in meteorology.
Meteorology, mē'tē-ėr-ol"o-ji, *n.* The science of atmospheric phenomena.
Meter, mē'tėr, *n.* One who or that which measures.
Methinks, mē-thingks', *v. impers.* (pret. methought). It seems to me; I think.
Method, me'thod, *n.* Mode or manner of procedure; system; classification.
Methodic, Methodical, me-thod'ik, me-thod'ik-al, *a.* Systematic; orderly.
Methodism, me'thod-izm, *n.* Observance of method or system; (with *cap.*) the doctrines and worship of the Methodists.
Methodist, me'thod-ist, *n.* One who observes method; (with *cap.*) one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley.
Methodize, me'thod-īz, *vt.* To reduce to method; to dispose in due order.
Methought, mē-thąt', pret. of *methinks*.
Methyl, meth'il, *n.* The hypothetical radical of wood-spirit and its combinations.
Methylated, meth'i-lāt-ed, *a.* Impregnated or mixed with methyl; containing wood-naphtha.
Methystic, me-this'tik, *a.* Intoxicating.
Metonymy, me-ton'i-mi, *n.* A figure of speech in which one word is put for another, as when we say, 'We read *Virgil*', meaning his *poetry*.
Metre, mē'tėr, *n.* Rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, &c.; rhythm; verse.
Metre, Mètre, mē'tėr, mā-tr, *n.* The French standard measure of length, equal to 39·37 English inches. [system.
Metric, met'rik, *a.* Pertaining to the decimal
Metric, Metrical, met'rik, met'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to rhythm; consisting of verse.
Metropolis, me-tro'po-lis, *n.* The capital of a country; see of a metropolitan bishop.
Metropolitan, met-rō-po'li-tan, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis, or to a mother-church.—*n.* An archbishop.
Mettle, met'l, *n.* Moral or physical constitution; spirit; courage; fire.
Mettled, met'ld, *a.* High-spirited; ardent.
Mettlesome, met'l-sum, *a.* Full of spirit; brisk; fiery.
Mew, mū, *n.* A sea-mew; a gull; moulting of a hawk; a coop for fowls; a place of confinement; the cry of a cat.—*vt.* To moult; to shut up, as in a cage.—*vi.* To moult; to cry as a cat.
Mewl, mūl, *vi.* To cry as a child; to squall.
Mews, mūz, *n.* Place where carriage-horses are kept in large towns; a lane in which stables are situated.
Mezzo, med'zō, *a.* In *music*, middle; mean.
Mezzo soprano, a treble voice between soprano and contralto.
Mezzotint, mez'ō-tint or med'zō-tint, *n.* A manner of engraving on copper or steel in imitation of drawing in Indian ink.
Miasma, mī-az'ma, *n.*; pl. **Miasmata**, mī-az'ma-ta. The effluvia of any putrefying bodies; noxious emanation; malaria.
Miasmatic, mī-az-mat'ik, *a.* Producing, caused by, affected by miasma.
Miaul, myąl, *vi.* To cry as a cat or kitten; to mew. [shining elastic plates.
Mica, mī'ka, *n.* A mineral cleavable into thin
Micaceous, mī-kā'shus, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, like, or consisting of mica.
Mice, mīs, *n.pl.* of *mouse*.
Michaelmas, mi'kel-mas, *n.* The feast of St. *Michael*, the 29th of September.
Microbe, mī'krōb, *n.* A microscopic organism such as a bacillus or bacterium.
Microcosm, mī'krō-kozm, *n.* The little world: used for man, according to an old view an epitome of the *macrocosm*.
Micrography, mī-krog'ra-fi, *n.* The description of microscopic objects.
Micrology, mī-krol'o-ji, *n.* Attention to small or minute points.
Micrometer, mī-krom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring small objects, spaces, or angles.
Microphone, mī'krō-fōn, *n.* An instrument to augment small sounds by means of electricity. [plant, especially one that is parasitic.
Microphyte, mī'krō-fīt, *n.* A microscopic
Microscope, mī'krō-skōp, *n.* An optical instrument for magnifying.
Microscopic, Microscopical, mī-krō-skop'ik, mī-krō-skop'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a microscope; visible only by the aid of a microscope; very minute.
Micturate, mik'tūr-āt, *vi.* To pass urine.
Mid, mid, *a.*; no compar.; superl. midmost. Middle; intervening.
Mid-air, mid'ār, *n.* The middle of the sky; a lofty position in the air.
Mid-day, mid'dā, *n.* The middle of the day; noon.—*a.* Pertaining to noon.
Midden, mid'n, *n.* A dunghill.
Middle, mid'l, *a.*; no compar.; superl. middlemost. Equally distant from the extremes; intermediate; intervening.—**Middle ages**, the period from the fall of the Roman Empire to about 1450.—*n.* Point or part equally distant from the extremities; something intermediate.
Middle-aged, mid'l-ājd, *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man.
Middle-class, mid'l-klās, *n.* The class of people holding a social position between the working-classes and the aristocracy.—*a.* Of or relating to the middle-classes.
Middleman, mid'l-man, *n.* An intermediary between two parties; an agent between producers and consumers.
Middlemost, mid'l-mōst, *a.* Being in the middle, or nearest the middle.
Middling, mid'ling, *a.* Of middle rank, state, size, or quality; medium; mediocre.
Midge, mij, *n.* A small gnat or fly.
Midland, mid'land, *a.* Being in the interior country; inland.
Midmost, mid'mōst, *a.* Middlemost.
Midnight, mid'nīt, *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.—*a.* Pertaining to midnight; dark as midnight.
Midriff, mid'rif, *n.* The diaphragm.
Midshipman, mid'ship-man, *n.* A young officer in the navy, below a sub-lieutenant.
Midst, midst, *n.* The middle.—*prep.* Amidst: *poet.*
Midsummer, mid'sum-ėr, *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice, about June 21.
Midway, mid'wā, *n.* The middle of the way or distance.—*a.* and *adv.* In the middle of the way; half-way.

Midwife, mid'wīf, *n.* A woman that assists other women in childbirth.
Midwifery, mid'wif-ri, *n.* Obstetrics.
Midwinter, mid'win-tėr, *n.* The middle of winter; the winter solstice, December 21.
Mien, mēn, *n.* Look; bearing; carriage.
Miff, mif, *n.* A slight quarrel.
Might, mīt, *n.* Great power or ability to act; strength; force.—*v. aux.* Pret. of *may*.
Mightily, mīt'i-li, *adv.* In a mighty manner; with might; powerfully; greatly.
Mighty, mīt'i, *a.* Having might; strong; powerful; potent; very great; vast.
Mignonette, min-yon-et' or min', *n.* A fragrant annual plant.
Migrant, mī'grant, *n.* One who migrates; a migratory bird or other animal.
Migrate, mī'grāt, *vi.* (migrating, migrated). To remove to a distant place or country.
Migration, mī'grā-shon, *n.* Act of migrating; removal from one place to another.
Migratory, mī'grā-to-ri, *a.* Disposed to migrate; roving; passing from one climate to another, as birds.
Mikado, mi-kä'dō, *n.* The emperor of Japan.
Milch, milsh, *a.* Giving milk, as cows.
Mild, mīld, *a.* Gentle in temper or disposition; merciful; soft; bland; mellow.
Milden, mīl'den, *vt.* To render mild.
Mildew, mil'dū, *n.* A minute parasitic fungus that causes decay in vegetable matter; condition so caused.—*vt.* and *i.* To taint with mildew.
Mildly, mīld'li, *adv.* In a mild manner; [softly; gently; tenderly.
Mildness, mīld'nes, *n.* State or quality of being mild; gentleness; clemency.
Mile, mīl, *n.* A measure of length or distance equal to 1760 yards.
Mileage, mīl'aj, *n.* Fees paid for travel by the mile; aggregate of miles travelled, &c.
Milestone, mīl'stōn, *n.* A stone or block set up to mark the miles on a road.
Milfoil, mil'foil, *n.* A common plant with finely divided leaves, and small, white or rose-coloured flowers; yarrow.
Miliary, mil'i-a-ri, *a.* Resembling millet-seeds; accompanied with an eruption like millet-seeds. [bativeness.
Militancy, mil'i-tan-si, *n.* Warfare; com-
Militant, mil'i-tant, *a.* Serving as a soldier; fighting; combative.
Militarism, mil'i-ta-rizm, *n.* The system that leads a nation to pay excessive attention to military affairs.
Military, mil'i-ta-ri, *a.* Pertaining to soldiers or war; martial; soldierly; belligerent.—*n.* The whole body of soldiers; the army.
Militate, mil'i-tāt, *vi.* (militating, militated). To stand arrayed; to have weight or influence
Militia, mi-li'sha, *n.* A body of soldiers not permanently organized in time of peace.
Militiaman, mi-li'sha-man, *n.* One who belongs to the militia.
Milk, milk, *n.* A whitish fluid secreted in female animals, serving as nourishment for their young; what resembles milk; white juice of plants.—*vt.* To draw milk from.
Milker, milk'ėr, *n.* One who milks; a cow giving milk.
Milkmaid, milk'mād, *n.* A woman who milks or is employed in the dairy.
Milkman, milk'man, *n.* A man that sells milk or carries milk to market.
Milksop, milk'sop, *n.* A piece of bread sopped in milk; one devoid of manliness.
Milky, milk'i, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, yielding, or containing milk.
Mill, mil, *n.* A machine for making meal or flour; a machine for grinding, &c.; building that contains the machinery for grinding, &c. *vt.* To pass through a mill; to stamp in a coining press; to throw, as silk; to full, as cloth.
Mill-dam, mil'dam, *n.* A mill-pond.
Milled, mild, *p.a.* Passed through a mill; having the edge transversely grooved, as a coin.
Millenarian, mil-le-nā'ri-an, *a.* Consisting of a thousand years: millennial.—*n.* One who believes in the millennium.
Millenary, mil'le-na-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a thousand.—*n.* Period of a thousand years; commemoration of an event that happened a thousand years ago.
Millennial, mil-len'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years.
Millennium, mil-len'i-um, *n.* An aggregate of a thousand years; the thousand years of Christ's reign on earth.
Milleped, Milliped, mil'le-ped, mil'li-ped, *n.* A worm-like animal with many feet; a wood-louse. [a mill for grinding grain.
Miller, mil'ėr, *n.* One who keeps or attends
Millesimal, mil-les'im-al, *a.* Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.
Millet, mil'et, *n.* A kind of small grain of various species used for food.
Milliard, mil-yärd', *n.* A thousand millions.
Milligramme, mil'i-gram, *n.* The thousandth part of a gramme.
Millimètre, mil-i-mā'tr, *n.* The thousandth part of a metre.
Milliner, mil'in-ėr, *n.* One who makes headdresses, hats, &c., for females.
Millinery, mil'in-ė-ri, *n.* Articles made or sold by milliners; occupation of a milliner.
Milling, mil'ing, *n.* The process of grinding or passing through a mill; the transverse grooves on the edge of a coin.
Million, mil'yon, *n.* A thousand thousands; a very great number, indefinitely.
Millionaire, mil'yon-ār, *n.* One worth a million of pounds, &c.; a very rich person.
Millionth, mil'yenth, *a.* The ten hundred thousandth.
Mill-pond, mil'pond, *n.* A pond furnishing water for driving a mill-wheel.
Mill-race, mil'rās, *n.* The stream of water driving a mill-wheel; channel in which it runs.
Millstone, mil'stōn, *n.* One of the stones used in a mill for grinding grain.
Mill-wheel, mil'whēl, *n.* A wheel used to drive a mill; a water-wheel.
Mill-wright, mil'rīt, *n.* A mechanic who constructs the machinery of mills.
Milt, milt, *n.* The spleen of an animal; the soft roe of fishes, or the spermatic organ of the
Milter, milt'ėr, *n.* A male fish. [males.
Mime, mīm, *n.* A species of ancient drama in which gestures predominated; an actor in such performances.
Mimetic, Mimetical, mī-met'ik, mī-met'ik-al, *a.* Apt to imitate; given to aping or mimicry; characterized by mimicry.
Mimic, mim'ik, *a.* Imitative; consisting of imitation.—*n.* One who imitates or mimics. *vt.* (mimicking, mimicked). To imitate, especially for sport; to ridicule by imitation.
Mimicry, mim'ik-ri, *n.* Imitation, often for sport or ridicule.
Mimosa, mi-mō'sa, *n.* A leguminous plant.
Minaret, min'a-ret, *n.* A slender lofty turret on Mohammedan mosques, with one or more balconies; a small spire. [menacing.
Minatory, min'a-to-ri, *a.* Threatening;
Mince, mins, *vt.* (mincing, minced). To cut or chop into very small pieces; to extenuate or palliate; to utter with affected softness; to clip, as words.—*vi.* To walk with short steps; to speak with affected nicety. *n.* Mince-meat.
Mince-meat, mins'mēt, *n.* Meat chopped or minced small.
Mince-pie, mins'pī, *n.* A pie made with minced meat and other ingredients.
Mincing, mins'ing, *p.a.* Speaking or walking affectedly; affectedly elegant.

Mind, mīnd, *n.* The intellectual power in man; understanding; cast of thought and feeling; inclination; opinion; memory.—*vt.* To attend to; to observe; to regard.

Minded, mīnd'ed, *a.* Disposed; inclined.

Mindful, mīnd'fụl, *a.* Bearing in mind, attentive; regarding with care; heedful.

Mindless, mīnd'les, *a.* Destitute of mind; unthinking; stupid; negligent; careless.

Mine, mīn, *adj. pron.* My: belonging to me.—*n.* A pit from which coal, ores, &c., are taken; an underground passage in which explosives may be lodged for destructive purposes; a rich source or store of wealth.—*vi.* (mining, mined). To dig a mine; to dig for ores, &c.; to burrow.—*vt.* To undermine; to sap.

Miner, mīn'ėr, *n.* One who works in a mine.

Mineral, mi'ne-ral, *n.* An inorganic body existing on or in the earth.—*a.* Pertaining to or consisting of minerals; impregnated with mineral matter.

Mineralize, mi'ne-ral-īz, *vt.* To convert into a mineral; to impregnate with mineral substance.—*vi.* To engage in collecting minerals.

Mineralogic, Mineralogical, mi'ne-ral-oj'ik, mi'ne-ral-oj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy.

Mineralogist, mi-ne-ral'o-jist, *n.* One who is versed in the science of minerals.

Mineralogy, mi-ne-ral'o-ji, *n.* The science of the properties of mineral substances.

Mingle, ming'gl, *vt.* (mingling, mingled). To mix up together; to blend; to debase by mixture.—*vi.* To be mixed; to join

Miniature, min'i-a-tūr, *n.* A painting of very small dimensions, usually in watercolours, on ivory, vellum, &c., anything represented on a greatly reduced scale; a small scale.—*a.* On a small scale; diminutive.

Minify, min'i-fī, *vt.* To make little or less: opposite of *magnify*.

Minikin, min'i-kin, *n.* A darling; a favourite. *a.* Small; diminutive.

Minim, min'im, *n.* Something exceedingly small; a dwarf; a note in music equal to two crochets; the smallest liquid measure; a single drop.

Minimize, min'i-mīz, *vt* (minimizing, minimized). To reduce to a minimum, to represent as of little moment; to depreciate

Minimum, min'i-mum, *n* The least quantity assignable; the smallest amount or degree.

Mining, mīn'ing, *a.* Pertaining to mines.—*n.* The art or employment of digging mines.

Minion, min'yon, *n.* An unworthy favourite; a servile dependant; a minx, a small kind of printing type.

Minish, min'ish, *vt.* To diminish.

Minister, min'is-tėr, *n.* A servant; attendant; agent; a member of a government; a political representative or ambassador; the pastor of a church.—*vt.* To give; to supply.—*vi* To perform service; to afford supplies; to contribute.

Ministerial, min-is-tē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to ministry, ministers of state, or ministers of the gospel. [tical supporter of the ministry.

Ministerialist, min-is-tē'ri-al-ist, *n.* A politi-

Ministering, min'is-tėr-ing, *p a.* Attending and serving as a subordinate agent.

Minist rant, min'is-trant, *a.* Performing service; acting as minister or attendant.

Ministration, min-is-trā'shon, *n.* Act of ministering; service; ecclesiastical function.

Ministrative, min'is-trāt-iv, *a.* Ministering; affording service.

Ministry, min'is-tri, *n.* The act of ministering; service; instrumentality; state of being a minister; profession of a minister of the gospel; the clergy, the administration

Minium, min'i-um, *n.* Red oxide of lead; red-lead. [squirrel; a fine white fur.

Miniver, min'i-ver, *n.* The fur of the Siberian

Mink, mingk, *n.* A quadruped allied to the polecat and weasel.

Minnesinger, min'ne-sing-ėr, *n.* One of a class of German lyric poets of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Minnow, min'ō, *n.* A very small British fish inhabiting fresh-water streams.

Minor, mī'nor, *a* Lesser; smaller; of little importance; petty; in *music*, less by a lesser semitone.—*n.* A person not yet 21 years of age.

Minorite, mī'nor-īt, *n.* A Franciscan friar.

Minority, mi-no'ri-ti, *n.* State of being a minor; period from birth until 21 years of age; the smaller number or a number less than half; the party that has the fewest votes.

Minster, min'stėr, *n.* A monastery; the church of a monastery; a cathedral church.

Minstrel, min'strel, *n.* A musician; a bard; a singer.

Minstrelsy, min'strel-si, *n* The art or occupation of a minstrel; instrumental music; music; song; a body of songs or ballads.

Mint, mint, *n.* The place where money is coined; a source of abundant supply; a herbaceous aromatic plant.—*vt.* To coin; to invent; to forge; to fabricate.

Mintage, mint'āj, *n.* That which is coined or stamped; duty paid for coining.

Minter, mint'ėr, *n.* One who mints.

Minuend, mi'nū-end, *n.* The number from which another is to be subtracted.

Minuet, mi'nū-et, *n.* A slow graceful dance; the tune or air for it.

Minus, mī'nus, *a.* Less; less by so much; wanting; the sign (−).

Minuscle, mi-nus'kūl, *n.* A small sort of letter used in MSS. in the middle ages.

Minute, mi-nūt', *a.* Very small; precise; particular; exact.

Minute, mi'nit, *a.* The sixtieth part of an hour or degree; short sketch of an agreement, &c., in writing; a note to preserve the memory of anything.—*vt.* (minuting, minuted). To write down a concise statement or note of.

Minute-book, mi'nit-bụk, *n.* A book containing minutes or short notes.

Minutely, mi-nūt'li, *adv.* With minuteness; exactly; nicely.

Minutiæ, mi-nū'shi-ē, *n.pl.* Small or minute things; minor or unimportant details.

Minx, mingks, *n.* A pert, forward girl.

Miocene, mī'ō-sēn, *a.* and *n.* The middle subdivision of the tertiary s rata.

Miracle, mi'ra-kl, *n.* A marvel; a supernatural event; a miracle-play.

Miracle-play, mi'ra-kl-plā, *n.* Formerly a dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints, or other sacred subjects.

Miraculous, mi-ra'kū-lus, *a* Performed supernaturally; wonderful; extraordinary.

Miraculously, mi-ra'kū-lus-li, *adv.* By miracle; supernaturally; wonderfully.

Mirage, mi-rāzh', *n.* An optical illusion, causing remote objects to be seen double, or to appear as if suspended in the air.

Mire, mīr, *n.* Wet, muddy soil; mud.—*vt.* and *i.* (miring, mired). To sink in mire; to soil with mud.

Mirror, mi'rėr, *n.* A looking-glass; any polished substance that reflects images; an exemplar.—*vt.* To reflect, as in a mirror

Mirth, mėrth, *n* The feeling of being merry; merriment; glee; hilarity.

Mirthful, mėrth'fụl, *a.* Full of mirth; merry; jovial; amusing.

Mirthless, mėrth'les, *a.* Without mirth; joyless

Miry, mīr'i, *a* Full of mire; abounding with deep mud; consisting of mire.

Misadventure, mis-ad-ven'tūr, *n.* An unlucky accident; misfortune; ill-luck.

Misadvised, mis-ad-vīzd', *a.* Ill-advised

Misalliance, mis-al-li'ans, *n.* Improper association; an unequal marriage.
Misanthrope, Misanthropist, mis'an-thrōp, mis-an'thrōp-ist, *n.* A hater of mankind.
Misanthropic, Misanthropical, mis-an-throp'ik, mis-an-throp'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a misanthrope; hating mankind.
Misanthropy, mis-an'thrō-pi, *n.* Hatred or dislike to mankind.
Misapplication, mis-ap'pli-kā"shon, *n.* The act of misapplying; a wrong application.
Misapply, mis-ap-plī', *vt.* To apply amiss; to apply to a wrong purpose.
Misapprehend, mis-ap'prō-hend", *vt* To misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense.
Misapprehension, mis-ap'prē-hen"shon, *n.* Act of misapprehending; mistake.
Misappropriate, mis-ap-prō'pri-āt, *vt.* To appropriate wrongly.
Misarrange, mis-a-rānj', *vt* To arrange improperly. {to suit ill.
Misbecome, mis-bē-kum', *vt.* Not to become;
Misbecoming, mis-bē-kum'ing, *p.* and *a.* Unbecoming. {or irregularly begotten.
Misbegotten, mis-bē-got'n, *p a.* Unlawfully
Misbehave, mis-bē-hāv', *vi.* To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly.
Misbehavior, mis-bē-hāv'yėr, *n.* Ill behavior; misconduct. {false religion.
Misbelief, mis-bē-lēf', *n.* Erroneous belief;
Misbelieve, mis-bē-lēv' *vt.* To believe erroneously.
Miscalculate, mis-kal'kū-lāt, *vt* To calculate erroneously. {Erroneous calculation.
Miscalculation, mis-kal'kū-lā"shon, *n.*
Miscall, mis-kal', *vt* To call by a wrong name; to revile or abuse.
Miscarriage, mis-ka'rij, *n.* Act of miscarrying; failure; act of bringing forth young before the time; abortion
Miscarry, mis-ka'ri, *vi.* To fail to reach its destination; to fail of the intended effect; to bring forth young before the proper time
Miscellaneous, mis-sel-lā'nē-us, *a.* Consisting of several kinds; promiscuous; producing written compositions of various sorts
Miscellany, mis'sel-la-ni, *n.* A mixture of various kinds; a collection of various literary productions. {tune; mishap; disaster
Mischance, mis-chans', *n.* Ill-luck; misfor-
Mischief, mis'chif, *n.* Harm, injury; damage; vexatious affair; annoying conduct.
Mischievous, mis'chiv-us, *a.* Causing mischief; harmful; fond of mischief; troublesome in conduct {mischievous manner.
Mischievously, mis'chiv-us-li, *adv.* In a
Miscible, mis'i-bl, *a.* That may be mixed.
Misconceive, mis-kon-sēv', *vt* and *i.* To conceive erroneously; to misapprehend.
Misconception, mis-kon-sep'shon, *n.* An erroneous conception; misapprehension.
Misconduct, mis-kon'dukt, *n.* Misbehaviour; mismanagement.—*vt.* mis-kon-dukt' To conduct amiss; *refl.* to misbehave.
Misconstruction, mis-kon-struk'shon, *n.* Wrong construction or interpretation.
Misconstrue, mis-kon'strō, *vt.* To construe or interpret erroneously.
Miscount, mis-kount', *vt.* and *i* To mistake in counting.—*n.* An erroneous counting.
Miscreant, mis'krē-ant, *n.* A vile wretch; an unprincipled scoundrel.
Misdate, mis-dāt', *vt.* To date erroneously. *n.* A wrong date. {gression.
Misdeed, mis-dēd', *n.* An evil action; trans-
Misdeem, mis-dēm', *vt.* To misjudge.
Misdemean, mis-dē-mēn', *vt.* To behave ill: used *refl.*
Misdemeanant, mis-dē-mēn'ant, *n.* One who commits a misdemeanor.
Misdemeanor, mis-dē-mēn'ėr, *n.* Ill behavior; an offence inferior to felony.
Misdirect, mis-di-rekt', *vt.* To direct to a wrong person or place.
Misdirection, mis-di-rek'shon, *n.* Act of misdirecting; wrong direction; error of a judge in charging a jury, in matters of law or of fact.
Misdo, mis-dö', *vt.* To do amiss.
Misdoer, mis-dö'ėr, *n.* One who commits a fault or crime.
Misdoubt, mis-dout', *n.* Suspicion of crime or danger.—*vt* To suspect of deceit or danger.
Misemploy, mis-em-ploi', *vt.* To employ amiss or to no purpose; to misuse
Miser, mī'zėr, *n.* A niggard; one who in wealth acts as if suffering from poverty.
Miserable, miz'ėr-a-bl, *a.* Very unhappy; wretched; worthless; despicable
Miserably, miz'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* In a miserable manner. {penurious; sordid; niggardly.
Miserly, mī'zėr-li, *a* Like a miser in habits;
Misery, miz'ėr-i, *n* Great unhappiness; extreme distress; wretchedness
Misfeasance, mis-fē'zans, *n.* In *law*, a wrong done; wrong-doing in office.
Misfit, mis-fit', *n.* A bad fit.—*vt.* To make (a garment, &c.) of a wrong size; to supply with something not suitable.
Misfortune, mis-fôr'tūn, *n.* Ill fortune; calamity; mishap.
Misgive, mis-giv', *vt.* To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail.
Misgiving, mis-giv'ing, *n.* A failing of confidence; doubt; distrust.
Misgovern, mis-guv'ėrn, *vt.* To govern ill.
Misgovernment, mis-guv'ėrn-ment, *n.* Act of misgoverning; bad administration.
Misguide, mis-gīd', *vt.* To guide into error; to direct to a wrong purpose or end
Mishap, mis-hap', *n.* A mischance; an unfortunate accident.
Misinform, mis-in-form', *vt.* To give erroneous information to.
Misinterpret, mis-in-tėr'pret, *vt.* To interpret erroneously.
Misinterpretation, mis-in-tėr'pre-tā"shon, *n.* Act of interpreting erroneously.
Misjudge, mis-juj', *vt.* To judge erroneously. *vi.* To err in judgment.
Mislay, mis-lā', *vt.* To lay in a wrong place, to lay in a place not recollected.
Mislead, mis-lēd', *vt.* To lead astray; to cause to mistake; to deceive.
Mislike, mis-līk', *vt.* To dislike; to disapprove; to have aversion to.
Mismanage, mis-man'āj, *vt.* To manage ill; to administer improperly
Mismanagement, mis-man'āj-ment, *n.* Bad management. {name.
Misname, mis-nām', *vt.* To call by the wrong
Misnomer, mis-nō'mėr, *n.* A mistaken or inapplicable name or designation.
Misogamist, mi-sog'am-ist, *n.* A hater of marriage. {riage.
Misogamy, mi-sog'a-mi, *n.* Hatred of mar-
Misogynist, mi-soj'in-ist, *n.* A woman-hater
Misogyny, mi-soj'i-ni, *n.* Hatred of the female sex.
Misplace, mis-plās', *vt.* To put in a wrong place; to set on an improper object.
Misplacement, mis-plās'ment, *n.* Act of misplacing. {*n.* A mistake in printing.
Misprint, mis-print', *vt.* To print wrongly.—
Misprision, mis-prizh'on, *n.* Neglect or oversight; neglect to make known a crime.
Misprize, Misprise, mis-priz', *vt.* To slight or undervalue.
Mispronounce, mis-prō-nouns', *vt.* or *i.* To pronounce erroneously.
Mispronunciation, mis-prō-nun'si-ā"shon, *n.* Wrong pronunciation.
Misquotation, mis-kwō-tā'shon, *n.* An erroneous quotation; act of quoting wrongly

Misquote, mis-kwōt', *vt.* To quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly.
Misrelate, mis-rē-lāt', *vt.* To relate wrongly.
Misreport, mis-rē-pōrt', *vt.* To give an incorrect account of.—*n.* An erroneous report.
Misrepresent, mis-rep'rē-zent", *vt.* To represent falsely.
Misrepresentation, mis-rep'rē-zent-ā"-shon, *n.* False or incorrect account.
Misrule, mis-rōl', *n.* Bad rule; misgovernment.—*vt.* To govern badly or oppressively.
Miss, mis, *vt.* To fail in hitting, obtaining, finding, &c.; to feel the loss of; to omit; to let slip.—*vi.* To fail to strike what is aimed at; to miscarry.—*n.* A failure to hit, obtain, &c.; loss; want; an unmarried woman.
Missal, mis'al, *n.* The R. Catholic mass-book.
Missel-thrush, mis'el-thrush, *n.* A British thrush, larger than the common thrush.
Misseltoe, miz'l-tō, *n.* *See* MISTLETOE.
Misshape, mis-shāp', *n.* A bad or incorrect form.—*vt.* To shape ill.
Misshapen, mis-shāp'n, *a.* Ill-formed; ugly.
Missile, mis'll, *a.* Capable of being thrown.—*n.* A weapon or projectile thrown with hostile intention, as an arrow, a bullet.
Missing, mis'ing, *p.a.* Not to be found; wanting; lost.
Mission, mi'shon, *n.* A sending or delegating; duty on which one is sent; destined end or function; persons sent on some political business or to propagate religion; a station of missionaries.
Missionary, mi'shon-a-ri, *n.* One sent to propagate religion.—*a.* Pertaining to missions.
Missive, mis'iv, *a.* Such as is sent; proceeding from some authoritative source.—*n.* A message; a letter or writing sent.
Misspell, mis-spel', *vt.* To spell wrongly.
Misspelling, mis-spel'ing, *n.* A wrong spelling.
Misspend, mis-spend', *vt.* To spend amiss; [to waste.
Misspent, mis-spent', *p.a.* Ill-spent; wasted.
Misstate, mis-stāt', *vt.* To state wrongly; to misrepresent.
Misstatement, mis-stāt'ment, *n.* A wrong statement.
Mist, mist, *n.* Visible watery vapor; aqueous vapor falling in numerous but almost imperceptible drops; something which dims or darkens.
Mistakable, mis-tāk'a-bl, *a.* That may be [mistaken.
Mistake, mis-tāk', *vt.* To misunderstand or misapprehend; to regard as one when really another.—*vi.* To err in opinion or judgment.—*n.* An error in opinion or judgment; blunder; fault
Mistaken, mis-tāk'n, *p.a.* Erroneous; incorrect.
Mister, mis'tėr, *n.* *See* MASTER.
Mistily, mist'i-li, *adv.* In a misty manner; vaguely; darkly; obscurely.
Mistime, mis-tīm', *vt.* To time wrongly.
Mistletoe, mis'l-tō or miz'l-tō, *n.* A plant that grows parasitically on various trees, and was held in veneration by the Druids.
Mistranslate, mis-trans-lāt', *vt.* To translate erroneously.
Mistranslation, mis-trans-lā'shon, *n.* An erroneous translation or version.
Mistress, mis'tres, *n.* The female appellation corresponding to *master*; a woman who has authority, ownership, &c.; a female teacher; a concubine; a title of address applied to married women (written *Mrs.* and pronounced mis'iz).
Mistrust, mis-trust', *n.* Want of confidence or trust; suspicion.—*vt.* To distrust; to suspect; to doubt.
Mistrustful, mis-trust'fụl, *a.* Full of mistrust; suspicious; wanting confidence.
Misty, mist'i, *a.* Overspread with mist; dim; obscure; clouded; hazy.
Misunderstand, mis-un'dėr-stand", *vt.* To understand wrongly; to mistake.
Misunderstanding, mis-un'dėr-stand"ing, *n.* Misconception; difference; dissension.
Misuse, mis-ūz', *vt.* To use to a bad purpose; to abuse.—*n.* mis-ūs'. Improper use; misapplication.
Mite, mīt, *n.* A minute animal of the class Arachnida (cheese-*mite*, &c.); a very small coin formerly current; a very little creature.
Mitigant, mi'ti-gant, *a.* Softening; soothing.
Mitigate, mi'ti-gāt, *vt.* To make soft or mild; to assuage, lessen, abate, moderate.
Mitigation, mi-ti-gā'shon, *n.* Act of mitigating; alleviation.
Mitrailleuse, mē-trā-yėz, *n.* A French breech-loading machine-gun with a number of barrels.
Mitre, mī'tėr, *n.* A high pointed cap worn by bishops.—*vt.* (mitring, mitred). To adorn with a mitre.
Mitred, mī'tėrd, *p.a.* Wearing a mitre; having the privilege of wearing a mitre.
Mitre-wheel, mī'tr-whēl, *n.* A bevel wheel at right angles to another.
Mitt, mit, *n.* A mitten.
Mitten, mit'n, *n.* A covering for the hand without fingers, or without a separate cover for each finger.
Mittimus, mit'i-mus, *n.* A warrant of commitment to prison; a writ for removing records from one court to another.
Mix, miks, *vt.* (mixing, mixed or mixt). To unite or blend promiscuously; to mingle; to associate.—*vi.* To become united or blended; to join; to associate.
Mixable, miks'a-bl, *a.* Miscible.
Mixed, mikst, *p.a.* Promiscuous; indiscriminate; miscellaneous.
Mixen, mik'sn, *n.* A dunghill.
Mixture, miks'tūr, *n.* Act of mixing; state of being mixed; a compound; a liquid medicine of different ingredients.
Mizzen, Mizen, miz'n, *n.* A fore-and-aft sail on the aftermost mast of a ship, called the mizzen-mast.—*a.* Belonging to the mizzen.
Mizzle, miz'l, *vi.* (mizzling, mizzled). To rain in very fine drops.—*n.* Small rain.
Mnemonic, Mnemonical, nē-mon'ik, nē-mon'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to mnemonics.
Mnemonics, nē-mon'iks, *n.* The art of memory; rules for assisting the memory.
Moan, mōn, *vi.* To utter a low dull sound through grief or pain.—*vt.* To bewail or deplore.—*n.* A low dull sound due to grief or pain; a sound resembling this.
Moanful, mōn'fụl, *a.* Expressing sorrow
Moat, mōt, *n.* A deep trench round a castle or other fortified place.—*vt.* To surround with a ditch for defence.
Mob, mob, *n.* A crowd; disorderly assembly; rabble.—*vt.* (mobbing, mobbed). To attack in a disorderly crowd; to crowd round and annoy.
Mobile, mō'bil, *a.* Capable of being easily moved; changeable; fickle.
Mobility, mō-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being mobile; susceptibility of motion; inconstancy.
Mobilization, mōb' or mob'il-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of mobilizing.
Mobilize, mōb' or mob'il-īz, *vt.* To put (troops, &c.) in a state of readiness for active service.
Moccasin, mok'a-sin, *n.* A shoe of deer-skin or soft leather, worn by N. American Indians, a venomous serpent of the U States.
Mock, mok, *vt.* To mimic in contempt or derision; to flout; to ridicule; to set at naught; to defy.—*vi.* To use ridicule; to gibe or jeer.—*n.* A derisive word or gesture; ridicule; derision.—*a.* Counterfeit; assumed.
Mocker, mok'ėr, *n.* A scorner; a scoffer
Mockery, mok'ė-ri, *n.* Derision; sportive insult; counterfeit appearance; vain effort.

Mock-heroic, mok'he-rō-ik, *a.* Burlesquing the heroic in poetry, action, &c.

Mocking-bird, mok'ing-bėrd, *n.* An American bird of the thrush family.

Mockingly, mok'ing-li, *adv.* By way of mockery or derision.

Modal, mōd'al, *a.* Pertaining to mode or mood, not to essence.

Modality, mō-dal'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being modal. [custom.

Mode, mōd, *n.* Manner; method; fashion; custom.

Model, mo'del, *n.* A pattern; an image, copy, facsimile; standard, plan, or type; a person from whom an artist studies his proportions, postures, &c.—*vt.* (modelling, modelled). To plan after some model; to form in order to serve as a model; to mould.—*vi.* To make a model.

Modeller, mo'del-ėr, *n.* One who models; one who makes figures in clay, &c.

Modelling, mo'del-ing, *n.* The making of a model; appearance of relief in painted figures.

Moderate, mo'de-rāt, *vt.* To restrain from excess; to temper, lessen, allay.—*vi.* To become less violent or intense; to preside as a moderator.—*a.* Not going to extremes; temperate; medium; mediocre.—*n.* One not extreme in opinions.

Moderately, mo'de-rāt-li, *adv.* In a moderate manner or degree; not very.

Moderation, mo-de-rā'shon, *n.* Act of moderating; state or quality of being moderate; act of presiding as a moderator.

Moderatism, mo'de-rāt-izm, *n.* Adherence to moderate views or doctrines.

Moderator, mo'de-rāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which moderates; a president, especially of courts in Presbyterian churches.

Moderatorship, mo'de-rāt-ėr-ship, *n.* The office of a moderator.

Modern, mod'ėrn, *a.* Pertaining to the present time; of recent origin; late; recent.—*n.* A person of modern times.

Modernism, mod'ėrn-izm, *n.* Modern practice, character, phrase, or mode of expression.

Modernize, mod'ėrn-īz, *vt.* To adapt to modern ideas, style, or language.

Modest, mod'est, *a.* Restrained by a sense of propriety; bashful; diffident; chaste; moderate; not excessive.

Modestly, mod'est-li, *adv.* With modesty; diffidently; not excessively.

Modesty, mod'es-ti, *n.* Quality of being modest; bashful reserve; chastity; freedom from excess.

Modicum, mod'i-kum, *n.* A little; a small quantity; small allowance or share.

Modification, mod'i-fi-kā''shon, *n.* Act of modifying; state of being modified; change.

Modify, mod'i-fī, *vt.* (modifying, modified). To qualify; to change or alter; to vary.

Modillion, mō-dil'yon, *n.* A carved bracket used in cornices of buildings.

Modish, mōd'ish, *a.* According to the mode or fashion; affectedly fashionable.

Modiste, mō-dēst', *n.* A woman who deals in articles of ladies' dress; dressmaker.

Modulate, mod'ū-lāt, *vt.* To proportion; to adjust; to vary (the voice) in tone; to transfer from one key to another.—*vi.* To pass from one key into another.

Modulation, mod-ū-lā'shon, *n.* Act of modulating; act of inflecting the voice; melodious sound; change from one scale to another.

Modulator, mod'ū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which modulates.

Module, mod'ūl, *n.* In *architecture*, a measure to regulate the proportions of a building.

Modulus, mod'ū-lus, *n.* In *mathematics*, &c., a constant quantity used in connection with some variable quantity.

Modus, mō'dus, *n.* A way, manner, or mode.

Mogul, mō-gul', *n.* A Mongolian.—**The Great Mogul**, the sovereign of the Mongolian empire in Hindustan.

Mohair, mō'hār, *n.* The hair of the Angora goat; cloth made of this hair; an imitation wool and cotton cloth.

Mohammedan, mō-ham'med-an, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed, or the religion founded by him.—*n.* A follower of Mohammed.

Mohammedanism, mō-ham'med-an-izm, *n.* The religion of Mohammed.

Moidore, moi'dōr, *n.* An old gold coin of Portugal, valued at £1, 7*s.* sterling.

Moiety, moi'e-ti, *n.* The half; a portion.

Moil, moil, *vi.* To labour; to toil.

Moire, mwār, *n.* A watered appearance on metals or cloths; watered silk.

Moist, moist, *a.* Moderately wet; damp.

Moisten, mois'n, *vt.* To make moist or damp; to wet in a small degree.

Moisture, mois'tūr, *n.* A moderate degree of wetness; humidity.

Molar, mō'lėr, *a.* Serving to grind the food in eating.—*n.* A grinding or double tooth.

Molasses, mō-las'ez, *n.sing.* A syrup from sugar in the process of making; treacle.

Mold. Same as *Mould*.

Mole, mōl, *n.* A small discolored protuberance on the human body; a mound or breakwater to protect a harbor from the waves; a small burrowing insectivorous animal.

Molecular, mō-lek'ū-lėr, *a.* Belonging to or consisting of molecules.

Molecule, mo'le-kūl, *n.* A very minute particle of matter.

Mole-hill, mōl'hil, *n.* A little hillock of earth thrown up by moles; a very small hill.

Moleskin, mōl'skin, *n.* A strong twilled fustian or cotton cloth.

Molest, mō-lest', *vt.* To annoy; to disturb; to harass; to vex.

Molestation, mō-lest-ā'shon, *n.* Act of molesting; disturbance; annoyance.

Mollification, mol'i-fi-kā''shon, *n.* Act of mollifying, mitigating, or appeasing.

Mollifier, mol'i-fī-ėr, *n.* One who or that which mollifies.

Mollify, mol'i-fī, *vt.* (mollifying, mollified). To soften; to assuage; to appease; to reduce in harshness; to tone down.

Mollusc, Mollusk, mol'usk, *n.* An animal whose body is soft, as mussels, snails, cuttle-fish, &c.: one of the *Mollusca*.

Molluscous, mol-lus'kus, *a.* Pertaining to the mollusca; soft and flabby.

Molt. Same as *Moult*.

Molten, mōlt'n, old pp. of *melt*. Melted; made of melted metal.

Moment, mō'ment, *n.* A minute portion of time; a second; momentum; importance; gravity. [moment; for a moment.

Momentarily, mō'ment-a-ri-li, *adv.* Every

Momentary, mō-ment-a-ri, *a.* Done in a moment; continuing only a moment.

Momentous, mō-ment'us, *a.* Of moment; important; weighty.

Momentum, mō-ment'um, *n.*; pl. **-ta**. The force possessed by a body in motion; impetus.

Monachal, mon'ak-al, *a.* Monastic.

Monachism, mon'ak-izm, *n.* The monastic life or system.

Monad, mon'ad, *n.* An ultimate atom.

Monadic, mon-ad'ik, *a.* Having the nature or character of a monad.

Monarch, mon'ärk, *n.* A supreme governor of a state; a sovereign; one who or that which is chief of its kind.—*a* Supreme; ruling.

Monarchal, mon-ärk'al, *a.* Pertaining to a monarch; suiting a monarch, sovereign.

Monarchic, Monarchical, mon-ärk'ik, mon-ärk'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to monarchy; vested in a single ruler.

Monarchist, mon'ärk-ist, *n.* An advocate of monarchy.
Monarchy, mon'är-ki, *n.* Government in which the supreme power is lodged in a single person, actually or nominally; a kingdom.
Monastery, mon'as-te-ri, *n.* A house for monks, sometimes for nuns; abbey; priory; convent.
Monastic, mon-as'tik, *a.* Pertaining to monasteries or monks; recluse.—*n.* A monk.
Monasticism, mon-as'ti-sizm, *n.* Monastic life; the monastic system or condition.
Monatomic, mon-a-tom'ik, *a.* Said of an element one atom of which will combine with only one atom of another element.
Monday, mun'dā, *n.* The second day of the week.
Monetary, mo'ne-ta-ri, *a.* Relating to money; consisting in money.
Monetize, mon-et-īz', *vt.* To form into coin or money.
Money, mun'i, *n.* Coin; pieces of gold, silver, or other metal, stamped by public authority and used as the medium of exchange; a circulating medium; wealth; affluence.
Moneyed, mun'id, *a.* Having money; rich.
Monger, mung'gėr, *n.* A trader: now only in composition, as in *ironmonger*.
Mongol, Mongolian, mon'gol, mon-gō'li-an, *n.* A native of Mongolia.—*a.* Belonging to Mongolia.
Mongoose, mong'or mung'gös, *n.* A common ichneumon of India.
Mongrel, mung'grel, *a.* Of a mixed breed; hybrid.—*n.* An animal of a mixed breed.
Monied, mun'id, *a.* *See* MONEYED.
Monism, mon'izm, *n.* The doctrine that there is only a single principle from which everything is developed, this principle being either mind (*idealistic monism*) or matter (*materialistic monism*).
Monition, mō-ni'shon, *n.* Admonition; warning; intimation.
Monitor, mo'ni-tėr, *n.* One who admonishes; one who warns of faults or informs of duty; a senior pupil in a school appointed to instruct and look after juniors; a lizard.
Monitorial, mo-ni-tō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to a monitor; conducted by monitors; admonitory.
Monitory, mo'ni-to-ri, *a.* Giving admonition.
Monitress, Monitrix, mon'i-tres, mon'i-triks, *n.* A female monitor.
Monk, mungk, *n.* A male inhabitant of a monastery, bound to celibacy.
Monkey, mung'ki, *n.* A long-tailed quadrumanous animal; a playful or mischievous youngster.
Monkey-jacket, mung'ki-jak-et, *n.* A close-fitting jacket, generally of stout material.
Monkish, mungk'ish, *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic.
Monk's-hood, mungks'hud, *n.* The plant aconite.
Monocarp, mon'ō-kärp, *n.* A plant that perishes after having once borne fruit.
Monochord, mon'ō-kord, *n.* An instrument of one string, used in musical acoustics.
Monochrome, mon'ō-krōm, *n.* A painting in one colour, but with light and shade.
Monocotyledon, mon'ō-kot-i-lē"don, *n.* A plant with one cotyledon only.
Monodist, mon'od-ist, *n.* One who writes monodies.
Monodrama, mon'ō-dra-ma, *n.* A dramatic performance by a single person.
Monody, mon'ō-di, *n.* A poem in which a single mourner gives vent to his grief.
Monogamist, mon-og'a-mist, *n.* One who practises or upholds monogamy.
Monogamous, mon-og'a-mus, *a.* Upholding or practising monogamy.
Monogamy, mon-og'a-mi, *n.* The practice or principle of marrying only once; the marrying of only one at a time.
Monogram, mon'ō-gram, *n.* A cipher composed of several letters interwoven.
Monograph, mon'ō-graf, *n.* An account of a single person, thing, or class of things.
Monolith, mon'ō-lith, *n.* A pillar, column, &c., consisting of a single stone.
Monologue, mon'ō-log, *n.* A speech uttered by one person alone; a soliloquy.
Monomania, mon-ō-mā'ni-a, *n.* Insanity in regard to a single subject or class of subjects; a craze.
Monomaniac, mon-ō-mā'ni-ak, *a.* Affected with monomania.—*n.* A person affected by monomania.
Monometallism, mon-ō-met'al-izm, *n.* The having only one metal as the standard of coinage; the theory of a single metallic standard.
Monopolist, mo-nop'o-list, *n.* One that monopolizes or possesses a monopoly.
Monopolize, mo-nop'o-līz, *vt.* To obtain a monopoly of; to engross entirely.
Monopoly, mo-nop'o-li, *n.* An exclusive trading privilege; assumption of anything to the exclusion of others.
Monosyllabic, mon'ō-sil-lab"ik, *a.* Consisting of one syllable, or of words of one syllable.
Monosyllable, mon'ō-sil-la-bl, *n.* A word of one syllable.
Monotheism, mon'ō-thē-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the existence of one God only.
Monotone, mon'ō-tōn, *n.* A single tone; unvaried pitch of the voice.
Monotonous, mon-ot'on-us, *a.* Exhibiting monotony; wanting variety; unvaried.
Monotony, mon-ot'o-ni, *n.* Uniformity of sound; a dull uniformity; an irksome sameness or want of variety.
Monsignore, Monsignor, mon-sē-nyō'rā, mon-sēn'yor, *n.* A title of a bishop or high dignitary of the R. Catholic Church.
Monsoon, mon-sön', *n.* The trade-wind of the Indian seas, blowing from N.E. from November to March, and S.W. from April to October.
Monster, mon'stėr, *n.* An animal of unnatural form or of great size; one unnaturally wicked or evil.—*a.* Of inordinate size.
Monstrance, mon'strans, *n.* In the R. Catholic Church, a glass-faced shrine in which the consecrated host is presented for the adoration of the people.
Monstrosity, mon-stros'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being monstrous; that which is monstrous.
Monstrous, mon'strus, *a.* Unnatural in form; enormous; huge; horrible.—*adv.* Exceedingly.
Monstrously, mon'strus-li, *adv.* In a monstrous manner; shockingly; terribly.
Month, munth, *n.* The period measured by the moon's revolution (the lunar month, about 29½ days); one of the twelve parts of the year (the calendar month, 30 or 31 days).
Monthly, munth'li, *a.* Done or happening once a month, or every month.—*n.* A publication appearing once a month.—*adv.* Once a month; in every month.
Monument, mon'ū-ment, *n.* Anything by which the memory of a person or of an event is preserved; a memorial; a singular or notable instance.
Monumental, mon-ū-ment'al, *a.* Pertaining to or serving as a monument; preserving memory; great and conspicuous.
Moo, mö, *vi.* (mooing, mooed). To low, as a cow.—*n.* The low of a cow.
Mood, möd, *n.* Temper of mind; disposition; a fit of sullenness; a form of verbs expressive of certainty, contingency, &c.; a form of syllogism.

Moody, mōd'i, *a.* Subject to moods or humors; out of humor; gloomy; sullen.
Moon, mōn, *n.* The changing luminary of the night; the heavenly body next to the earth, revolving round it in about 29½ days; a satellite of any planet; a month.
Moonbeam, mon'bēm, *n.* A ray of light from the moon.
Moon-calf, mōn'kaf, *n.* A monster; a deformed creature; a dolt; a stupid fellow.
Moonlight, mōn'līt, *n.* The light afforded by the moon.—*a.* Illuminated by the moon; occurring during moonlight.—**Moon-lit**, mōn'lit, *a.* Illuminated by the moon.
Moonlighter, mōn'līt-ėr, *n.* One of those who in Ireland commit agrarian outrages by night.
Moonlighting, mōn'līt-ing, *n.* The practices of moonlighter.
Moonshine, mōn'shīn, *n.* The light of the moon; show without substance; pretence.
Moonstone, mōn'stōn, *n.* A translucent variety of felspar used in trinkets, &c.
Moonstruck, mōn'struk, *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic.
Moony, mōn'i, *a.* Pertaining to or like the moon or moonlight; bewildered or silly.
Moor, mōr, *n.* A tract of waste land, or of hilly ground on which game is preserved; a native of the northern coast of Africa.—*vt.* To secure a ship in a particular station, as by cables and anchors.—*vi.* To be confined by cables.
Moorage, mōr'āj, *n.* A place for mooring.
Moor-cock, **Moor-fowl**, mōr'kok, mōr'foul, *n.* The red-grouse.
Mooring, mōr'ing, *n.* Act of one who moors; *pl.* the anchor, &c., by which a ship is moored; the place where a ship is moored.
Moorish, mōr'ish, *a.* Pertaining to the Moors.
Moorish, **Moory**, mōr'ish, mōr'i, *a.* Having the character of a moor; moorland.
Moorland, mōr'land, *n.* A waste, barren district; a moor.—Used also adjectively.
Moose, mōs, *n.* The American variety of the elk.
Moot, mōt, *vt.* To debate; to discuss.—*a.* Debatable; subject to discussion.
Moot-point, mōt'point, *n.* A point debated or liable to be debated.
Mop, mop, *n.* A cloth or collection of yarns fastened to a handle, and used for cleaning; a grimace.—*vt.* (mopping, mopped). To rub with a mop; to wipe.—*vi.* To grimace.
Mope, mōp, *vi.* (moping, moped). To show a downcast air; to be spiritless or gloomy.—*n.* One who mopes.
Mopet, **Mopsey**, mop'et, mop'sē, *n.* A puppet made of cloth; a pet name of a little girl; a woolly variety of dog.
Mopish, mōp'ish, *a.* Inclined to mope; dull; spiritless; dejected.
Moraine, mō-rān', *n.* An accumulation of debris on glaciers or in the valleys at their foot.
Moral, mo'ral, *a.* Relating to morality or morals; ethical; virtuous; supported by reason and probability.—*n.* The practical lesson inculcated by any story; *pl.* general conduct as right or wrong; mode of life; ethics.
Morale, mō-ral', *n.* Mental condition of soldiers, &c., as regards courage, zeal, hope.
Moralist, mo'ral-ist, *n.* One who teaches morals; a writer or lecturer on ethics; one who inculcates or practises moral duties.
Morality, mō-ral'i-ti, *n.* The doctrine of moral duties; ethics; moral character or quality; quality of an action in regard to right and wrong; an old form of drama in which the personages were allegorical representations of virtues, vices, &c.
Moralize, mo'ral-īz, *vt.* To apply to a moral purpose; to draw a moral from.—*vi.* To make moral reflections; to draw practical lessons from the facts of life.
Morally, mo'ral-li, *adv.* In a moral or ethical sense; virtuously.
Morass, mō-ras', *n.* A tract of low, soft, wet ground; a marsh; a swamp; a fen.
Morbid, mor'bid, *a.* Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthful. [diseased manner.
Morbidly, mor'bid-li, *adv.* In a morbid or
Morbific, mor-bif'ik, *a.* Causing disease.
Mordacious, mor-dā'shus, *a.* Biting; pungent; sarcastic. [mordacious; pungency.
Mordacity, mor-das'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being
Mordant, mor'dant, *n.* A substance, such as alum, which fixes colours; matter by which gold-leaf is made to adhere.—*a.* Biting; severe.
More, mōr, *a. comp.* of *much* and *many.* Greater in amount, extent, degree, &c.; greater in number.—*adv.* In a greater degree, extent, or quantity; in addition.—*n.* A greater quantity or number; something further.
Morcen, mō-rēn', *n.* A woollen, or woollen and cotton, fabric used for curtains, &c.
Moreover, mōr-ō'vėr, *adv.* Further; besides; likewise.
Moresque, mō-resk', *a.* After the manner of the Moors.—*n.* Decoration in the Moorish manner; arabesque.
Morganatic, mor-ga-nat'ik, *a.* Applied to a kind of marriage with a female of lower rank, the offspring of which do not inherit the father's rank, though otherwise legitimate.
Moribund, mo'ri-bund, *a.* In a dying state.
Morion, mo'ri-on, *n.* A helmet without visor or beaver.
Mormon, mor'mon, *n.* A member of a sect founded in the United States in 1830, who practise polygamy; a Latter-day Saint. Also **Mormonite**, **Mormonist**.
Morn, morn, *n.* The morning: *poetic.*
Morning, morn'ing, *n.* The first part of the day, the time between dawn and the middle of the forenoon; the first or early part. Often used as an *adj.*
Morning-star, morn'ing-stär, *n.* The planet Venus when it rises before the sun.
Morning-tide, morn'ing-tīd, *n.* Morning time; morning.
Morocco, mō-rok'ō, *n.* A fine kind of leather prepared from goat skin.
Morose, mō-rōs', *a.* Of a sour or sullen temper; gloomy; churlish; surly.
Morosely, mō-rōs'li, *adv.* In a morose manner; with sullenness.
Morphia, **Morphine**, mor'fi-a, mor'fin, *n.* The narcotic principle of opium, a powerful anodyne.
Morphologist, mor-fol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in morphology.
Morphology, mor-fol'o-ji, *n.* The science which treats of the form and arrangement of the structures of plants and animals.
Morris, **Morrice**, mo'ris, *n.* A dance borrowed from the Moors; a fantastic dance formerly practised in England.
Morrow, mo'rō, *n.* The day next after the present, or a specified day.
Morse, mors, *n.* The walrus.
Morsel, mor'sel, *n.* A bite; a mouthful; a fragment; a little piece in general.
Mortal, mor'tal, *a.* Subject to death; deadly; fatal; human.—*n.* A being subject to death; a human being.
Mortality, mor-tal'i-ti, *n.* State of being mortal; actual death of great numbers of men or beasts; death-rate.
Mortally, mor'tal-li, *adv.* In a manner that must cause death; in the manner of a mortal.
Mortar, mor'tär, *n.* A vessel, in which substances are pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance, thick and wide, for throw-

ing shells, &c.; a mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for building.

Mortgage, mor'gāj, *n.* A conveyance of land or house property as security for a debt; the deed effecting this conveyance.—*vt.* (mortgaging, mortgaged). To grant or assign on mortgage; to pledge.

Mortgagee, mor-ga-jē', *n.* The person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

Mortgager, mor'gāj-ėr, *n.* The person who mortgages.

Mortification, mor'ti-fi-kā''shon, *n.* Act of mortifying; condition of being mortified; death of a part of an animal body while the rest is alive; the subduing of the passions by penance, abstinence, &c.; chagrin.

Mortify, mor'ti-fī, *vt.* (mortifying, mortified). To affect with gangrene or mortification; to subdue by abstinence or rigorous severities; to humiliate; to chagrin.—*vi.* To lose vitality while yet a portion of a living body.

Mortifying, mor'ti-fī-ing, *p.a.* Humiliating; tending to mortify or humiliate.

Mortise, mor'tis, *n.* A hole cut in one piece of material to receive the tenon of another piece.—*vt.* To cut a mortise in; to join by a tenon and mortise.

Mortmain, mort'mān, *n.* Possession of lands or tenements in hands that cannot alienate, such as ecclesiastical or other bodies.

Mortuary, mor'tū-a-ri, *n.* A place for the temporary reception of the dead.—*a.* Pertaining to the burial of the dead.

Mosaic, mō'zā'ik, *n.* Inlaid work of marble, precious stones, &c., disposed on a ground of cement so as to form designs.—*a.* Pertaining to or composed of mosaic.

Mosaic, Mosaical, mō-zā'ik, mō-zā'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to Moses.

Moselle, mō-zel', *n.* A species of white French and German wine.

Moslem, moz'lem, *n.* An orthodox Mohammedan.

Mosque, mosk, *n.* A Mohammedan place of worship.

Mosquito, mos-kē'tō, *n.* A stinging gnat or fly

Moss, mos, *n.* A small plant with simple branching stems and numerous small leaves; a bog; a place where peat is found.—*vt.* To cover with moss by natural growth.

Moss-trooper, mos'tröp-ėr, *n.* One of the marauders on the borders of England and Scotland before the union of the crowns.

Mossy, mos'i, *a.* Overgrown or abounding with moss; covered or bordered with moss.

Most, mōst, *a.* superl. of *more*. Greatest in any way.—*adv.* In the greatest degree, quantity, or extent; mostly; chiefly.—*n.* The greatest number; the majority; greatest amount; utmost extent, degree, &c.

Mostly, mōst'li, *adv.* For the most part; mainly; chiefly; generally speaking.

Mote, mōt, *n.* A small particle; anything proverbially small.

Motet, Motett, mo-tet', *n.* A sacred cantata.

Moth, moth, *n.* The name of numerous nocturnal insects allied to the butterflies.

Mother, mutʜ'ėr, *n.* A female parent; a woman who has borne a child; source or origin; an abbess or other female at the head of a religious institution; a slimy substance that gathers in vinegar, &c.—*a.* Native; natural; inborn; vernacular

Mother-church, mutʜ'ėr-chėrch, *n.* An original church; a metropolitan church.

Mother-country, mutʜ'ėr-kun-tri, *n.* A country which has sent out colonies; a country as the producer of anything.

Motherhood, mutʜ'ėr-hụd, *n.* State of being a mother.

Mother-in-law, mutʜ'ėr-in-la, *n.* The mother of one's husband or wife.

Motherly, mutʜ'ėr-li, *a.* Like or becoming a mother; maternal; affectionate.

Mother-of-pearl, mutʜ'ėr-ov-pėrl, *n.* The hard silvery brilliant internal layer of several kinds of shells.

Mother-wit, mutʜ'ėr-wit, *n.* Native wit; common-sense.

Mothery, mutʜ'ėr-i, *a.* Containing or like mother.

Mothy, moth'i, *a.* Full of moths.

Motile, mō'til, *a.* Having inherent power of motion.

Motion, mō'shon, *n.* Act or process of moving; power of moving; movement; internal impulse; proposal made; evacuation of the intestines.—*vt.* To make a significant gesture with the hand.

Motionless, mō'shon-les, *a.* Wanting motion; being at rest.

Motive, mō'tiv, *n.* That which incites to action; cause; inducement; purpose; theme in a piece of music; prevailing idea of an artist.—*a.* Causing motion.—*vt.* To supply a motive to or for; to prompt.

Motivity, mō-tiv'i-ti, *n.* Power of moving.

Motley, mot'li, *a.* Variegated in colour; parti-coloured; heterogeneous; diversified.—*n.* A dress of various colours.

Motor, mō'tor, *n.* A moving power; force or agency that sets machinery in motion; a motor-car.—*a.* Imparting motion.

Motor-car, mō'tor-kär, *n.* A self-propelling conveyance for passengers.

Mottle, mot'l, *n.* A blotched or spotted character of surface.—*vt.* (mottling, mottled). To mark with spots or blotches as if mottled.

Mottled, mot'ld, *p.a.* Spotted; marked with spots of different colours.

Motto, mot'tō, *n.*; pl. **-oes**, or **-os**. A short sentence or phrase, or a single word, adopted as expressive of one's guiding idea.

Mould, mōld, *n.* Fine soft earth; mustiness or mildew; dust from incipient decay; form in which a thing is cast; model; shape; character.—*vt.* To cause to contract mould; to cover with mould or soil; to model; to shape; to fashion.—*vi.* To become mouldy.

Moulder, mōld'ėr, *n.* One who moulds or is employed making castings in a foundry.—*vi.* To turn to mould or dust by natural decay.—*vt.* To convert into mould or dust.

Moulding, mōld'ing, *n.* Anything cast in a mould; ornamental contour or form in wood or stone along an edge or a surface.

Mould-warp, mōld'warp, *n.* The animal otherwise called the mole.

Mouldy, mōld'i, *a.* Overgrown with mould; musty; decaying.

Moult, mōlt, *vt.* and *t.* To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, &c., as birds and other animals.—*n.* Act or process of changing the feathers, &c.; time of moulting.

Mound, mound, *n.* An artificial elevation of earth; a bulwark; a rampart; the globe which forms part of the regalia.

Mount, mount, *n.* A hill; a mountain; that with which something is fitted; a setting, frame, &c.; opportunity or means of riding on horseback; a horse.—*vi.* To rise; to get on horseback or upon any animal; to amount.—*vt.* To raise aloft; to climb; to place one's self upon, as on horseback; to furnish with horses; to set in or cover with something; to set off to advantage.

Mountain, moun'tin, *n.* An elevated mass larger than a hill; anything very large.—*a.* Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains.

Mountain-ash, moun'tin-ash, *n.* A British tree with scarlet berries; the rowan.

Mountaineer, moun-tin-ėr', *n.* An inhabitant of a mountainous district; a climber of mountains.—*vi.* To practise the climbing of mountains.

Mountainous, moun'tin-us, *a.* Full of mountains: large, as a mountain; huge.
Mountebank, moun'ti-bangk, *n.* One who mounts a bench or stage in a public place, and vends medicines or nostrums; a quack; any boastful and false pretender.
Mounting, mount'ing, *n.* Act of one who mounts; that with which an article is mounted or set off; trimming, setting, &c.
Mourn, mōrn, *vi.* To sorrow; to lament; to wear the customary habit of sorrow.—*vt.* To grieve for; to deplore.
Mourner, mōrn'ėr, *n.* One who mourns; one who attends a funeral.
Mournful, mōrn'fųl, *a.* Expressing sorrow; sad; calamitous; sorrowful.
Mournfully, mōrn'fųl-li, *adv.* In a mournful manner; with sorrow.
Mourning, mōrn'ing, *n.* Lamentation; dress worn by mourners.—*a.* Employed to express grief.
Mouse, mous, *n.*; pl. **Mice**, mīs. A small rodent quadruped that infests houses, fields, &c.—*vi.* mouz. (mousing, moused). To hunt for or catch mice.
Mouser, mouz'ėr, *n.* A cat good at catching mice.
Moustache, mųs-tash', *n.* *See* MUSTACHE.
Mouth, mouth, *n.*; pl. **Mouths**, mouŦHz. The opening in the head of an animal into which food is received, and from which voice is uttered; opening of anything hollow, as of a pitcher, or of a cave, pit, &c.; the part of a river, &c., by which it joins with the ocean.—*vt.* mouŦH. To take into the mouth; to utter with a voice affectedly big.—*vi.* To speak with a loud, affected voice; to vociferate.
Mouther, mouŦH'ėr, *n.* One who mouths.
Mouthful, mouth'fųl, *n.* As much as the mouth contains at once; a small quantity.
Mouth-piece, mouth'pēs, *n.* The part of a wind-instrument to which the mouth is applied; a tube by which a cigar, &c., is held in the mouth; one who delivers the opinions of others.
Movable, mōv'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being moved; changing from one time to another.—*n.* Any part of a man's goods capable of being moved; *pl.* goods, commodities, furniture.
Movably, mōv'a-bli, *adv.* In a movable manner or state.
Move, mōv, *vt.* (moving, moved). To cause to change place, posture, or position; to set in motion; to affect; to rouse; to prevail on; to propose, as a resolution.—*vi.* To change place or posture: to stir; to begin to act; to shake; to change residence; to make a proposal to a meeting.—*n.* The act of moving; a movement; proceeding; action taken.
Movement, mōv'ment, *n.* Act of moving; motion; change of position; manner of moving; gesture; an agitation to bring about some result desired; wheel-work of a clock.
Mover, mōv'ėr, *n.* A person or thing that moves or gives motion; one who offers a motion in an assembly.
Moving, mōv'ing, *p.a.* Causing to move or act; pathetic; affecting.
Mow, mou or mō, *n.* A pile of hay or sheaves of grain deposited in a barn; part of a barn where they are packed; a wry face.—*vt.* To lay in a mow.—*vi.* To make mouths.
Mow, mō, *vt.* (pret. mowed, pp. mowed or mown). To cut down, as grass, &c.; to cut the grass from; to cut down in great numbers.—*vi.* To cut grass; to use the scythe.
Mower, mō'ėr, *n.* One who mows; a mowing-machine.
Mowing-machine, mō'ing-ma-shēn, *n.* A machine to cut down grass, grain, &c.
Much, much, *a.*; comp. *more*, superl. *most*. Great in quantity or amount; abundant.—*adv.* In a great degree; by far; greatly.—*n.* A great quantity; something strange or serious.
Mucilage, mū'si-lāj, *n.* A solution in water of gummy matter; a gummy substance found in certain plants.
Mucilaginous, mū-si-laj'in-us, *a.* Pertaining to or secreting mucilage; slimy.
Muck, muk, *n.* Dung in a moist state; something mean, vile, or filthy.—*vt.* To manure with muck; to remove muck from.
Muck-worm, muk'wėrm, *n.* A worm that lives in muck; a miser.
Mucky, muk'i, *a.* Filthy; nasty.
Mucous, Mucose, mū'kus, *a.* Pertaining to mucus, or resembling it; slimy.—**Mucous membrane**, a membrane that lines all the cavities of the body which open externally, and secretes mucus.
Mucus, mū'kus, *n.* A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane.
Mud, mud, *n.* Moist and soft earth; sediment from turbid waters; mire.—*vt.* (mudding, mudded). To soil with mud; to make turbid.
Muddle, mud'l, *vt.* (muddling, muddled). To make muddy; to intoxicate partially; to confuse; to make a mess of.—*vi.* To become muddy; to act in a confused manner.—*n.* A mess; confusion; bewilderment.
Muddle-headed, mud'l-hed-ed, *a.* Stupidly confused or dull; doltish.
Muddy, mud'i, *a.* Abounding in mud; miry; stupid; obscure.—*vt.* (muddying, muddied). To soil with mud; to cloud.
Muezzin, Mueddin, mų-ed'zin, mų-ed'in, *n.* A Mohammedan crier who proclaims from a minaret the summons to prayers.
Muff, muf, *n.* A warm cover for receiving both hands; a soft, useless fellow.
Muffin, muf'in, *n.* A light spongy cake.
Muffle, muf'l, *vt.* (muffling, muffled). To cover close, particularly the neck and face; to conceal; to deaden the sound of by wrapping cloth, &c., round.—*n.* The tumid and naked portion of the upper lip and nose of ruminants and rodents.
Muffled, muf'ld, *p.a.* Wrapped up closely; dulled or deadened: applied to sound.
Muffler, muf'lėr, *n.* A cover for the face or neck; a stuffed glove for lunatics.
Mufti, Muftee, muf'ti, muf'tē, *n.* A doctor of Mohammedan law; civilian dress.
Mug, mug, *n.* A small vessel of earthenware or metal for containing liquor; a jug.
Muggy, Muggish, mug'i, mug'ish, *a.* Damp and close; moist; mouldy.
Mulatto, mū-lat'tō, *n.* A person who is the offspring of a white and a negro.
Mulattress, mū-lat'res, *n.* A female mulatto.
Mulberry, mul'be-ri, *n.* The berry of a tree, and the tree itself, cultivated to supply food for silk-worms.
Mulch, mulsh, *n.* Dungy material protecting the roots of newly-planted shrubs, &c.
Mulct, mulkt, *n.* A fine.—*vt.* To fine; to deprive.
Mule, mūl, *n.* The offspring of an ass and mare, or a horse and she-ass; a hybrid animal.
Muleteer, mūl-et-ēr', *n.* One who drives mules.
Mulish, mūl'ish, *a.* Like a mule; stubborn.
Mull, mul, *vt.* To heat, sweeten, and flavour with spices, as ale or wine.
Mullagatawny, Mulligatawny, mul'a-ga-ta"ni, mul'i-ga-ta"ni, *n.* An E. Indian curry-soup.
Mullet, mul'et, *n.* A name for fishes of two different families, the gray mullets and the red mullets.
Mullion, mul'yon, *n.* An upright division between the lights of windows, screens, &c., in Gothic architecture.
Mullioned, mul'yond, *a.* Having mullions.

Multangular, mul-tang'gū-lėr, *a.* Having many angles.
Multifarious, mul-ti-fā'ri-us, *a.* Having great diversity or variety.
Multiform, mul'ti-form, *a.* Having many forms, shapes, or appearances.
Multilateral, mul-ti-lat'ėr-al, *a.* Having many sides; many-sided.
Multilineal, mul-ti-lin'ē-al, *a.* Having many lines.
Multipartite, mul'ti-pär-tīt, *a.* Divided into several or many parts.
Multiped, mul'ti-ped, *n.* An animal that has many feet.
Multiple, mul'ti-pl, *a.* Manifold; having many parts or divisions.—*n.* A number which contains another an exact number of times.
Multiplex, mul'ti-pleks, *a.* Manifold; complex.
Multiplicand, mul'ti-pli-kand", *n.* A number to be multiplied by another.
Multiplication, mul'ti-pli-kā"shon, *n.* Act or process of multiplying; state of being multiplied; reproduction of animals.
Multiplicative, mul'ti-pli-kāt-iv, *a.* Tending to multiply.
Multiplicator, mul'ti-pli-kāt-ėr, *n.* A multiplier.
Multiplicity, mul-ti-plis'i-ti, *n.* State of being multiplex or manifold; great number
Multiplier, mul'ti-pli-ėr, *n.* One who or that which multiplies; the number by which another is multiplied.
Multiply, mul'ti-pli, *vt.* (multiplying, multiplied). To increase in number; to add to itself any given number of times.—*vi.* To increase in number, or to become more numerous by reproduction; to extend.
Multitude, mul'ti-tūd, *n.* State of being many; a great number, collectively or indefinitely; a crowd.—**The multitude**, the populace.
Multitudinous, mul-ti-tūd'in-us, *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to a multitude
Multivalve, mul'ti-valv, *n.* An animal which has a shell of many valves or pieces
Multure, mul'tūr, *n.* The grinding of grain.
Mum, mum, *a.* Silent.—*n.* A species of ale brewed from wheaten malt, &c.
Mumble, mum'bl, *vi* (mumbling, mumbled). To mutter; to speak with mouth partly closed; to eat with the lips close —*vt* To utter with a low, inarticulate voice
Mumbler, mum'blėr, *n* One who mumbles or speaks with a low, inarticulate voice.
Mumm, mum, *vt* To mask, to sport in a mask or disguise.
Mummer, mum'ėr, *n.* A masker: a masked buffoon, a play-actor
Mummery, mum-ėr-i, *n.* A masquerade; buffoonery; hypocritical parade
Mummify, mum'i-fī, *vt.* To make into a mummy; to embalm as a mummy.
Mummy, mum'i, *n.* A dead human body embalmed after the manner of the ancient Egyptians, with wax, balsams, &c.
Mump, mump, *vt.* or *i* To mumble or mutter; to munch; to implore alms.
Mumpish, mump'ish, *a.* Dull; sullen; sour.
Mumps, mumps, *n.* Silent displeasure; sullenness; a disease consisting in an inflammation of the salivary glands.
Munch, munsh, *vt.* and *i* To chew audibly.
Mundane, mun'dān, *a.* Belonging to this world; worldly; earthly.
Municipal, mū-ni'si-pal, *a.* Belonging to a corporation or city.
Municipality, mū-ni'si-pal"i-ti, *n.* A town possessed of local self-government; community under municipal jurisdiction.
Munificence, mū-ni'fi-sens, *n.* A bestowing liberally; liberality; generosity
Munificent, mū-ni'fi-sent, *a.* Liberal in giving; bountiful; liberal; generous.
Munificently, mū-ni'fi-sent-li, *adv.* Liberally; generously.
Muniment, mū'ni-ment, *n.* Support; defence; a charter; a writing by which claims and rights are defended.
Munition, mū-ni'shon, *n.* Military stores; ammunition; material for any enterprise.
Mural, mū'ral, *a.* Pertaining to a wall; resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep.
Murder, mėr'dėr, *n.* Act of killing a human being with premeditated malice.—*vt.* To kill (a human being) with premeditated malice; to mar by bad execution.
Murderer, mėr'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who murders, or is guilty of murder.
Murderess, mėr'dėr-es, *n.* A female who commits murder.
Murderous, mėr'dėr-us, *a.* Pertaining to murder; guilty of murder; meditating murder; bloody.
Muriatic, mū-ri-at'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from brine or sea-salt; hydrochloric.
Muricate, Muricated, mū'ri-kāt, mū'ri-kāt-ed, *a.* Armed with sharp points or prickles.
Murk, mėrk, *n.* Darkness; gloom.
Murky, mėr'ki, *a.* Dark; obscure; gloomy.
Murmur, mėr'mėr, *n.* A low continued or repeated sound; a hum; a grumble or mutter. *vi.* To utter a murmur or hum; to grumble.—*vt.* To utter indistinctly; to mutter.
Murmurer, mėr'mėr-ėr, *n.* One who murmurs.
Murmuring, mėr'mėr-ing, *n.* A continued murmur; a low confused noise.
Murrain, mu'rān, *n.* A deadly and infectious disease among cattle, &c.
Muscadel, Muscatel, Muscadine, mus'ka-del, mus'ka-tel, mus'ka-dīn, *a.* and *n.* A sweet and strong Italian or French wine; the grapes which produce this wine; a delicious pear.
Muscat, mus'kat, *n.* A kind of grape, and the wine made from it. *See* MUSCADEL.
Muscle, mus'l, *n.* A definite portion of an animal body consisting of fibres susceptible of contraction and relaxation, and thus effecting motion; a mussel.
Muscled, mus'ld, *a.* Having muscles.
Muscoid, mus'koid, *a.* Resembling moss.
Muscovado, mus-kō-vā'dō, *n.* or *a.* Unrefined sugar.
Muscovite, mus'kō-vīt, *n.* A native of Muscovy, or Russia; common mica.
Muscular, mus'kū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of muscle; performed by a muscle; strong; brawny; vigorous.
Muscularity, mus-kū-la'ri-ti, *n.* State of being muscular.
Muse, mūz, *n.* One of the nine sister goddesses of the Greeks and Romans presiding over the arts; poetic inspiration; a fit of abstraction.—*vi.* (musing, mused). To ponder; to meditate in silence; to be absent in mind —*vt.* To meditate on.
Museum, mū-zē'um, *n.* A repository of interesting objects connected with literature, art, or science.
Mushroom, mush'röm, *n.* An edible fungus; an upstart.—*a.* Pertaining to mushrooms; resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth.
Music, mū'zik, *n.* Melody or harmony; the science of harmonious sounds; the written or printed score of a composition.
Musical, mū'zik-al, *a.* Belonging to music; producing music; melodious; harmonious; fond of or skilled in music.
Musically, mū'zik-al-li, *adv.* In a musical, melodious, or harmonious manner
Music-hall, mū'zik-hal, *n.* A place of public entertainment in which the spectators are treated to singing, dancing, &c.
Musician, mū-zi'shan, *n.* One skilled in music.
Musing, mūz'ing, *n.* Meditation.
Musk, musk, *n.* A strong-scented substance obtained from the musk-deer; the animal

itself; a musky smell; a plant giving out such a smell.—*vt.* To perfume with musk.

Musk-deer, musk'dēr, *n.* A deer of Central Asia, the male of which yields the perfume musk.

Musket, mus'ket, *n.* A general term for any hand-gun used for military purposes; a sparrow-hawk or hawk of inferior kind.

Musketeer, mus-ket-ēr', *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

Musketry, mus'ket-ri, *n.* The fire of muskets; troops armed with muskets; the art or science of firing small-arms.

Musky, musk'i, *a.* Having the odour of musk; fragrant.

Muslin, muz'lin, *n.* A fine thin cotton cloth. *a.* Made of muslin.

Musquito, mus-kē'tō, *n.* *See* MOSQUITO.

Musrole, muz'rōl, *n.* The nose-band of a horse's bridle.

Mussel, mus'el, *n.* The common name of a genus of bivalve shell-fish.

Mussulman, mus'ul-man, *n.*; pl. **-mans**. A Mohammedan or follower of Mohammed.

Must, must, *vi.* without inflection, and present or past. A defective or auxiliary verb expressing obligation or necessity.—*n.* New wine unfermented.

Mustache, mus-tash', *n.* The long hair on [the upper lip.

Mustard, mus'tērd, *n.* An annual plant cultivated for its pungent seeds; the condiment obtained from its seeds.

Muster, mus'tēr, *vt.* To collect, as troops; to assemble or bring together.—*vi.* To assemble; to meet in one place.—*n.* An assembling of troops; register of troops mustered; an array.

Muster-roll, mus'tēr-rōl, *n.* A roll or register of troops, or of a ship's company

Musty, mus'ti, *a.* Mouldy; sour; stale.

Mutability, mū-ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being mutable; inconstancy.

Mutable, mū'ta-bl, *a.* Changeable; inconstant; unstable; variable; fickle.

Mutation, mū-tā'shon, *n.* Act or process of changing; change; alteration, either in form or qualities; modification.

Mutchkin, much'kin, *n.* A liquid measure in Scotland containing four gills.

Mute, mūt, *a* Silent; incapable of speaking; dumb; not pronounced, or having its sound checked by a contact of the vocal organs, as certain consonants (*t*, *p*, *k*, &c.) —*n.* A dumb person; a hired attendant at a funeral; a mute consonant.—*vi.* (muting, muted) To eject the contents of the bowels, as birds.

Mutely, mūt'li, *adv.* In a mute manner; silently, without uttering words or sounds.

Mutilate, mū'ti-lāt, *vt.* To injure or disfigure by cutting a piece from; to maim; to render imperfect.

Mutilation, mū-ti-lā'shon, *n.* Act of mutilating; state of being mutilated; removal of some essential part

Mutineer, mū-ti-nēr', *n* One guilty of mutiny.

Mutinous, mū'ti-nus, *a.* Exciting or engaging in mutiny; seditious.

Mutiny, mū'ti-ni, *n.* An insurrection of soldiers or seamen; revolt against constituted authority.—*vi.* (mutinying, mutinied). To rise against lawful authority.

Mutter, mut'ér, *vi.* To utter words with compressed lips; to mumble; to murmur.—*vt* To utter with a low, murmuring voice.—*n.* Murmur; obscure utterance.

Mutterer, mut'ér-ér, *n.* One who mutters; a grumbler.

Muttering, mut'ér-ing, *n.* The sound made by one who mutters.

Mutton, mut'n, *n.* The flesh of sheep, raw or dressed for food.

Mutton-chop, mut-n-chop', *n.* A rib of [mutton for broiling.

Mutual, mū'tū-al *a.* Reciprocal; interchanged; given and received on both sides.

Mutually, mū'tū-al-li, *adv.* In a mutual manner; reciprocally.

Muzzle, muz'l, *n.* The projecting mouth and nose of an animal; the open end of a gun or pistol, &c.; a cover for the mouth which hinders an animal from biting.—*vt.* (muzzling, muzzled). To cover the mouth of to prevent biting or eating; to gag.

Muzzy, muz'i, *a.* Bewildered; tipsy.

My, mī, *pron.* The possessive case sing. of *I*; belonging to me.

Myalgia, mī-al'ji-a, *n.* Cramp.

Mycelium, mī-sē'li-um, *n.*; pl. **-lia**. The cellular filamentous spawn of fungi.

Mycology, mī-kol'o-ji, *n.* That department of botany which investigates fungi.

Myology, mī-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science and description of the muscles.

Myopia, **Myopy**, mī-ō'pi-a, mī'o-pi, *n.* Short-sightedness; near-sightedness.

Myriad, mi'ri-ad, *n.* A countless number; the number of ten thousand collectively.—*a.* Innumerable.

Myrmidon, mėr'mi-don, *n.* A soldier of a rough character; a ruffian under an unscrupulous leader.

Myrrh, mėr, *n.* An aromatic gum resin exuded by a spiny Arabian shrub.

Myrtle, mėr'tl, *n.* An evergreen shrub

Myself, mī-self', *compd. pron.*; pl. **Ourselves**, our-selvz'. As a nominative it is used, generally after I, to express emphasis—I, and not another; in the objective often used reflexively and without any emphasis.

Mysterious, mis-tē'ri-us, *a.* Containing mystery; beyond human comprehension; unintelligible; enigmatical.

Mysteriously, mis-tē'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a mysterious manner.

Mystery, mis'tėr-i, *n.* Something above human intelligence; a secret; an old form of drama in which the characters and events were drawn from sacred history; a trade, craft, or calling.

Mystic, **Mystical**, mis'tik, mis'tik-al, *a.* Obscure to human comprehension; involving some secret meaning or import; mysterious; pertaining to mysticism.

Mystic, *n.* One who holds the doctrines of [mysticism.

Mysticism, mis'ti-sizm, *n.* Views in religion based on communication between man and God through spiritual perception; obscurity of doctrine.

Mystification, mis'ti-fi-kā''shon, *n.* The act of mystifying or state of being mystified.

Mystify, mis'ti-fī, *vt* (mystifying, mystified). To perplex intentionally; to bewilder; to befog

Myth, mith, *n.* A tradition or fable embodying the notions of a people as to their gods, origin, early history, &c.; an invented story

Mythic, **Mythical**, mith'ik, mith'ik-al, *a.* Relating to myths; described in a myth; fabulous; fabled.

Mythological, **Mythologic**, mith-o-loj'-ik-al, mith-o-loj'ik, *a* Relating to or proceeding from mythology; fabulous.

Mythologist, **Mythologer**, mi-thol'o-jist, mi-thol'o-jėr, *n.* One versed in mythology.

Mythology, mith-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science or doctrine of myths; the myths of a people collectively.

Mythopœic, **Mythopoetic**, mith-ō-pē'ik, mith'ō-pō-et''ik, *a.* Myth-making; producing or tending to produce myths.

N

Nab, nab, *vt.* (nabbing, nabbed) To catch or seize suddenly or unexpectedly.

Nabob, nā'bob, *n.* A provincial governor under a viceroy in the Mogul empire; a European who has enriched himself in the East.
Nacre, nā'kėr, *n.* Mother-of-pearl.
Nacreous, nā'krē-us, *a.* Consisting of or resembling nacre.
Nadir, nā'dėr, *n.* That point of the lower hemisphere of the heavens directly opposite to the zenith; the lowest point.
Nævus, nē'vus, *n.* A birth-mark.
Nag, nag, *n.* A small horse; a horse in general. *vt.* and *i.* (nagging, nagged). To find fault constantly.
Naiad, nā'yad, *n.* A water-nymph; a female deity that presides over rivers and springs.
Naïf, nā-ēf', *a.* Ingenuous; having a natural lustre without being cut, as jewels.
Nail, nāl, *n.* The horny substance at the end of the human fingers and toes; a claw; a small pointed piece of metal, to be driven into timber, &c.; a stud or boss; a measure of 2¼ inches. *vt.* To fasten or stud with nails; to hold fast or make secure.
Nailer, nāl'ėr, *n.* One who makes nails.
Nailery, nāl'ė-ri, *n.* A manufactory where nails are made.
Nainsook, nān'suk, *n.* A kind of muslin.
Naïve, nā-ēv', *a.* Ingenuous; simple; artless.
Naïvely, nā-ēv'li, *adv.* In a naïve manner.
Naïveté, nā-ēv'tā, *n.* Native simplicity; unaffected ingenuousness.
Naked, nā'ked, *a.* Not having clothes on; bare; nude; open to view; mere, bare, simple; destitute; unassisted.
Nakedly, nā'ked-li, *adv.* In a naked manner; without covering.
Nakedness, nā'ked-nes, *n.* State of being naked; nudity; bareness.
Namable, Nameable, nām'a-bl, *a.* Capable or worthy of being named.
Namby-pamby, nam'bi-pam'bi, *a.* Affectedly pretty; insipid; vapid.
Name, nām, *n.* That by which a person or thing is designated; appellation; title; reputation; eminence; sound only; not reality; authority; behalf; a family.—*vt.* (naming, named). To give a name to; to designate; to style; to nominate; to speak of or mention as.
Nameless, nām'les, *a.* Without a name; not known to fame; inexpressible.
Namely, nām'li, *adv.* By name; particularly; that is to say. [by name.
Namer, nām'ėr, *n.* One who names or calls
Namesake, nām'sāk, *n.* One whose name has been given to him for the sake of another; one of the same name as another.
Nankeen, Nankin, nan-kēn', *a.* A species of cotton cloth usually of a yellow colour; *pl.* breeches made of this material.
Nap, nap, *n.* The woolly substance on the surface of cloth, &c.; the downy substance on plants; a short sleep.—*vi.* (napping, napped). To have a short sleep; to drowse.
Nape, nāp, *n.* The prominent joint of the neck behind; the back part of the neck.
Napery, nā'pėr-i, *n.* A collective term for linen cloths used for domestic purposes.
Naphtha, naf'tha or nap', *n.* A volatile, limpid, bituminous liquid, of a strong peculiar odour and very inflammable.
Napkin, nap'kin, *n.* A sort of towel used at table; a handkerchief.
Nappy, nap'i, *a.* Having abundance of nap or down on the surface.
Narcissus, nār-sis'us, *n.* An extensive genus of bulbous flowering plants.
Narcotic, nār-kot'ik, *n.* A substance which relieves pain and produces sleep.—*a.* Having the properties of a narcotic.
Nard, nārd, *n.* An aromatic plant, usually called spikenard; an unguent prepared from the plant.
Nardine, nārd'in, *a.* Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of spikenard.
Narghile, Nargileh, nār'gi-le, *n.* A hookah.
Narial, nā'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the nostrils; nasal.
Narrate, na-rāt' or nar', *vt.* (narrating, narrated). To tell or relate, orally or in writing.
Narration, na-rā'shon, *n.* Act of narrating; a narrative; relation; story.
Narrative, nar'a-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to narration.—*n.* That which is narrated or related; a relation orally or in writing. [narrates.
Narrator, na-rāt'ėr or nar'rāt-ėr, *n.* One who
Narrow, na'rō, *a.* Of little breadth; not wide or broad; very limited; straitened; not liberal; bigoted; near; close; scrutinizing.—*n.* A narrow channel; a strait: usually in *pl.*—*vt.* To make narrow.—*vi.* To become narrow; to contract in breadth.
Narrowly, na'rō-li, *adv.* In a narrow manner; contractedly; closely; sparingly.
Narrow-minded, na'rō-mīnd-ed, *a.* Illiberal; of confined views or sentiments.
Nasal, nā'zal, *a.* Pertaining to the nose; formed or affected by the nose, as speech.—*n.* An elementary sound uttered partly through the nose. [being; springing up.
Nascent, nas'ent, *a.* Arising; coming into
Nastily, nas'ti-li, *adv.* In a nasty manner.
Nasturtium, nas-tėr'shi-um, *n.* A genus of herbs, including the common water-cress.
Nasty, nas'ti, *a.* Filthy; dirty; indecent; disagreeable in taste or smell; troublesome.
Natal, nā'tal, *a.* Pertaining to birth; dating from one's birth; pertaining to the buttocks.
Natant, nā'tant, *a.* Floating; swimming.
Natation, na-tā'shon, *n.* Art or act of swimming. [swimming birds.
Natatores, nā-ta-tō'rēz, *n.pl.* The order of
Natatorial, nā-ta-tō'ri-al, *a.* Swimming; adapted to swimming; belonging to the Natatores.
Natatory, nā'ta-to-ri, *a.* Enabling to swim; natatorial.
Natch, nach, *n.* The rump of an ox.
Nation, nā'shon, *n.* A body of people inhabiting the same country, or united under the same government; great number.
National, na'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a nation; public; attached to one's own country.
Nationality, na-shon-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being national; national character; strong attachment to one's own nation; a nation.
Nationalize, na'shon-al-īz, *vt.* To make the common property of the nation as a whole.
Nationally, na'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a national manner; as a whole nation.
Native, nā'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to the place or circumstances of one's birth; indigenous; inborn; occurring in nature pure or unmixed.—*n.* One born in a place or country; an indigenous animal or plant; an oyster raised in an artificial bed.
Natively, nā'tiv-li, *adv.* In a native manner; by birth; naturally; originally.
Nativity, na-tiv'i-ti, *n.* Birth; time, place, and manner of birth.
Natron, nā'tron, *n.* Native carbonate of soda, or mineral alkali.
Nattily, nat'i-li, *adv.* Sprucely; tidily.
Natty, nat'i, *a.* Neat; tidy; spruce.
Natural, na'tūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to nature; produced or effected by nature; consistent with nature; not artificial; according to the life; not revealed; bastard; unregenerated.—*n.* An idiot; a fool.
Naturalism, na'tūr-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that there is no interference of any supernatural power in the universe; realism in art.
Naturalist, na'tūr-al-ist, *n.* One versed in natural science or natural history.
Naturalization, na'tūr-al-iz-ā"shon, *n.* Act

of investing an alien with the privileges of a native citizen.

Naturalize, na'tūr-al-īz, *vt.* To make natural; to confer the privileges of a native subject upon; to acclimatize.

Naturally, na'tūr-al-li, *adv.* In a natural manner; according to nature; without affectation; according to life; spontaneously.

Nature, nā'tūr, *n.* The universe; the total of all agencies and forces in the creation; the inherent or essential qualities of anything; individual constitution; sort; natural human instincts; reality as distinct from that which is artificial.

Naught, nạt, *n.* Nought; nothing.—**To set at naught**, to slight or disregard.—*a.* Worthless. [ner; mischievously.

Naughtily, nạ'ti-li, *adv.* In a naughty man-

Naughty, nạ'ti, *a.* Bad; mischievous.

Nausea, nạ'shē-a, *n.* Sickness.

Nauseate, nạ'shē-āt, *vi.* To feel nausea.—*vt.* To loathe; to affect with disgust.

Nauseous, nạ'shus, *a.* Loathsome; disgusting.

Nautch-girl, nạch'gėrl, *n.* In India, a native professional dancing-girl.

Nautical, nạ'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation; naval; marine.

Nautilus, nạ'ti-lus, *n.* A mollusc with a many-chambered shell in the form of a flat spiral.

Naval, nā'val, *a.* Pertaining to ships; pertaining to a navy; nautical; maritime.

Nave, nāv, *n.* The central block or hub of a wheel; middle part, lengthwise, of a church.

Navel, na'vl, *n.* A depression in the centre of the abdomen, the end of the umbilical cord.

Navigable, na'vi-ga-bl, *a.* That may be navigated; affording passage to ships.

Navigate, na'vi-gāt, *vi.* To conduct or guide a ship; to sail.—*vt.* To manage in sailing, as a vessel; to sail or guide a ship over.

Navigation, na-vi-gā'shon, *n.* Act of navigating; science or art of managing ships.

Navigator, na'vi-gāt-ėr, *n.* One who directs the course of a ship.

Navvy, nav'i, *n.* A labourer engaged in the making of canals, railways, &c.

Navy, nā'vi, *n.* All the ships of a certain class belonging to a country; the whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation.

Nawab, na-wạb', *n.* A viceroy; a deputy.

Nay, nā, *adv.* No; not only so.—*n.* Denial; refusal.

Nazarean, Nazarene, naz'a-rē-an, naz-a-rēn', *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; a name given in contempt to Christ and the early Christians.

Nazarite, naz'a-rīt, *n.* A Jew who bound himself to extraordinary purity of life.

Neap, nēp, *a.* Low, or not rising high: applied to the lowest tides.

Neaped, nēpt, *a.* Left aground by the falling of the tide, as a ship.

Neap-tide, nēp'tid, *n.* A low tide.

Near, nēr, *a.* Not distant in place, time, or degree; intimate; affecting one's interest or feelings; parsimonious; narrow; on the left of a horse; not circuitous.—*prep.* Close to; nigh. *adv.* Almost; within a little; close to the wind. *vt.* and *i.* To approach; to come near.

Nearly, nēr'li, *adv.* Closely; intimately; almost.

Near-sighted, nēr'sīt-ed, *a.* Short-sighted.

Neat, nēt, *n.* Cattle of the bovine genus.—*a.* Pure; clean; trim; tidy; clever; smart; without water added. [the care of cattle.

Neatherd, nēt'hėrd, *n.* A person who has

Neatly, nēt'li, *adv.* Tidily; smartly; cleverly.

Neb, neb, *n.* The nose; the beak of a fowl.

Nebula, neb'ū-la, *n.* pl. -æ. Celestial objects like white clouds, generally clusters of stars.

Nebular, neb'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to nebulæ.

Nebulous, neb'ū-lus, *a.* Cloudy; hazy.

Necessarily, ne'ses-sa-ri-li, *adv.* In a necessary manner; by necessity; indispensably.

Necessary, ne'ses-sa-ri, *a.* Such as must be; inevitable; essential; acting from necessity.—*n.* Anything indispensably requisite.

Necessitate, nē-ses'si-tāt, *vt.* To make necessary; to render unavoidable; to compel.

Necessitous, nē-ses'sit-us, *a.* Wanting the necessaries of life; indigent; destitute.

Necessity, nē-ses'si-ti, *n.* Condition of being necessary; need; irresistible compulsion; what is absolutely requisite; extreme indigence.

Neck, nek, *n.* The part of an animal's body between the head and the trunk; a narrow tract of land; the slender part of a vessel, as a bottle.

Neckcloth, nek'kloth, *n.* A piece of linen or cotton cloth worn round the neck.

Neckerchief, nek'ėr-chif, *n.* A kerchief for the neck.

Necklace, nek'lās, *n.* A string of beads, precious stones, &c., worn round the neck.

Necklet, nek'let, *n.* A small chain worn round the neck for suspending a locket.

Neck-tie, nek'tī, *n.* A tie worn round the neck.

Necrolatry, nek-rol'a-tri, *n.* Excessive veneration for or worship of the dead.

Necrology, nek-rol'o-ji, *n.* A register of deaths; a collection of obituary notices.

Necromancer, nek'rō-man-sėr, *n.* One who practises necromancy; a sorcerer.

Necromancy, nek'rō-man-si, *n.* The revealing of future events through pretended communication with the dead; sorcery.

Necropolis, nek-ro'po-lis, *n.* A city of the dead; a cemetery.

Necrosis, nek-rō'sis, *n.* Death or mortification of a bone; a disease of plants.

Nectar, nek'tar, *n.* The fabled drink of the gods; any very sweet and pleasant drink; the honey of a flower.

Nectareal, Nectarean, Nectareous, nek-tā'rē-al, nek-tā'rē-an, nek-tā'rē-us, *a.* Resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant.

Nectarine, nek'ta-rīn, *a.* Sweet as nectar.—*n.* A variety of the common peach.

Nectarous, nek'tar-us, *a.* Sweet as nectar.

Nectary, nek'ta-ri, *n.* The part of a flower that contains or secretes the nectar.

Née, nā, *pp.* Born: a term indicating a married woman's maiden name.

Need, nēd, *n.* A state that requires supply or relief; urgent want; necessity; poverty; destitution.—*vt.* To have necessity or need for; to lack, require.—*vi.* To be necessary: used impersonally. [quisite.

Needful, nēd'fụl, *a.* Needy; necessary; re-

Needle, nē'dl, *n.* An instrument for interweaving thread; a small steel instrument for sewing; a magnetized piece of steel in a compass attracted to the pole; anything in the form of a needle.

Needless, nēd'leṣ, *a.* Not needed or wanted; unnecessary; not requisite; useless.

Needlessly, nēd'les-li, *adv.* In a needless manner; without necessity.

Needle-work, nē'dl-wėrk, *n.* Work done with a needle; business of a seamstress.

Needly, nē'dl-i, *a.* Relating to or resembling a needle.

Needs, nēdz, *adv.* Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably: generally with *must*.

Needy, nēd'i, *a.* Being in need; necessitous; indigent; very poor.

Ne'er, nār. A contraction of *never*.

Nefarious, nē-fā'ri-us, *a.* Wicked in the extreme; infamous; atrocious.

Negation, nē-gā'shon, *n.* A denial; contradiction or contradictory condition.

Negative, neg'at-iv, *a.* That denies; implying denial or negation; implying absence; the

opposite of positive.—*n.* A word which denies, as *not*, *no*; a proposition by which something is denied; a veto; a photographic picture on glass, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature.—*vt.* To prove the contrary of; to reject by vote.

Negatively, neg'at-iv-li, *adv.* In a negative manner; with or by denial.

Neglect, neg-lekt', *vt* To treat with no regard; to slight; to set at naught; to overlook —*n.* Omission; slight; negligence.

Neglectful, neg-lekt'fŭl, *a.* Showing neglect; heedless; careless; inattentive.

Negligé, neg'lē-zhā, *n.* Easy or unceremonious dress; a loose, gown.—*a.* Carelessly arrayed; careless. Also *negligée*.

Negligence, neg'li-jens, *n.* Quality of being negligent; neglect; carelessness.

Negligent, neg'li-jent, *a.* Characterized by neglect; apt to neglect; careless; neglectful.

Negligently, neg'li-jent-li, *adv* In a negligent manner; carelessly; heedlessly.

Negociate, &c. *See* NEGOTIATE.

Negotiability, nē-gō'shi-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being negotiable.

Negotiable, nē-gō'shi-a-bl, *a.* That may be negotiated; that may be transferred by assignment or indorsement.

Negotiate, nē-gō'shi-āt, *vi.* To treat with another respecting purchase and sale; to hold diplomatic intercourse; to conduct communications in general.—*vt.* To procure or bring about by negotiation; to pass into circulation (as a bill of exchange).

Negotiation, nē-gō'shi-ā"shon, *n.* A negotiating; the treating with another regarding sale or purchase; diplomatic bargaining.

Negotiator, nē-gō'shi-āt-ėr, *n.* One who negotiates.

Negress, nē'gres, *n.* A female negro

Negro, nē'grō, *n.* A black man; a male of the African race.

Negus, nē'gus, *n.* A beverage of wine, hot water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon-juice, or of wine, water, and sugar.

Neigh, nā, *vi.* To utter the cry of a horse; to whinny.—*n.* The voice of a horse.

Neighbor, nā'bėr, *n.* One who lives or dwells near, or on friendly terms with another; a fellow-being.—*vt.* To be near to; to adjoin.

Neighborhood, nā'bėr-hud, *n.* Condition of being neighbors; neighbors collectively; vicinity; locality.

Neighboring, nā'bėr-ing, *p.a.* Living or being near; adjoining.

Neighborly, nā'bėr-li, *a.* Like or becoming a neighbor; friendly; social.

Neither, nē'ŦHėr or nī'ŦHėr, *pron.* and *pron. adj.* Not either; not the one or the other.—*conj.* Not either; nor.

Nelumbo, nē-lum'bō, *n.* The Hindu and Chinese lotus.

Nematoid, nem'a-toid, *n.* A round-worm; one of an order of entozoa or intestinal worms. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the nematoids.

Nemesis, nem'e-sis, *n.* A female Greek divinity personifying retributive justice; just retribution or punishment.

Neo-Latin, nē'ō-lat-in, *a.* and *n.* Applied to the Romance languages.

Neolithic, nē-ō-lith'ik, *a.* Belonging to a period in which implements of polished stone were used, the more recent of the two stone periods.

Neologism, nē-ol'o-jizm, *n.* A new word or phrase, or new use of a word.

Neologist, nē-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who is given to neology; an introducer of new words; an innovator in theology.

Neology, nē-ol'o-ji, *n.* The introduction of a new word or of new words; novel doctrines; rationalistic views in theology.

Neophyte, nē'ō-fīt, *n.* One newly implanted in the church; proselyte; novice; tyro.—*a.* Newly entered on some state.

Neoteric, nē-ō-te'rik, *a.* New; recent; modern.

Nepenthe, **Nepenthes**, nē-pen'thē, nē-pen'thēz, *n.* A potion supposed to make persons forget their sorrows; any draught or drug capable of removing pain or care.

Nephalism, nef'al-izm, *n.* Teetotalism.

Nephew, ne'vū, *n.* The son of a brother or sister.

Nephritic, ne-frit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the kidneys.

Nephritis, nē-frī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the kidneys.

Nepotism, nē'pot-izm, *n.* Undue patronage of relations; favouritism shown to nephews and other relatives.

Neptune, nep'tūn, *n.* The God of the sea, a planet, the remotest from the sun yet known.

Neptunian, nep-tū'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean or sea; formed by water.

Nereid, nē'rē-id, *n.* A sea nymph, a marine annelid; a sea-centipede.

Nervation, nėr-vā'shon, *n.* The arrangement or distribution of nerves: venation.

Nerve, nėrv, *n.* One of the fibrous threads in animal bodies whose function is to convey sensation and originate motion; fortitude; courage; energy; something resembling a nerve.—*vt.* (nerving, nerved) To give strength or vigor to; to steel.

Nerveless, nėrv'les, *a.* Destitute of nerve or strength; weak; wanting strength of will.

Nervous, nėrv'us, *a.* Pertaining to the nerves; affecting the nerves; having the nerves easily affected, easily agitated, having nerve or bodily strength; vigorous; sinewy

Nervously, nėrv'us-li, *adv.* In a nervous manner.

Nervousness, nėrv'us-nes, *n* State or quality of being nervous.

Nescience, nē'shi-ens, *n.* Want of knowledge; ignorance

Ness, nes, *n.* A promontory or cape.

Nest, nest, *n.* The place or bed formed by a bird for laying and hatching her eggs; a number of persons frequenting the same haunt, a snug abode.—*vi.* To build a nest; to nestle

Nestle, nes'l, *vi.* (nestling, nestled). To make or occupy a nest; to lie close and snug.—*vt.* To shelter, as in a nest; to cherish.

Nestling, nes'ling, *n.* A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

Net, net, *n.* A texture of twine, &c., with meshes, commonly used to catch fish, birds, &c.; a snare.—*vt.* (netting, netted). To make into a net; to take in a net, to capture by wile.

Net, **Nett**, net, *a.* Being clear of all deductions; estimated apart from all expenses.—*vt.* (netting, netted). To gain as clear profit.

Nether, ne'ŦHėr, *a.* Lower

Nethermost, ne'ŦHėr-mōst, *a.* Lowest.

Netting, net'ing, *n.* A piece of net-work.

Nettle, net'l, *n.* A weed with stinging hairs.—*vt.* (nettling, nettled). To irritate or annoy somewhat, to pique.

Nettle-rash, net'l-rash, *n.* An eruption upon the skin.

Netty, net'i, *a* Like a net; netted.

Net-work, net'wėrk, *n.* Work formed like a net; an interlacement.

Neural, nū'ral, *a.* Pertaining to the nerves or nervous system.

Neuralgia, nū-ral'ji-a, *n.* Pain in a nerve.

Neuralgic, nū-ral'jik, *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.

Neurology, nū-rol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the nerves.

Neuropter, **Neuropteran**, nū-rop'tėr, nū-rop'tėr-an, *n.* An insect (order Neuroptera) having naked wings, reticulated with veins, as the dragon-flies.

Neurotic, nū-rot'ik, *a.* Relating to the nerves; liable to nervous diseases; hysterical.

Neuter, nū'tėr, *a.* Neutral; neither masculine

line nor feminine; neither active nor passive, as a verb.—*n.* An animal of neither sex; a plant with neither stamens nor pistils; a noun of the neuter gender.

Neutral, nū'tral, *a.* Not siding with any party in a dispute; indifferent; neither acid nor alkaline.—*n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others.

Neutrality, nū-tral'i-ti, *n.* State of being neutral. [of neutralizing.

Neutralization, nū'tral-iz-ā''shon, *n.* Act

Neutralize, nū'tral-lz, *vt.* To render neutral or inoperative; to counteract.

Neutrally, nū'tral-li, *adv.* In a neutral manner; as a neutral.

Never, nev'ėr, *adv.* Not ever; at no time; in no degree; not at all. [at no future time.

Nevermore, nev'ėr-mōr, *adv.* Never again;

Nevertheless, nev'ėr-тнē-les'', *adv.* Not the less notwithstanding; yet; however.

New, nū, *a.* Recent in origin; novel; not before known; different; unaccustomed; fresh after any event; not second-hand.—*adv.* Newly; recently.

Newel, nū'el, *n.* The upright structure in a winding staircase supporting the steps.

New-fangled, nū-fang'gld, *a.* Fond of novelty; of new and unfamiliar fashion.

New-fashioned, nū'fa-shond, *a.* Made in a new fashion; lately come into fashion.

Newfoundland, nū-found'land or nū'found-land, *n.* A large dog, remarkable for sagacity and swimming powers.

Newish, nū'ish, *a.* Somewhat new.

Newly, nū'li, *adv.* Lately; freshly; recently; in a new and different manner; anew.

New-made, nū-mād', *n.* Newly made.

Newness, nū'nes, *n.* State or quality of being new; novelty; unfamiliarity.

News, nūz, *n.* Recent intelligence or information; tidings; a newspaper.

Newsmonger, nūz'mung-gėr, *n.* One who deals in news.

Newspaper, nūz'pā-pėr, *n.* A sheet of paper printed periodically for circulating news.

Newt, nūt, *n.* A small amphibian of lizard-like appearance.

Next, nekst, *a.* superl. of *nigh.* Nearest in place, time, rank, or degree.—*adv.* At the time or turn nearest.

Nexus, nek'sus, *n.* Tie; connection.

Nib, nib, *n.* The bill or beak of a bird; the point of anything, particularly of a pen.—*vt.* (nibbing, nibbed). To furnish with a nib; to mend the nib of, as a pen.

Nibble, nib'l, *vt.* and *i.* (nibbling, nibbled). To bite by little at a time; to bite at; to carp at.—*n.* A little bite.

Nibbler, nib'lėr, *n.* One who nibbles; a carper.

Niblick, nib'lik, *n.* A golf-club with a small heavy iron head.

Nice, nīs, *a.* Fastidious; punctilious; accurate; pleasant; delicate; dainty.

Nicely, nīs'li, *adv.* Fastidiously; exactly; finely; becomingly; pleasantly; satisfactorily.

Nicety, nīs'e-ti, *n.* State or quality of being nice; precision; a minute difference; *pl.* delicacies or dainties. [a vase, &c.

Niche, nich, *n.* A recess in a wall for a statue,

Nick, nik, *n.* The exact point of time; the critical time; a notch; a score.—*vt.* To hit upon exactly; to make a nick in; to mark with nicks.

Nickel, nik'el, *n.* A valuable metal of a white colour and great hardness, magnetic, and when pure malleable and ductile.

Nickel-silver, nik'el-sil-vėr, *n.* An alloy composed of copper, zinc, and nickel.

Nick-nack, nik'nak, *n.* A trinket; gimcrack; trifle. Also **Nick-knack**, **Knick-knack**.

Nickname, nik'nām, *n.* A name given in contempt or jest.—*vt.* To give a nickname to.

Nicotine, nik'ō-tin, *n.* A volatile alkaloid from tobacco, highly poisonous.

Nictate, **Nictitate**, nik'tāt, nik'ti-tāt, *vi.* To wink.

Nidificate, **Nidify**, nid'i-fi-kāt, nid'i-fī, *vt.* To make a nest and bring out young.

Nidor, nī'dor, *n.* Scent; smell of cooked food.

Nidus, nī'dus, *n.* Any part of a living organism where a parasite finds nourishment; bodily seat of a zymotic disease. [or sister.

Niece, nēs, *n.* The daughter of one's brother

Niggard, nig'ėrd, *n.* A miser; a stingy person; a sordid, parsimonious wretch.—*a.* Miserly; stingy; sordidly parsimonious.

Niggardly, nig'ėrd-li, *a.* Nigard.—*adv.* In a niggard manner. [name for a negro.

Nigger, nig'ėr, *n.* A familiar or contemptuous

Nigh, nī, *a.* Near; ready to aid.—*adv.* Near; almost.—*prep.* Near to.

Night, nīt, *n.* The daily period of darkness; the time from sunset to sunrise; a state or time of darkness, depression, &c.; ignorance; obscurity; death.

Night-cap, nīt'kap, *n.* A cap worn in bed; liquor taken before going to bed.

Nightfall, nīt'fal, *n.* The close of the day; evening.

Nightingale, nīt'in-gāl, *n.* A small insectivorous migratory bird that sings at night

Night-jar, nīt'jär, *n.* The goat-sucker.

Nightly, nīt'li, *a.* Done by night or every night; nocturnal.—*adv.* By night; every night.

Nightmare, nīt'mār, *n.* A feeling of suffocation during sleep, accompanied by intense anxiety or horror; some oppressive or stupefying influence.

Nightshade, nīt'shād, *n.* A plant of the potato genus, &c., which possesses narcotic or poisonous properties.

Night-walker, nīt'wak-ėr, *n.* One who walks at night; a somnambulist. [night.

Nightward, nīt'wėrd, *a.* Approaching toward

Night-watch, nīt'woch, *n.* A guard in the night; a distinct period in the night.

Nigrescent, nī-gres'ent, *a.* Approaching to blackness.

Nihilism, nī'hil-izm, *n.* Nothingness; the doctrine that nothing can be known; principles of a Russian secret society of communists.

Nihilist, nī'hil-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine or principles of nihilism.

Nil, nil, *n.* Nothing.

Nimble, nim'bl, *a.* Quick in motion; moving with ease and celerity; agile; prompt.

Nimbly, nim'bli, *adv.* With agility.

Nimbus, nim'bus, *n.* A rain-cloud; a halo surrounding the head in representations of divine or sacred personages.

Nincompoop, nin'kom-pop, *n.* A fool; a blockhead; a simpleton.

Nine, nīn, *a.* and *n.* One more than eight.

Nine-fold, nīn'fōld, *a.* Nine times.

Ninepins, nīn'pinz, *n.pl.* A game with nine pins of wood at which a bowl is rolled.

Nineteen, nīn'tēn, *a.* and *n.* Nine and ten.

Nineteenth, nīn'tēnth, *a.* The ordinal of nineteen.—*n.* A nineteenth part.

Ninetieth, nīn'ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of ninety.—*n.* A ninetieth part.

Ninety, nīn'ti, *a.* and *n.* Nine times ten.

Ninny, nin'i, *n.* A fool; a simpleton.

Ninth, ninth, *a.* The ordinal of nine.—*n.* A ninth part.

Ninthly, ninth'li, *adv.* In the ninth place.

Nip, nip, *vt.* (nipping, nipped). To catch and compress sharply; to pinch; to snip or bite off; to blast, as by frost; to benumb.—*n.* A pinch, as with the fingers; a blast by frost; a small drink.

Nippers, nip'ėrz, *n.pl.* Small pincers.

Nipple, nip'l, *n.* A teat; pap; something like a nipple; nozzle.

Nit, nit, *n.* The egg of a louse, &c.
Nitrate, nī'trāt, *n.* A salt of nitric acid.
Nitre, nī'tėr, *n.* Nitrate of potassium or saltpetre, used for making gunpowder, in dyeing, medicine, &c.
Nitric, nī'trik, *a.* Pertaining to nitre; containing nitrogen and oxygen.
Nitrify, nī'tri-fī, *vt.* To convert into nitre.
Nitrogen, nī'tro-jen, *n.* The elementary uninflammable gas constituting about four-fifths of the atmospheric air.
Nitrogenous, nī-troj'e-nus, *a.* Pertaining to or containing nitrogen.
Nitro-glycerine, nī-trō-glis'ėr-in, *n.* A powerful explosive produced by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine.
Nitrous, nī'trus, *a.* Pertaining to nitre; applied to compounds containing less oxygen than those called *nitric*. [nitre.
Nitry, nī'tri, *a.* Pertaining to or producing
Nival, nī'val, *a.* Snowy; growing among snow, or flowering during winter.
No, nō, *adv.* A word of denial or refusal; not in any degree; not.—*n.* A denial; a negative vote.—*a.* Not any; none.
Nobility, nō-bil'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being noble; the peerage.
Noble, nō'bl, *a.* Of lofty lineage; belonging to the peerage; illustrious; lofty in character; magnanimous; magnificent; stately.—*n.* A person of rank; a peer; an old English gold coin, value 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.
Nobleman, nō'bl-man, *n.* A noble; a peer.
Noblesse, nō-bles', *n.* The nobility.
Nobly, nō'bli, *adv.* In a noble manner; heroically; with magnanimity; splendidly.
Nobody, nō'bo-di, *n.* No person; no one; a person of no standing or position.
Noctambulist, nok-tam'bū-list, *n.* A night-walker or somnambulist.
Nocturn, nok'tėrn, *n.* A religious service formerly used in the R. Catholic Church at midnight, now a part of matins.
Nocturnal, nok-tėr'nal, *a.* Done or happening at night; nightly.
Nocturne, nok'tėrn, *n.* A painting or piece of music expressing some of the characteristic effects of night.
Nod, nod, *vi.* (nodding, nodded). To make a slight bow; to let the head sink from sleep; to incline the head, as in assent or salutation, &c.—*vt.* To incline; to signify by a nod.—*n.* A quick inclination of the head.
Nodal, nōd'al, *a.* Pertaining to a node.
Nodated, nōd'āt-ed, *a.* Knotted.
Noddle, nod'l, *n.* The head.
Noddy, nod'i, *n.* A simpleton; a fool; a sea-fowl of the tern kind.
Node, nōd, *n.* A knot; a protuberance; a sort of knot on a stem where leaves arise; one of the two points in which two great circles of the celestial sphere intersect.
Nodose, nōd'ōs, *a.* Knotted; jointed.
Nodosity, nō-dos'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being nodose; a knotty protuberance.
Nodular, nod'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to or in the form of a nodule.
Nodule, nod'ūl, *n.* A little knot or lump.
Noetic, nō-et'ik, *a.* Relating to the mind.
Nog, nog, *n.* A wooden pin.
Noggin, nog'in, *n.* A small wooden cup.
Noise, noiz, *n.* A sound of any kind; a din; clamour; frequent talk.—*vt.* (noising, noised). To spread by rumour or report.
Noiseless, noiz'les, *a.* Making no noise; silent.
Noisily, noiz'i-li, *adv.* In a noisy manner.
Noisome, noi'sum, *a.* Noxious to health; offensive; disgusting; fetid.
Noisy, noiz'i, *a.* Making a loud noise; turbulent; obstreperous.
Nomad, nō'mad, *n.* One who leads a wandering or pastoral life.
Nomadic, nō-mad'ik, *a.* Pertaining to nomads; wandering for pasturage; pastoral.
Nomenclature, nō'men-klā-tūr, *n.* A system of names; vocabulary of terms appropriated to any branch of science.
Nominal, no'mi-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a name; titular; not real; merely so called.
Nominalist, no'mi-nal-ist, *n.* One of a sect of philosophers who maintained that general notions (such as the notion of a tree) have no existence but as names: opposed to *realist*.
Nominally, no'mi-nal-li, *adv.* In a nominal manner; by name or in name only.
Nominate, no'mi-nāt, *vt.* To name; to designate or propose for an office.
Nomination, no-mi-nā'shon, *n.* Act of nominating; power of appointing to office; state of being nominated.
Nominative, no'mi-nāt-iv, *a.* A term applied to the case of a noun or pronoun when subject of a sentence.—*n.* The nominative case; a nominative word. [nates.
Nominator, no'mi-nāt-ėr, *n.* One who nomi-
Nominee, no-mi-nē', *n.* A person nominated; one proposed to fill a place or office.
Nonage, non'āj, *n.* Minority in age.
Nonagenarian, non'a-je-nā''ri-an, *n.* One between ninety and a hundred years old.
Nonagon, non'a-gon, *n.* A plane figure having nine sides and nine angles.
Nonce, nons, *adv.* Present occasion or purpose.
Nonchalance, non'sha-lans, *n.* Indifference.
Nonchalant, non'sha-laut, *a.* Indifferent; careless; cool.
Non-commissioned, non-kom-mi'shond, *a.* Not having a commission; noting officers below the rank of lieutenant.
Non-conductor, non-kon-dukt'ėr, *n.* A substance which does not conduct, or transmits with difficulty, heat, electricity, &c.
Nonconforming, non-kon-form'ing, *a.* Not conforming to the established church.
Nonconformist, non-kon-form'ist, *n.* One who does not conform to the established church.
Nonconformity, non-kon-form'i-ti, *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity; refusal to unite with an established church.
Non-content, non-kon-tent', *n.* In the House of Lords, one who gives a negative vote.
Nondescript, non'dē-skript, *a.* That has not been described; abnormal; odd; indescribable. *n.* A person or thing not easily described or classed. [a part; not the least portion.
None, nun, *n.* or *pron.* Not one: not any; not
Nonentity, non-en'ti-ti, *n.* Non-existence; a thing not existing; a person utterly without consequence or importance.
Nones, nōnz, *n.pl.* The seventh day of March, May, July, and October, and the fifth of the other months.
Nonesuch, nun'such, *n.* A person or thing that has not its equal or parallel.
Non-juring, non-jūr'ing, *a.* Not swearing allegiance; pertaining to non-jurors.
Non-juror, non-jūr'ėr, *n.* One who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the crown of England at the Revolution of 1688.
Nonpareil, non-pa-rel', *n.* A person or thing having no equal; a nonesuch; a sort of apple; a very small printing type.
Nonplus, non'plus, *n.* A state in which one can say or do no more.—*vt.* (nonplussing, nonplussed). To bring to a stand; to puzzle.
Non-residence, non-re'zi-dens, *n.* Failure to reside where official duties require one to reside, or on one's own lands; residence by clergymen away from their cures.
Nonsense, non'sens, *n.* Words without meaning; absurdity; things of no importance.
Nonsensical, non-sens'ik-al, *a.* Destitute of sense; unmeaning; absurd; foolish.

Non-sequitur, non-sek'wi-tėr, *n.* An inference which does not follow from the premises.
Nonsuit, non'sūt, *n.* Stoppage of a suit at law by the plaintiff failing to make out a cause of action.—*vt.* To subject to a nonsuit.
Noodle, nō'dl, *n.* A simpleton.
Nook, nūk, *n.* A corner; a secluded retreat.
Noology, nō-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of intellectual facts or phenomena.
Noon, nūn, *n.* The middle of the day; twelve o'clock; the prime.
Noonday, nūn'dā, *n.* Mid-day; noon.—*a.* Pertaining to mid-day; meridional.
Noontide, nūn'tīd, *n.* The time of noon; mid-day.—*a.* Pertaining to noon.
Noose, nūs or nōz, *n.* A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.—*vt.* (noosing, noosed). To tie or catch in a noose; to entrap.
Nor, nor, *conj.* A word used to render negative a subsequent member of a clause or sentence: correlative to *neither* or other negative; also equivalent to *and not*.
Norm, norm, *n.* A rule; a pattern; a type.
Normal, nor'mal, *a.* According to a rule; conforming with a certain type or standard; regular; perpendicular.—**Normal school**, a training-college for teachers.—*n.* A perpendicular.
Norman, nor'man, *n.* A native of Normandy. *a.* Pertaining to Normandy or the Normans; denoting the round-arched style of architecture.
Norse, nors, *n.* The language of Norway and Iceland.—*a.* Belonging to ancient Scandinavia.
Norseman, nors'man, *n.* A native of ancient Scandinavia.
North, north, *n.* One of the cardinal points, the opposite of *south*; a region opposite to the south.—*a.* Being in the north.
North-east, north-ēst', *n.* The point midway between the north and east.—*a.* North-eastern.—*adv.* North-eastward.
North-easter, north-ēst'ėr, *n.* A wind from the north-east.
North-easterly, north-ēst'ėr-li, *a.* Toward or from the north-east.
North-eastern, north-ēst'ėrn, *a.* Pertaining to, from, toward, or in the north-east.
North-eastward, north-ēst'wėrd, *adv.* Toward the north-east.
Northerly, norTH'ėr-li, *a.* Pertaining to the north; northern; proceeding from the north.—*adv.* Toward the north.
Northern, norTH'ėrn, *a.* Being in the north; toward the north; proceeding from the north. *n.* An inhabitant of the north.
Northerner, norTH'ėr-nėr, *n.* A native or inhabitant of a northern part.
Northernmost, norTH'ėrn-mōst, *a.* Situated at the point farthest north.
Northward, Northwards, north'wėrd, north'wėrdz, *adv.* and *a.* Toward the north.
Northwardly, north'wėrd-li, *adv.* In a northern direction.
North-west, north-west', *n.* The point midway between the north and west.—*a.* North-western.—*adv.* North-westward.
North-westerly, north-west'ėr-li, *a.* Toward or from the north-west.
North-western, north-west'ėrn, *a.* Pertaining to, from, toward, or in the north-west.
North-westward, north-west'wėrd, *adv.* Towards the north-west.
Norwegian, nor-wē'jan, *a.* Belonging to Norway.—*n.* A native of Norway.
Nose, nōz, *n.* The organ of smell, employed also in respiration and speech; the power of smelling; scent; sagacity; a nozzle.—*vt.* and *i.* (nosing, nosed). To smell; to twang through the nose; to pry officiously.
Nosegay, nōz'gā, *n.* A bunch of flowers used to regale the sense of smell; a bouquet.
Nosology, no-sol'o-ji, *n.* Arrangement or classification of diseases.
Nostalgia, nos-tal'ji-a, *n.* Vehement desire to revisit one's native country; home-sickness.
Nostril, nos'tril, *n.* One of the two apertures of the nose.
Nostrum, nos'trum, *n.* A quack medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret.
Not, not, *adv.* A word that expresses negation, denial, or refusal.
Notability, nōt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Notableness; a notable person or thing; a person of note.
Notable, nōt'a-bl, *a.* Worthy of note; remarkable; conspicuous.—*n.* A person or thing of note or distinction.
Notably, nōt'a-bli, *adv.* In a notable manner; remarkably; especially.
Notarial, nōt-ā'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a notary.
Notary, nōt'a-ri, *n.* An officer authorized to attest documents, to protest bills of exchange, &c.: called also *Notary Public*.
Notation, nōt-ā'shon, *n.* Act of recording anything by marks, or the marks employed, as in algebra, music, &c.
Notch, noch, *n.* An incision; nick; indentation.—*vt.* To cut a notch in; to indent.
Note, nōt, *n.* A mark, sign, or token; an explanatory or critical comment; a memorandum; a bill, account; a paper promising payment; a communication in writing; notice; reputation; distinction; a character representing a musical sound, or the sound itself.—*vt.* (noting, noted). To observe carefully; to mark; to set down in writing.
Note-book, nōt'bųk, *n.* A book in which notes or memoranda are written.
Noted, nōt'ed, *p.a.* Celebrated; famous.
Noteworthy, nōt'wėr-THi, *a.* Deserving notice; worthy of observation or notice.
Nothing, nu'thing, *n.* Not anything; non-existence; a trifle; a cipher.—*adv.* In no degree.
Notice, nōt'is, *n.* Act of noting; regard; information; order; intimation; civility; a brief critical review.—*vt.* (noticing, noticed). To take note of; to perceive; to make observations on; to treat with attention.
Noticeable, nōt'is-a-bl, *a.* That may be noticed; worthy of observation.
Notification, nōt'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act of notifying; intimation; the writing which communicates information.
Notify, nōt'i-fi, *vt.* To make known; to declare; to give notice to; to inform.
Notion, nō'shon, *n.* A mental conception; idea; opinion; slight feeling or inclination.
Notional, nō'shon-al, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a notion; visionary; fanciful.
Notoriety, nō-tō-rī'e-ti, *n.* State of being notorious; discreditable publicity; one who is notorious.
Notorious, nō-tō'ri-us, *a.* Publicly known and spoken of; known to disadvantage.
Notoriously, nō-tō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a notorious manner; publicly; openly.
Notwithstanding, not-wiTH-stand'ing, *prep.* and *conj.* In spite of; nevertheless.
Nought, nąt, *n.* Not anything; nothing; a cipher.
Nonmenon, nou'men-on, *n.* An object conceived by the understanding, as opposed to *phenomenon*.
Noun, noun, *n.* A word that denotes any object of which we speak.
Nourish, nu'rish, *vt.* To feed; to supply with nutriment; to encourage; to foster.
Nourisher, nu'rish-ėr, *n.* A person or thing that nourishes.
Nourishing, nu'rish-ing, *p.a.* Helping to nourish; promoting growth; nutritious.

Nourishment, nu'rish-ment, *n.* Act of nourishing; nutrition; food; nutriment.
Nous, nous, *n.* Intellect; mind; talent.
Novel, no'vel, *a.* Of recent origin or introduction; new and striking; unusual.—*n.* A fictitious prose narrative picturing real life.
Novelist, no'vel-ist, *n.* A writer of novels.
Novelty, no'vel-ti, *n.* Quality of being novel; a new or strange thing.
November, nō-vem'bėr, *n.* The eleventh month of the year.
Novice, no'vis, *n.* One who is new in any business; a beginner; a tyro; a probationer.
Novitiate, nō-vi'shi-āt, *n.* State of being a novice; time of probation for of a novice.
Now, nou, *adv.* and *conj.* At the present time; at that time; after this; things being so.—*n.* The present time.
Nowadays, nou'a-dāz, *adv.* In these days; in this age.
Noway, Noways, nō'wā, nō'wāz, *adv.* In no manner or degree; nowise.
Nowhere, nō'whār, *adv.* Not in any place or state.
Nowise, nō'wīz, *adv.* Not in any manner or degree.
Noxious, nok'shus, *a.* Hurtful; pernicious; unwholesome; corrupting to morals.
Nozzle, noz'l, *n.* The projecting spout of something; terminal part of a pipe.
Nuance, nų-ängs, *n.* A gradation of colour; delicate degree in transitions.
Nubile, nū'bil, *a.* Marriageable.
Nuciferous, nū-sif'ėr-us, *a.* Bearing or producing nuts.
Nucleus, nū'klē-us, *n.*; pl. **-lei**. A kernel or something similar; a mass about which matter is collected; body of a comet.
Nude, nūd, *a.* Naked; bare; undraped.
Nudge, nuj, *n.* A jog with the elbow.—*vt.* (nudging, nudged). To give a jog with the elbow.
Nudity, nūd'i-ti, *n.* State of being nude.
Nugatory, nū'ga-to-ri, *a.* Trifling; futile; worthless.
Nugget, nug'et, *n.* A lump, as of gold.
Nuisance, nū'sans, *n.* That which annoys or is offensive; a plague or pest; a bore.
Null, nul, *a.* Of no force or validity; of no importance or account.—*n.* A cipher.
Nullify, nul'i-fī, *vt.* (nullifying, nullified). To render null; to deprive of force.
Nullity, nul'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being null; what is of no force or efficacy.
Numb, num, *a.* Benumbed; without sensation and motion; torpid.—*vt.* To make numb or torpid; to deaden.
Number, num'bėr, *n.* An aggregate of units, or a single unit; a numeral; many; one of a numbered series of things; part of a periodical; metrical arrangement of syllables; difference of form in a word to express unity or plurality. *vt.* To reckon; to enumerate; to put a number on; to reach the number of.
Numberless, num'bėr-les, *a.* That cannot be numbered; countless; innumerable.
Numbles, num'blz, *n.pl.* The entrails of a deer; the humbles. [numbered.
Numerable, nū'mėr-a-bl, *a.* That may be
Numeral, nū'mėr-al, *a.* Pertaining to number; consisting of or representing number.—*n.* A figure used to express a number.
Numerary, nū'mėr-a-ri, *a.* Belonging to number; numerical.
Numerate, nū'mėr-āt, *vt.* (numerating, numerated). To count; to enumerate.
Numeration, nū-mėr-ā'shon, *n.* Act or art of numbering.
Numerator, nū'mėr-āt-ėr, *n.* One who numbers; the number (above the line) in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of a unit are taken.
Numerical, nū-me'rik-al, *a.* Belonging to number; consisting in numbers.
Numerically, nū-me'rik-al-li, *adv.* In numbers; with respect to number.
Numerous, nū'mėr-us, *a.* Consisting of a great number of individuals; many.
Numismatic, nū-mis-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to coins or medals.
Numismatics, nū-mis-mat'iks, *n.* The science or knowledge of coins and medals.
Numismatist, nū-mis'mat-ist, *n.* One versed in numismatics.
Numskull, num'skul, *n.* A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow.
Nun, nun, *n.* A woman devoted to religion who lives in a convent; a female monk.
Nuncio, nun'shi-o, *n.* An ambassador of the pope at the court of a sovereign.
Nuncupative, Nuncupatory, nun-kū'pat-iv, nun-kū'pa-to-ri, *a.* Orally pronounced; not written, as a will. [reside.
Nunnery, nun'é-ri, *n.* A house in which nuns
Nuptial, nup'shal, *a.* Pertaining to marriage.
Nuptials, nup'shals, *n.pl.* Marriage.
Nurse, nėrs, *n.* One who suckles or nourishes a child; one who tends the young, sick, or infirm; an attendant in a hospital; one who or that which nurtures or protects.—*vt.* (nursing, nursed). To act as nurse to; to suckle; to rear; to tend in sickness or infirmity; to foment; to foster.
Nursery, nėr'sé-ri, *n.* The place in which children are nursed and taken care of; a place where trees, plants, &c., are propagated.
Nurseryman, nėr'sé-ri-man, *n.* One who has a nursery of plants, or is employed in one.
Nursling, nėrs'ling, *n.* An infant.
Nurture, nėr'tūr, *n.* Upbringing; education; nourishment.—*vt.* (nurturing, nurtured). To nourish; to educate; to bring or train up.
Nut, nut, *n.* A fruit containing a seed or kernel within a hard covering; a small block of metal or wood with a grooved hole, to be screwed on the end of a bolt.—*vi.* (nutting, nutted). To gather nuts.
Nutant, nū'tant, *a.* Drooping or nodding.
Nutation, nū-tā'shon, *n.* A nodding; a slight gyratory movement of the earth's axis.
Nut-brown, nut'broun, *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried.
Nut-cracker, nut'krak-ėr, *n.* An instrument for cracking nuts: also pl. *Nut-crackers.*
Nutmeg, nut'meg, *n.* The aromatic kernel of the fruit of a tree of the Malay Archipelago.
Nutrient, nū'tri-ent, *a.* Nutritious.—*n.* Any substance which nourishes.
Nutriment, nū'tri-ment, *n.* That which nourishes; nourishment; food; aliment.
Nutrition, nū-tri'shon, *n.* Act or process of nourishing; that which nourishes; nutriment.
Nutritious, nū-tri'shus, *a.* Serving to nourish; containing or supplying nutriment.
Nutritive, nū'tri-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to nutrition; nutritious.
Nut-shell, nut'shel, *n.* The hard shell inclosing the kernel of a nut.
Nutty, nut'i, *a.* Abounding in nuts; flavoured like a nut; resembling a nut.
Nux-vomica, nuks-vom'i-ka, *n.* The fruit of an E. Indian tree, containing strychnine; a drug containing strychnine.
Nuzzle, nuz'l, *vi.* and *t.* (nuzzling, nuzzled). To rub or work with the nose; to put a ring into the nose of; to lie snug; to nestle.
Nymph, nimf, *n.* A goddess of the mountains forests, meadows, or waters; a young and attractive woman; a maiden; the chrysalis of an insect.
Nymphean, nim-fē'an, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs.
Nymphomania, nim-fō-mā'ni-a, *n.* Morbid and incontrollable sexual desire.

O

O, ō. An exclamation used in earnest or solemn address; often distinguished from *Oh*, which is more strictly expressive of emotion.
Oaf, ōf, *n.* A fairy changeling; a dolt.
Oafish, ōf'ish, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish.
Oak, ōk, *n.* A valuable tree of many species.
Oaken, ōk'n, *a.* Made or consisting of oak.
Oakling, ōk'ling, *n.* A young oak.
Oakum, ōk'um, *n.* Old ropes untwisted into loose fibres, employed for calking, &c.
Oaky, ōk'i, *a.* Like oak; firm; strong.
Oar, ōr, *n.* A long piece of timber used to propel a boat.—*vt.* To impel by rowing.
Oared, ōrd, *a.* Furnished with oars.
Oarsman, ōrz'man, *n.* One who rows at the oar.
Oasis, ō-ā'sis, *n.*; pl. **-ses**. A fertile spot where there is water in a desert.
Oast, ōst, *n.* A kiln to dry hops or malt.
Oat, ōt, *n.* A cereal plant valuable for its grain.
Oat-cake, ōt'kāk, *n.* A cake made of oatmeal.
Oaten, ōt'n, *a.* Made of or pertaining to oats.
Oath, ōth, *n.* An appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; an imprecation.
Oat-meal, ōt'mēl, *n.* Meal of oats produced by grinding or pounding.
Obduracy, ob'dū-ra-si, *n.* State or quality of being obdurate; impenitence; obstinacy.
Obdurate, ob'dū-rāt, *a.* Hardened in heart; hardened against good; stubborn; inflexible.
Obdurately, ob'dū-rāt-li, *adv.* In an obdurate manner; stubbornly; inflexibly.
Obedience, ō-bē'di-ens, *n.* Act of obeying; quality of being obedient; submission to authority.
Obedient, ō-bē'di-ent, *a.* Submissive to authority; dutiful; compliant.
Obediently, ō-bē'di-ent-li, *adv.* In an obedient manner; dutifully; submissively.
Obeisance, ō-bā'sans, *n.* A bow or courtesy; act of reverence, deference, or respect.
Obelisk, ob'be-lisk, *n.* A tall four-sided pillar, tapering as it rises, and terminating in a small pyramid; a mark (†) used in printing.
Obese, ō-bēs', *a.* Excessively corpulent; fat.
Obesity, ō-bēs'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being obese; excessive corpulency.
Obey, ō-bā', *vt.* To comply with, as commands or requirements; to be ruled by; to yield to. *vi.* To submit to authority. [confuse.
Obfuscate, ob-fus'kāt, *vt.* To darken; to
Obit, ō'bit, *n.* A person's decease; a funeral ceremony or office for the dead.
Obituary, ō-bit'ū-a-ri, *n.* An account of a person or persons deceased; list of the dead.—*a.* Relating to the decease of a person.
Object, ob'jekt, *n.* That about which any faculty of the mind is employed; end; purpose; a concrete reality; the word, clause, &c., governed by a transitive verb or by a preposition.—*vt.* ob-jekt'. To oppose; to offer as an objection.—*vi.* To oppose in words or arguments. [adverse reason; fault found.
Objection, ob-jek'shon, *n.* Act of objecting;
Objectionable, ob-jek'shon-a-bl, *a.* Justly liable to objections; reprehensible.
Objective, ob-jek'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to an object; relating to whatever is exterior to the mind (also pron. ob'jek-tiv); belonging to the case which follows a transitive verb or preposition.—*n.* The objective case; object, place, &c., aimed at. [ity of being objective.
Objectivity, ob-jek-tiv'i-ti, *n.* State or qual-
Object-lesson, ob'jekt-les-n, *n.* A lesson from actual examples.
Objector, ob-jekt'ér, *n.* One who objects.
Objuration, ob-jū-rā'shon, *n.* Act of binding by oath.
Objurgate, ob-jér'gāt, *vt.* and *i.* To chide, reprove, or reprehend.
Objurgation, ob-jér-gā'shon, *n.* Act of objurgating; reproof.
Oblate, ob-lāt', *a.* Flattened or depressed at the poles, as a sphere or globe.
Oblation, ob-lā'shon, *n.* Anything offered in sacred worship; a sacrifice.
Obligate, ob'li-gāt, *vt.* To bring under some obligation; to oblige.
Obligation, ob-li-gā'shon, *n.* That which morally obliges; binding power of a promise, contract, or law; a favour bestowed and binding to gratitude; a bond with a condition annexed, and a penalty for non-fulfilment.
Obligatory, ob'li-ga-to-ri, *a.* Imposing an obligation; binding; requiring performance.
Oblige, ō-blīj', *vt.* (obliging, obliged). To constrain; to bind by any restraint; to lay under obligation of gratitude; to render service or kindness to.
Obliging, ō-blīj'ing, *p.a.* Having the disposition to oblige; civil; courteous; kind.
Obligingly, ō-blīj'ing-li, *adv.* In an obliging manner; kindly; complaisantly.
Oblique, ob-lēk', *a.* Neither perpendicular nor parallel; slanting; indirect; sinister.
Obliquely, ob-lēk'li, *adv.* In an oblique manner; indirectly.
Obliquity, ob-lik'wi-ti, *n.* State of being oblique; deviation from a perpendicular or parallel; deviation from moral rectitude; a mental or moral twist.
Obliterate, ob-lit'ē-rāt, *vt.* To blot out; to efface; to cause to be forgotten.
Obliteration, ob-lit'ē-rā''shon, *n.* Act of obliterating; effacement; extinction.
Oblivion, ob-li'vi-on, *n.* State of being forgotten; forgetfulness; act of forgetting.
Oblivious, ob-li'vi-us, *a.* That easily forgets; forgetful; causing forgetfulness.
Oblong, ob'long, *a.* Rectangular, and longer than broad.—*n.* An oblong figure.
Obloquy, ob'lō-kwi, *n.* Censorious speech; contumely; odium; infamy.
Obnoxious, ob-nok'shus, *a.* Odious; offensive; hateful; unpopular.
Oboe, ō'boi, *n.* A musical wind-instrument made of wood; a hautboy.
Obscene, ob-sēn', *a.* Indecent; offensive to chastity and delicacy; inauspicious.
Obscenely, ob-sēn'li, *adv.* In an obscene manner; impurely; unchastely.
Obscenity, ob-sen'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being obscene; ribaldry; lewdness.
Obscurant, Obscurantist, ob-skū'rant, ob-skū'rant-ist, *n.* One who labours to prevent enlightenment, inquiry, or reform.
Obscurantism, ob-skū'rant-izm, *n.* The system or principles of an obscurant.
Obscuration, ob-skūr-ā'shon, *n.* Act of obscuring; state of being obscured.
Obscure, ob-skūr', *a.* Darkened; dim; not easily understood; abstruse; unknown to fame; indistinct. — *vt.* (obscuring, obscured). To darken; to make less visible, legible, or intelligible; to tarnish.
Obscurely, ob-skūr'li, *adv.* In an obscure manner; not clearly; indirectly.
Obscurity, ob-skū'ri-ti, *n.* State or quality of being obscure; darkness.
Obsecrate, ob'sē-krāt, *vt.* To beseech; to entreat; to supplicate.
Obsecration, ob-sē-krā'shon, *n.* Entreaty.
Obsequies, ob'se-kwiz, *n.pl.* Funeral rites and solemnities.
Obsequious, ob-sē'kwi-us, *a.* Promptly obedient or submissive; compliant; fawning.
Observable, ob-zérv'a-bl, *a.* That may be observed; worthy of notice; remarkable.

Observably, ob-zėrv'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner worthy of observation.
Observance, ob-zėrv'ans, *n.* Act of observing; respect; performance of rites, &c.; rule of practice; thing to be observed.
Observant, ob-zėrv'ant, *a.* Observing; regardful; carefully attentive.
Observantly, ob-zėrv'ant-li, *adv.* In an observant manner.
Observation, ob-zėr-vā'shon, *n.* The act, power, or habit of observing; information or notion gained by observing; a remark; due performance.
Observatory, ob-zėr'va-to-ri, *n.* A place for astronomical observations; place of outlook.
Observe, ob-zėrv', *vt.* (observing, observed). To take notice of; to behold with attention; to remark; to keep religiously; to celebrate; to comply with; to practise.—*vi.* To remark, to be attentive.
Observer, ob-zėrv'er, *n.* One who observes; a spectator; one who observes phenomena for scientific purposes.
Observing, ob-zėrv'ing, *p.a.* Given to observation; attentive.
Observingly, ob-zėrv'ing-li, *adv.* With observation; attentively; carefully.
Obsession, ob-sesh'on, *n.* Act of besieging; persistent attack; state of being beset.
Obsolescent, ob-sō-les'ent, *a.* Becoming obsolete; passing into desuetude.
Obsolete, ob'sō-lēt, *a.* Antiquated; out of date; rudimentary.
Obstacle, ob'sta-kl, *n.* A stoppage; hindrance; obstruction; impediment.
Obstetric, Obstetrical, ob-stet'rik, ob-stet'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to midwifery.
Obstetrician, ob-stet-rish'an, *n.* One skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur.
Obstetrics, ob-stet'riks, *n.* The science or art of midwifery.
Obstinacy, ob'sti-na-si, *n.* State or quality of being obstinate; inflexibility; pertinacity.
Obstinate, ob'sti-nāt, *a.* Inflexible; stubborn; fixed firmly in opinion or resolution.
Obstinately, ob'sti-nāt-li, *adv.* In an obstinate manner; stubbornly; pertinaciously.
Obstreperous, ob-strep'ėr-us, *a.* Making a tumultuous noise; loud; noisy; clamorous.
Obstruct, ob-strukt', *vt.* To block up, as a way or passage; to impede; to hinder in passing; to retard; to interrupt.
Obstruction, ob-struk'shon, *n.* Act of obstructing; that which impedes progress; obstacle; impediment; check.
Obstructionist, ob-struk'shon-ist, *n.* One who practises obstruction; an obstructive.
Obstructive, ob-strukt'iv, *a.* Hindering; causing impediment.—*n.* One who hinders the transaction of business.
Obstruent, ob'stru-ent, *a.* Obstructing.—*n.* Anything that obstructs the natural passages in the body.
Obtain, ob-tān', *vt.* To get possession of; to acquire; to earn.—*vi.* To be received in common use; to prevail; to hold good.
Obtainable, ob-tān'a-bl, *a.* That may be obtained, procured, or gained.
Obtest, ob-test', *vt.* To call upon earnestly; to implore; to supplicate.
Obtestation, ob-test'ā-shon, *n.* Entreaty.
Obtrude, ob-tröd', *vt.* (obtruding, obtruded). To thrust prominently forward; to offer with unreasonable importunity.—*vi.* To enter when not desired.
Obtruder, ob-tröd'ėr, *n.* One who obtrudes.
Obtrusion, ob-trö'zhon, *n.* Act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited.
Obtrusive, ob-trö'siv, *a.* Disposed to obtrude; forward.
Obtrusively, ob-trö'siv-li, *adv.* In an obtrusive manner.
Obturate, ob'tū-rāt, *vt.* To block or plug up, as a passage.
Obtuse, ob-tūs', *a.* Not pointed or acute; greater than a right angle; dull; stupid.
Obverse, ob'vėrs, *n.* and *a.* That side of a coin which has the face or head on it.
Obviate, ob'vi-āt, *vt.* (obviating, obviated). To meet, as difficulties or objections; to get over; to remove.
Obvious, ob'vi-us, *a.* Easily discovered, seen, or understood; evident; manifest.
Obviously, ob'vi-us-li, *adv.* In an obvious manner; quite clearly; evidently.
Obvolute, ob'vo-lūt, *a.* Rolled or turned in.
Ocarina, ō-ka-rē'na, *n.* A small musical wind-instrument of terra cotta, &c.
Occasion, ok-kā'zhon, *n.* Occurrence; incident: opportunity; cause; need; juncture.—*vt.* To cause; to produce.
Occasional, ok-kā'zhon-al, *a.* Occurring at times; made as opportunity admits; incidental.
Occasionally, ok-kā'zhon-al-li, *adv.* At times; sometimes but not often; not regularly.
Occident, ok'si-dent, *n.* The west.
Occidental, ok-si-dent'al, *a.* Western.
Occipital, ok-si'pit-al, *a.* Pertaining to the occiput, or back part of the head.
Occiput, ok'si-put, *n.* That part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.
Occult, ok-kult', *a.* Hidden; invisible and mysterious.—*vt.* To conceal by way of eclipse.
Occultation, ok-kult-ā'shon, *n.* A hiding or concealing; eclipse of a heavenly body
Occupancy, ok'kū-pan-si, *n.* Act of occupying; a holding in possession; term during which one is occupant.
Occupant, ok'kū-pant, *n.* An occupier.
Occupation, ok-kū-pā'shon, *n.* Act of occupying; act of taking possession; tenure; business; employment; vocation.
Occupier, ok'kū-pī-ėr, *n.* One who occupies; one who holds possession; an occupant.
Occupy, ok'kū-pī, *vt.* (occupying, occupied). To take possession of; to hold and use; to cover or fill; to employ; to engage: often *refl.* *vi.* To be an occupant.
Occur, ok-kėr', *vi.* (occurring, occurred). To come to the mind; to happen; to be met with; to be found here and there.
Occurrence, ok-ku'rens, *n.* The act of occurring or taking place; any incident or accidental event; an observed instance.
Ocean, ō'shan, *n.* The vast body of water which covers more than three-fifths of the globe; the sea; one of the great areas into which the sea is divided; any immense expanse.—*a.* Pertaining to the great sea.
Oceanic, ō-shē-an'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean; found or formed in the ocean.
Ocellate, Ocellated, ō-sel'lāt, ō-sel'lāt-ed, *a.* Resembling an eye; studded with little eyes.
Ocellus, ō-sel'lus, *n.*; pl. **-li**. One of the minute simple eyes of insects, spiders, &c.
Ochlocracy, ok-lok'ra-si, *n.* The rule of the mob or multitude.
Ochre, ō'kėr, *n.* A clay used as a pigment, of a pale-yellow or brownish-red colour.
Ochry, Ochreous, ō'kėr-i, ō'krē-us, *a.* Consisting of, resembling, or containing ochre.
Octagon, ok'ta-gon, *n.* A plane figure having eight angles and sides.
Octagonal, ok-tag'on-al, *a.* Having eight angles and eight sides.
Octahedral, ok-ta-hed'ral, *a.* Having eight equal faces or sides.
Octahedron, ok-ta-hed'ron, *n.* A solid figure having eight faces or sides.
Octangular, ok-tang'gū-lėr, *a.* Having eight angles.
Octave, ok'tāv, *a.* Eighth; denoting eight.—*n.* An eighth; the eighth day or the eight days after a church festival; a stanza of eight lines;

in *music*, an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones.

Octavo, ok-tā'vō, *n.* A book in which the sheets are folded into eight leaves.—*a.* Having eight leaves to the sheet: written *8vo*.

Octennial, ok-ten'i-al, *a.* Happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.

October, ok-tō'bėr, *n.* The tenth month of the year.

Octogenarian, ok'tō-je-nā"ri-an, *n.* One between eighty and ninety years of age.

Octopus, ok'tō-pus, *n.*; pl. **-puses**. A two-gilled cuttle-fish, having eight arms furnished with suckers.

Octoroon, ok-tō-rōn', *n.* The offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

Octosyllabic, ok'tō-sil-lab"ik, *a.* Consisting of eight syllables.

Octroi, ok-trwä, *n.* A duty levied at the gates of French cities on goods brought in.

Ocular, ok'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to or depending on the eye; received by actual sight.

Ocularly, ok'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In an ocular manner; by the eye, sight, or actual view.

Oculist, ok'ū-list, *n.* One skilled in diseases of the eyes.

Odalisk, **Odalisque**, ō'da-lisk, *n.* A female slave or concubine in a seraglio.

Odd, od, *a.* Not even; not exactly divisible by 2; not included with others; incidental; casual; belonging to a broken set; queer.

Oddfellow, od'fel-ō, *n.* A member of a friendly society, modelled on freemasonry.

Oddity, od'i-ti, *n.* Singularity: a singular person or thing.

Oddly, od'li, *adv.* In an odd manner; not evenly; strangely; unusually; uncouthly.

Oddment, od'ment, *n.* A remnant.

Odds, odz, *n. sing.* or *pl.* Inequality; excess; difference in favour of one; advantage; amount by which one bet exceeds another.

Ode, ōd, *n.* A song; a short poem, a lyric poem of a lofty cast. [gusting.

Odious, ō'di-us, *a.* Hateful; offensive; dis-

Odiously, ō'di-us-li, *adv.* Hatefully.

Odium, ō'di-um, *n.* Hatred; dislike; the quality that provokes hatred, blame, &c.

Odontoid, ō-don'toid, *a.* Tooth-like.

Odontology, ō-don-tol'o-ji, *n.* The science which treats of the teeth.

Odoriferous, ō-dor-if'ėr-us, *a.* Diffusing smell; perfumed; fragrant.

Odorous, ō'dor-us, *a.* Emitting a scent or odor; sweet of scent; fragrant.

Odour, **Odor**, ō'dor, *n.* Any scent or smell; fragrance; reputation.

Odorless, ō'dor-les, *a.* Free from odour.

Œcumenic. *See* ECUMENIC.

O'er, ō'ėr, contracted from *over*.

Œsophagus, ē-sof'a-gus, *n.* The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.

Of, ov, *prep.* Denoting source, cause, motive, possession, quality, condition, material; concerning, relating to, about.

Off, of, *adv.* Away; distant; not on; from; not toward.—**Well off, ill off**, in good or bad circumstances.—*a.* Distant; farther away; as applied to horses, right hand.—*prep.* Not on; away from; to seaward from.—*interj.* Begone!

Offal, of'al, *n.* The parts of an animal butchered which are unfit for use; refuse.

Offence, of-fens', *n.* Injury; an affront, insult, or wrong; displeasure; transgression of law; misdemeanour.

Offend, of-fend', *vt.* To displease; to shock; to cause to sin or neglect duty.—*vi.* To sin; to commit a fault; to cause dislike or anger.

Offender, of-fend'ėr, *n.* One who offends; a transgressor; a delinquent; a trespasser.

Offensive, of-fens'iv, *a.* Causing offence; causing displeasure or annoyance; disgusting; impertinent; used in attack; aggressive.—*n.* Act or posture of attack.

Offensively, of-fens'iv-li, *adv.* In an offensive manner; disagreeably; aggressively.

Offer, of'ėr, *vt.* To present for acceptance or rejection; to tender; to bid, as a price or wages.—*vi.* To present itself; to declare a willingness; to make an attempt.—*n.* Act of offering; act of bidding a price; the sum bid.

Offerer, of'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who offers.

Offering, of'ėr-ing, *n.* Act of one who offers; that which is offered; a gift; oblation.

Offertory, of'ėr-to-ri, *n.* Sentences read or repeated in church while the alms or gifts are collecting; the alms collected.

Off-hand, of'hand, *a.* Done without thinking or hesitation; unpremeditated.—*adv.* On the spur of the moment; promptly.

Office, of'is, *n.* Special duty or business; high employment or position under government; function; service; a formulary of devotion; a place where official or professional business is done; persons intrusted with certain duties; persons who transact business in an office; *pl.* kitchens, outhouses, &c., of a mansion or farm.

Office-bearer, of'is-bār-ėr, *n.* One who holds office.

Officer, of'is-ėr, *n.* A person invested with an office; one who holds a commission in the army or navy.—*vt.* To furnish with officers.

Official, of-fi'shal, *a.* Pertaining to an office or public duty; made by virtue of authority.—*n.* One invested with an office of a public nature. [ficial routine.

Officialism, of-fi'shal-izm, *n.* Excessive of-

Officially, of-fi'shal-li, *adv.* In an official manner or capacity; by authority.

Officiate, of-fi'shi-āt, *vi.* To perform official duties; to act in an official capacity.

Officinal, of-fi'si-nal, *a.* Used in a shop, or belonging to it; used in the preparation of recognized medicines sold by apothecaries.

Officious, of-fi'shus, *a.* Troublesome in trying to serve; intermeddling.

Officiously, of-fi'shus-li, *adv.* In an officious manner; with forward zeal; meddlesomely.

Offing, of'ing, *n.* That part of the sea nearer to the horizon than to the shore.

Offscouring, of-skour'ing, *n.* Refuse.

Offset, of'set, *n.* A shoot or scion; a sum or amount set off against another as an equivalent; a contrast or foil.—*vt.* To set off, as one account against another.

Offshoot, of'shōt, *n.* A shoot of a plant; anything growing out of another.

Offspring, of'spring, *n. sing.* or *pl.* That which springs from a stock or parent; a child or children; progeny; issue.

Oft, oft, *adv.* Often: *poet.*

Often, of'n, *adv.* Frequently; many times.

Oftentimes, of'n-tīmz, *adv.* Often.

Ofttimes, oft'tīmz, *adv.* Frequently; often.

Ogee, ō-jē', *n.* An architectural moulding, with an outline like the letter *s*.

Ogham, og'am, *n.* A kind of writing practised by the ancient Irish.

Ogle, ō'gl, *vt.* (ogling, ogled). To view with side glances.—*n.* A side glance or look.

Ogler, ō'glėr, *n.* One who ogles.

Ogre, ō'gėr, *n.* A monster in fairy tales, who lived on human flesh; one like an ogre.

Ogress, ō'gres, *n.* A female ogre.

Oh, ō, *exclam.* (*See* O.) Denoting surprise pain, sorrow, or anxiety.

Ohm, **Ohmad**, ōm, om'ad, *n.* The unit of electric resistance.

Oil, oil, *n.* An unctuous inflammable liquid drawn from various animal and vegetable substances; a similar substance of mineral origin; an oil-colour.—*vt.* To smear or rub over with oil.

Oil-cake, oil'kāk, *n.* A cake of compressed

linseed, rape, or other seed from which oil has been extracted.

Oil-cloth, oil'kloth, *n.* Painted canvas for floor-covering, &c.; floor-cloth.

Oil-colour, oil'kul-ėr, *n.* A pigment made by grinding a colouring substance in oil.

Oiler, oil'ėr, *n.* One who oils; something used for oiling machinery.

Oil-painting, oil'pānt-ing, *n.* Art of painting with oil-colours; picture painted in oil-colours.

Oil-skin, oil'skin, *n.* Waterproof cloth.

Oily, oil'i, *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling oil; unctuous; hypocritically pious.

Ointment, oint'ment, *n.* Any soft, unctuous substance used for smearing the body or a diseased part; an unguent.

Old, ōld, *a.* Grown up to maturity and strength; aged; of some particular age; long made or used; not new or fresh; ancient; antiquated.—**Of old**, long ago; in ancient times.

Olden, ōld'n, *a.* Old; ancient.

Old-fashioned, ōld-fa'shoud, *a.* Characterized by antiquated fashion; aping old people.

Oldish, ōld'ish, *a.* Somewhat old.

Oleaginous, ō-lē-a'jin-us, *a.* Oily; unctuous.

Oleander, ō-lē-an'dėr, *n.* An evergreen flowering shrub.

Oleograph, ō'lē-ō-graf, *n.* A picture produced in oils by a process analogous to lithographic printing.

Olfactory, ol-fak'to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling.—*n.* An organ of smelling.

Oligarch, o'li-gärk, *n.* One of a few persons in power; an aristocrat.

Oligarchic, Oligarchical, o-li-gärk'ik, o-li-gärk'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to oligarchy.

Oligarchy, o'li-gär-ki, *n.* Government in which the supreme power is in a few hands; those who form such a class or body.

Olio, ō'li-o, *n.* A dish of meat boiled or stewed; medley; miscellany.

Olive, o'liv, *n.* An evergreen tree; its fruit, from which a valuable oil is expressed; the colour of the olive; the emblem of peace.—*a.* Relating to, or of the colour of the olive.

Olympiad, ō-lim'pi-ad, *n.* A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, the first Olympiad beginning 776 B.C.

Olympian, Olympic, ō-lim'pi-an, ō-lim'pik, *a.* Pertaining to Olympus, or to Olympia, in Greece: relating to the Greek games celebrated at Olympia.

Ombre, om'bėr, *n.* An old game at cards, usually played by three persons.

Omega, ō'me-ga or ō-me'ga, *n.* The last letter of the Greek alphabet, long o; the last, or the ending.

Omelet, o'me-let, *n.* A kind of pancake or fritter made with eggs, &c.

Omen, ō'men, *n.* An event thought to portend good or evil; an augury; presage.—*vi.* To augur; to betoken.—*vt.* To predict.

Omened, ō'mend, *p.a.* Containing an omen.

Ominous, o'min-us, *a.* Containing an omen, and especially an ill omen; inauspicious.

Ominously, o'min-us-li, *adv.* In an ominous manner; with ill omen.

Omissible, ō-mis'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being omitted

Omission, ō-mi'shon, *n.* Act of omitting; neglect or failure to do something required; failure to insert or mention; something omitted.

Omissive, ō-mis'iv, *a.* Omitting; neglecting.

Omit, ō-mit', *vt.* (omitting, omitted). To pass over or neglect; not to insert or mention.

Omnibus, om'ni-bus, *n.* A large vehicle for conveying passengers.

Omnifarious, om-ni-fā'ri-us, *a.* Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

Omnipotence, om-nip'ō-tens, *n.* Almighty or unlimited power; an attribute of God.

Omnipotent, om-nip'ō-tent, *a.* All-powerful; almighty; possessing unlimited power.

Omnipotently, om-nip'ō-tent-li, *adv.* In an omnipotent manner.

Omnipresence, om-ni-prez'ens, *n.* Presence in every place at the same time.

Omnipresent, om-ni-prez'ent, *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous.

Omniscience, Omniscience, om-ni'shi-ens, om-ni'shi-en-si, *n.* The faculty of knowing all things; universal knowledge.

Omniscient, om-ni'shi-ent, *a.* Knowing all things; having universal knowledge.

Omnisciently, om-ni'shi-ent-li, *adv.* By omniscience.

Omnium-gatherum, om'ni-um-gaTH"ėr-um, *n.* A miscellaneous collection.

Omnivorous, om-niv'or-us, *a.* All-devouring; eating food of every kind.

Omphalic, om-fal'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the navel.

On, on, *prep.* Above and touching; by contact with the surface or upper part; in addition to; at or near; immediately after and as a result; in reference or relation to; toward or so as to affect; at the peril of; among the staff of; pointing to a state, occupation, &c.—*adv.* Onward; in continuance; adhering; not off.

Once, wuns, *adv.* One time; formerly; immediately after; as soon as.—**At once**, all together; suddenly; forthwith.

Oncoming, on'kum-ing, *a.* Approaching; nearing.—*n.* Approach.

One, wun, *a.* Being but a single thing or a unit; closely united; forming a whole; single.—*n.* The first of the simple units; the symbol representing this (=1).—**At one**, in union or concord.—*pron.* Any single person; any man; any person; a thing; particular thing.

Oneness, wun'nes, *n.* State or quality of being one; singleness; individuality; unity.

Onerary, on'ė-ra-ri, *a.* Fitted for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.

Onerous, on'ė-rus, *a.* Burdensome; heavy.

Onerously, on'ė-rus-li, *adv.* So as to burden or oppress.

Oneself, wun-self', *pron.* One's self; one's own person.

One-sided, wun-sid'ed, *a.* Having one side only; limited to one side; partial; unfair.

Ongoing, on'gō-ing, *n.* A going on; conduct; behaviour: generally in *pl.*

Onion, un'yun, *n.* A plant with a bulbous root, used as an article of food.

Onlooker, on'luk-ėr, *n.* A spectator.

Only, ōn'li, *a.* Single; sole; alone.—*adv.* For one purpose alone; simply; merely; solely.—*conj.* But; excepting that.

Onomatopœia, on'o-ma-tō-pē"a, *n.* The formation of words by imitation of sounds.

Onomatopoetic, Onomatopœic, on'o-ma-tō-pō-et"ik, on'o-ma-tō-pē"ik, *a.* Pertaining to or formed by onomatopœia.

Onrush, on'rush, *n.* A rapid onset.

Onset, on'set, *n.* A violent attack; assault.

Onslaught, on'slat, *n.* An attack; onset.

Ontology, on-tol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of being; that part of metaphysics which treats of things or existences.

Onus, ō'nus, *n.* A burden.

Onward, Onwards, on'wėrd, on'wėrdz, *adv.* Forward; on; in advance.

Onward, *a.* Advanced or advancing; progressive; improved.

Onyx, o'niks, *n.* A semi-pellucid gem with variously-coloured veins, a variety of quartz; an agate with layers of chalcedony.

Oolite, ō'ol-īt, *n.* A species of limestone; a series of strata, comprehending limestones, &c., which underlie the chalk formation.

Oolitic, ō-o-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to oolite; composed of oolite; resembling oolite.

Oology, ō-ol'o-ji, *n.* The study of birds' eggs.

Ooze, -oz, *n.* A soft flow, as of water; soft mud

or slime; liquor of a tan-vat.—*vi.* (oozing, oozed). To flow or issue forth gently; to percolate.—*vt.* To emit in the shape of moisture.

Oozy, ö̆z'i, *a.* Miry; containing soft mud.

Opacity, ō-pas'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being opaque.

Opal, ō'pal, *n.* A precious stone, which exhibits changeable reflections of green, blue, yellow, and red.

Opalescent, ō-pal-es'ent, *a.* Resembling opal; having the iridescent tints of opal.

Opaline, ō'pal-īn, *a.* Pertaining to or like opal.—*n.* A semi-translucent glass.

Opaque, ō-pāk', *a.* Not transparent.

Ope, ōp, *vt.* and *i.* To open: *poet.*

Open, ō'pn, *a.* Not shut, covered, or blocked; not restricted; accessible; public; spread out; free, liberal, bounteous; candid; clear; exposed; fully prepared; attentive; amenable; not settled; enunciated with a full utterance. *n.* An open or clear space.—*vt.* To make open; to unclose; to cut into; to spread out; to begin; to make public; to declare open; to reveal. *vi.* To unclose itself; to be parted; to begin.

Opener, ō'pn-ėr, *n.* One who or that which opens.

Open-handed, ō'pn-hand-ed, *a.* Having an open hand; generous; liberal.

Open-hearted, ō'pn-härt-ed, *a.* Candid; frank; generous.

Opening, ō'pn-ing, *a.* First in order; beginning.—*n.* Act of one who or that which opens; an open place; aperture; beginning; vacancy; opportunity of commencing a business, &c.

Openly, ō'pn-li, *adv.* In an open manner; publicly; candidly; plainly; evidently.

Opera, o'pe-ra, *n.* A dramatic composition set to music and sung and acted on the stage; a theatre where operas are performed.

Opera-glass, o'pe-ra-glās, *n.* A small binocular telescope used in theatres, &c.

Operate, o'pe-rāt, *vi.* (operating, operated). To work; to act; to produce effect; to exert moral power or influence.—*vt.* To act; to effect; to drive, as a machine.

Operatic, o-pe-rat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the opera; resembling the opera.

Operation, o-pe-rā'shon, *n.* Act or process of operating; agency; action; process; surgical proceeding to which the human body is subjected; movements of troops or war-ships.

Operative, o'pe-rāt-iv, *a.* That operates; producing the effect; having to do with manual or other operations.—*n.* One who works or labours; an artisan.

Operator, o'pe-rāt-ėr, *n.* One who operates.

Operculum, ō-pėr'kū-lum, *n.* A little lid or cover, especially applied in zoology and botany.

Operetta, op-e-ret'ta, *n.* A short musical drama of a light character.

Operose, o'pe-rōs, *a.* Tedious; troublesome.

Ophicleide, o'fi-klīd, *n.* A large brass wind-instrument.

Ophidian, ō-fid'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to serpents.

Ophiology, of-i-ol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of zoology which treats of serpents.

Ophthalmia, of-thal'mi-a, *n.* Inflammation of the eye or its appendages.

Ophthalmic, of-thal'mik, *a.* Pertaining to the eye or to ophthalmia.

Ophthalmist, of-thal'mist, *n.* An oculist.

Opiate, ō'pi-āt, *n.* Any medicine that contains opium; a narcotic.

Opine, ō-pīn', *vi.* and *t.* To think; to suppose.

Opinion, ō-pin'yon, *n.* A judgment or belief; notion; persuasion; estimation.

Opinionated, ō-pin'yon-āt-ed, *a.* Stiff or obstinate in opinion; conceited.

Opinionative, ō-pin'yon-āt-iv, *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions; opinionated.

Opium, ō'pi-um, *n.* The inspissated juice of a kind of poppy, one of the most energetic of narcotics.

Opodeldoc, op-ō-del'dok, *n.* A solution of soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and essential oils, used as a liniment.

Opossum, ō-pos'um, *n.* The name of several marsupial mammals of America.

Opponent, op-pō'nent, *a.* Opposing; antagonistic; opposite.—*n.* One who opposes; an adversary; an antagonist.

Opportune, op-or-tūn', *a.* Seasonable; timely; well-timed; convenient.

Opportunely, op-or-tūn'li, *adv.* In an opportune manner; seasonably.

Opportunist, op-or-tūn'ist, *n.* One who waits upon favourable opportunities; a politician more influenced by place and power than principle.

Opportunity, op-or-tūn'i-ti, *n.* A fit or convenient time; favourable conjuncture.

Oppose, op-pōz', *vt.* (opposing, opposed). To place over against; to place as an obstacle; to act against; to resist; to check.—*vi.* To make objections; to act obstructively.

Opposed, op-pōzd', *p.a.* Adverse; hostile.

Opposer, op-pōz'ėr, *n.* One who opposes.

Opposite, op'pō-zit, *a.* Facing; adverse; contrary; inconsistent.—*n.* An adversary.

Oppositely, op'pō-zit-li, *adv.* So as to be opposite; adversely; against each other.

Opposition, op-pō-zi'shon, *n.* Act of opposing; attempt to check or defeat; contradiction; inconsistency; the collective body of opponents of a ministry.

Oppositionist, op-pō-zi'shon-ist, *n.* One who belongs to an opposition.

Oppress, op-pres', *vt.* To press or weigh down unduly; to harass; to overpower; to overburden.

Oppression, op-pre'shon, *n.* Act of oppressing; severity; hardship; dulness of spirits.

Oppressive, op-pres'iv, *a.* Burdensome; unjustly severe; tyrannical.

Oppressor, op-pres'ėr, *n.* One who oppresses; a cruel governor or taskmaster.

Opprobrious, op-prō'bri-us, *a.* Containing opprobrium; scurrilous; abusive.

Opprobrium, op-prō'bri-um, *n.* Scurrilous language; disgrace; scurrility; infamy.

Oppugn, op-pūn', *vt.* To attack by arguments or the like; to oppose or resist.

Oppugnant, op-pug'nant, *a.* Resisting; opposing; hostile.

Optative, op'tā-tiv, *a.* Expressing a desire; designating that mood of the verb in which desire is expressed.—*n.* The optative mood of a verb.

Optic, op'tik, *a.* Pertaining to sight; relating to the science of optics.—*n.* An organ of sight; an eye.

Optical, op'tik-al, *a.* Relating to the science of optics; optic.

Optician, op-ti'shan, *n.* A person skilled in optics; one who makes or sells optical instruments.

Optics, op'tiks, *n.* The science which treats of the nature and properties of light and vision, optical instruments, &c.

Optimism, op'tim-izm, *n.* The opinion or doctrine that everything is for the best; tendency to take the most hopeful view.

Optimist, op'tim-ist, *n.* One who believes in optimism.

Optimistic, op-tim-ist'ik, *a.* Relating to or characterized by optimism.

Option, op'shon, *n.* Choice; free choice; power of choosing.

Optional, op'shon-al, *a.* Left to one's own option or choice; depending on choice.

Opulence, op'ū-lens, *n.* Wealth; riches.

Opulent, op'ū-lent, *a.* Wealthy; rich.

Opulently, op'ū-lent-li, *adv.* In an opulent manner; richly.

Opuscule, **Opuscle**, ō-pus'kūl, ō-pus'l, *n.* A small work; a little book.

Or, or, *conj.* A particle that marks an alternative, and frequently corresponds with *either*

and *whether*.—*adv.* Ere; before.—*n.* Heraldic name for gold.

Oracle, o'ra-kl, *n.* Among the Greeks and Romans, the answer of a god to an inquiry respecting some future event; place where the answers were given; the sanctuary of the ancient Jews; any person reputed uncommonly wise; a wise or authoritative utterance.

Oracular, ō-rak'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to or like an oracle; uttering oracles; authoritative; sententious; ambiguous.

Oracularly, ō-rak'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In an oracular manner; authoritatively.

Oral, ō'ral, *a.* Pertaining to the mouth; spoken, not written.

Orally, ō'ral-li, *adv.* In an oral manner; by word of mouth; verbally.

Orange, o'ranj, *n.* An evergreen fruit-tree, and also its fruit; the colour of this fruit, a reddish yellow.—*a.* Belonging to an orange; coloured as an orange.

Orangeman, o'ranj-man, *n.* A member of a society of Irish Protestants.

Orange-peel, o'ranj-pēl, *n.* The rind of an orange separated from the fruit; the peel of the bitter orange dried and candied.

Orangery, o'ranj-e-ri, *n.* A place for raising oranges; a house for orange-trees.

Orang-utan, Orang-outang, o-rang'ō-tan, o-rang'ō-tang, *n.* One of the largest of the anthropoid or manlike apes.

Orate, ō'rāt, *vi.* (orating, orated). To make an oration; to talk loftily; to harangue.

Oration, ō-rā'shon, *n.* A formal public speech; an eloquent speech or address.

Orator, o'ra-tėr, *n.* A public speaker; a skilled or eloquent speaker.

Oratorical, o-ra-to'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical.

Oratorio, o-ra-tō'ri-ō, *n.* A sacred musical composition.

Oratory, o'ra-to-ri, *n.* A small chapel; the art of public speaking; eloquence.

Orb, orb, *n.* A sphere; a heavenly body; a circular disc; a hollow globe.—*vt.* To encircle.

Orbed, orbd, *p.a.* Round; circular.

Orbicular, or-bik'ū-lėr, *a.* In the form of an orb; circular; spherical.

Orbit, or'bit, *n.* The path of a planet or comet; cavity in which the eye is situated.

Orbital, or'bit-al, *a.* Pertaining to an orbit.

Orchard, or'chėrd, *n.* An inclosure devoted to the culture of fruit-trees.

Orchestra, or'kes-tra, *n.* That part of the Greek theatre allotted to the chorus; that part of a theatre, &c., appropriated to the musicians; a body of musicians.

Orchestral, or-kes'tral, *a.* Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for or performed in the orchestra.

Orchestration, or-kes-trā'shon, *n.* Arrangement of music for an orchestra; instrumentation.

Orchid, Orchis, or'kid, or'kis, *n.* A perennial plant with tuberous fleshy root and beautiful flowers.

Ordain, or-dān', *vt.* To establish authoritatively; to decree; to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions.

Ordainment, or-dān'ment, *n.* The act of ordaining; appointment.

Ordeal, or'dē-al, *n.* A trial by fire and water; severe trial or strict test.

Order, or'dėr, *n.* Regular disposition; proper state; established method; public tranquillity; command; instruction to supply goods or to pay money; rank, class, division, or dignity; a religious fraternity; division of natural objects; *pl.* clerical character, specially called holy orders.—**In order**, for the purpose.—*vt.* To place in order; to direct; to command; to give an order or commission for.—*vt.* To give command.

Orderly, or'dėr-li, *a.* In accordance with good order; well ordered; regular; on duty.—*n.* A private soldier or non-commissioned officer, who attends on a superior officer.—*adv.* According to due order.

Ordinal, or'din-al, *a.* Expressing order or succession.—*n.* A number denoting order (as *first*); a book containing an ordination service.

Ordinance, or'din-ans, *n.* That which is ordained; law, statute, edict, decree.

Ordinarily, or'din-a-ri-li, *adv.* In an ordinary manner; usually; generally.

Ordinary, or'din-a-ri, *a.* Conformable to order; regular; customary; common; of little merit.—*n.* An ecclesiastical judge; a judge who takes cognizance of causes in his own right; an eating-house where the prices are settled.—**In ordinary**, in actual and constant service; statedly attending, as a physician; but a ship *in ordinary* is one laid up.

Ordinate, or'din-āt, *a.* Regular; methodical. *n.* In *geometry*, a line of reference determining the position of a point.

Ordination, or-din-ā'shon, *n.* Act of ordaining; act of conferring sacerdotal power; act of settling a Presbyterian clergyman in a charge.

Ordnance, ord'nans, *n.* Cannon or great guns collectively; artillery.—**Ordnance survey**, the detailed survey of Britain.

Ordure, or'dūr, *n.* Dung; excrement.

Ore, ōr, *n.* A mineral substance from which metals are obtained by smelting; metal.

Organ, or'gan, *n.* An instrument or means; a part of an animal or vegetable by which some function is carried on; a medium of conveying certain opinions; a newspaper; the largest wind-instrument of music.

Organic, or-gan'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or acting as an organ; pertaining to the animal and vegetable worlds; organized; systematized.

Organically, or-gan'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an organic manner; by or with organs.

Organism, or'gan-izm, *n.* Organic structure; a body exhibiting organic life.

Organist, or'gan-ist, *n.* One who plays on the organ.

Organization, or'gan-i-zā"shon, *n.* Act or process of organizing; suitable disposition of parts for performance of vital functions.

Organize, or'gan-īz, *vt.* To give an organic structure to; to establish and systematize; to so arrange as to be ready for service.

Organizer, or'gan-īz-ėr, *n.* One who organizes, establishes, or systematizes.

Organon, Organum, or'ga-non, or'ga-num, *n.* A body of rules and canons for the direction of the scientific faculty.

Orgasm, or'gazm, *n.* Immoderate excitement or action.

Orgy, or'ji, *n.* A wild or frantic revel; a drunken party.

Oriel, ō'ri-el, *n.* A large projecting bay-window supported on brackets or corbels.

Orient, ō'ri-ent, *a.* Rising, as the sun; eastern; oriental; bright.—*n.* The East; lustre as that of a pearl.—*vt.* To define the position of; to cause to lie from east to west.

Oriental, ō-ri-ent'al, *a.* Eastern; from the east.—*n.* A native of some eastern country.

Orientalism, ō-ri-ent'al-izm, *n.* An eastern mode of thought or expression; erudition in oriental languages or literature.

Orientalist, ō-ri-ent'al-ist, *n.* One versed in the eastern languages and literature.

Orientate, ō-ri-ent'āt, *vt.* To orient.

Orientation, ō'ri-en-tā"shon, *n.* A turning towards the east; position east and west.

Orifice, o'ri-fis, *n.* The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, &c.; an opening; a vent.

Oriflamme, o'ri-flam, *n.* The ancient flag or royal standard of France.
Origin, o'ri-jin, *n.* Source; beginning; derivation; cause; root; foundation.
Original, ō-ri'jin-al, *a.* Pertaining to origin; primitive; first in order; having the power to originate; not copied.—*n.* Origin; source; first copy; model; that from which anything is translated or copied; a person of marked individuality.
Originality, ō-ri'jin-al"i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being original; power of producing new thoughts, &c.
Originally, ō-ri'jin-al-li, *adv.* In an original manner; primarily; at first.
Originate, ō-ri'jin-āt, *vt.* (originating, originated). To give origin to; to produce.—*vi.* To have origin; to be begun.
Origination, ō-ri'jin-ā"shon, *n.* Act or mode of originating; first production.
Originator, ō-ri'jin-āt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which originates.
Oriole, ō'ri-ōl, *n.* A bird with golden plumage.
Orion, ō-rī'on, *n.* A constellation of the southern hemisphere.
Orison, o'ri-zon, *n.* A prayer.
Orlop, or'lop, *n.* The lowest deck in a three-decker; sometimes a temporary deck.
Ormolu, or'mō-lū, *n.* A fine kind of brass made to imitate gold; gilt bronze.
Ornament, or'na-ment, *n.* That which adorns or embellishes; decoration.—*vt.* To decorate; to adorn.
Ornamental, or-na-ment'al, *a.* Serving to ornament; pertaining to ornament.
Ornamentation, or'na-men-tā"shon, *n.* Act of ornamenting; ornaments or decorations.
Ornate, or'nāt, *a.* Richly ornamented; adorned; of a florid character.
Ornately, or'nāt-li, *adv.* In an ornate manner.
Ornithological, or'ni-tho-loj"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.
Ornithologist, or-ni-thol'o-jist, *n.* A person who is skilled in ornithology.
Ornithology, or-ni-thol'o-ji, *n.* The science which treats of birds.
Orographic, **Orographical**, or-ō-graf'ik, or-ō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Relating to orography.
Orography, ō-rog'ra-fi, *n.* The scientific treatment of mountains; orology.
Orology, ō-rol'o-ji, *n.* Orography.
Orotund, ō'rō-tund, *a.* Characterized by fulness and clearness; rich and musical.
Orphan, or'fan, *n.* A child bereaved of father or mother, or of both.—*a.* Bereaved of parents.—*vt.* To reduce to being an orphan.
Orphanage, or'fan-aj, *n.* The state of an orphan; a home for orphans.
Orphanhood, or'fan-hud, *n.* The state of being an orphan.
Orphean, or-fē'an, *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus; melodious.
Orpiment, or'pi-ment, *n.* A yellow mineral consisting of sulphur and arsenic.
Orrery, o're-ri, *n.* A machine exhibiting the motions, relative magnitudes, and distances of the bodies composing the solar system.
Orris, o'ris, *n.* A sort of gold or silver lace; a kind of iris.
Ort, ort, *n.* A scrap of food left; a fragment; a piece of refuse: commonly in *pl.*
Orthodox, or'tho-doks, *a.* Sound in opinion or doctrine; sound in religious doctrines; in accordance with sound doctrine.
Orthodoxly, or'thō-doks-li, *adv.* In an orthodox way: with soundness of faith.
Orthodoxy, or'thō doks-i, *n.* Character or state of being orthodox; soundness of faith.
Orthoepic, **Orthoepical**, or-thō-ep'ik, or-thō-ep'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy.
Orthoepist, or'thō-ep-ist, *n.* One well skilled in pronunciation.
Orthoepy, or thō-e-pi or or-thō'e-pi, *n.* Correct pronunciation of words.
Orthographer, or-thog'ra-fėr, *n.* One versed in orthography.
Orthographic, **Orthographical**, or-thō-graf'ik, or-tho-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or thography.
Orthography, or-thog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of writing words with the proper letters, spelling.
Orthopter, **Orthopteran**, or-thop'tėr, or thop'ter-an, *n.* One of an order of insects including cockroaches, grasshoppers, and locusts.
Ortolan, or'tō-lan, *n.* A European bird of the bunting family, esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.
Oscillate, os sil-lāt, *vi.* To swing; to vibrate; to vary or fluctuate.
Oscillation, os-sil-lā'shon, *n.* Act or state of oscillating; vibration.
Oscillatory, os'sil-la-to-ri, *a.* Oscillating; swinging; vibrating.
Oscitant, os'si-tant, *a.* Yawning; gaping; drowsy; sluggish.
Osculate, os'kū-lāt, *vt.* and *i.* To kiss; to touch, as curves.
Osculation, os-kū-la'shon, *n.* Act of kissing; a kiss; a coming in contact.
Osier, ō'zhi-ėr, *n.* The name of various species of willow, employed in basket-making. *a.* Made of osier or twigs; like osier.
Osmose, os'mōs, *n.* The tendency of fluids to pass through porous partitions and mix.
Osprey, **Ospray**, os'prā, *n.* A kind of hawk or eagle which feeds on fish; one of its feathers.
Osseous, os'ē-us, *a.* Bony; like bone.
Ossicle, os'i-kl, *n.* A small bone.
Ossification, os'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The process of changing into a bony substance.
Ossifrage, os'i-frāj, *n.* The sea-eagle or osprey.
Ossify, os'i-fi, *vt.* and *i.* To change into bone, or into a substance of the hardness of bone.
Ostensible, os-ten'si-bl, *a.* Put forth as having a certain character; apparent and not real; pretended; professed.
Ostensibly, os-ten'si-bli, *adv.* In an ostensible manner; professedly.
Ostensive, os-ten'siv, *a* Showing; exhibiting.
Ostentation, os-ten-tā'shon, *n.* Ambitious display; vain show; parade; pomp.
Ostentatious, os-ten-ta'shus, *a.* Characterized by ostentation; showy.
Osteology, os-tē-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science which treats of the bones and bone-tissue.
Ostracism, os'tra-sizm, *n.* A mode of political banishment in ancient Athens effected by public vote; expulsion.
Ostracize, os'tra-sīz, *vt.* To banish by ostracism; to expel; to banish from society.
Ostreaculture, os'trē-a-kul"tūr, *n.* The artificial cultivation of oysters.
Ostrich, os'trich, *n.* A large running bird of Africa, Arabia, and S. America, the largest of existing birds.
Other, uтн'ėr, *a.* and *pron.* Not the same; second of two; not this; opposite: often used reciprocally with *each.*
Otherwise, uтн'ėr-wīz, *adv.* In a different manner; not so; by other causes; in other respects.—*conj.* Else; but for this.
Otiose, ō'shi-ōs, *a.* Being at rest or ease, idle; unemployed; careless.
Otiosity, ō-shi-os'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being otiose; idleness or leisure.
Otology, ō-tol'o-ji, *n.* Knowledge of the ear and its diseases.
Ottava-rima, ot-tä'vä-rē-mä, *n.* A stanza of eight lines, the first six rhyming alternately, the last two forming a couplet.
Otter, ot ėr, *n.* An aquatic carnivorous animal resembling the weasel, but larger.
Otto, ot'tō. *See* ATTAR.
Ottoman, ot'to-man, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from the Turks.—*n.* A Turk; a kind of couch introduced from Turkey.

Oubliette, ó'blĭ-et, *n.* A dungeon with an opening only at the top.
Ouch, ouch, *n.* The socket in which a precious stone is set: a jewel; a brooch.
Ought, ąt, *n.* Aught.—*v.* To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation.
Ounce, ouns, *n.* The twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois; an Asiatic animal like a small leopard.
Our, our, *a.* or *pron.* Pertaining or belonging to us. **Ours** is used when no noun follows.
Ourself, our-self', *pron.* Used for *myself*, as a more dignified word, in the regal style.
Ourselves, our-selvz', *pron. pl.* We or us, not others: added to *we* by way of emphasis, but in the objective often without emphasis and reflexively.
Ousel, Ouzel, ö'zl, *n.* A blackbird; also other birds of the thrush family
Oust, oust, *vt.* To eject; to turn out.
Out, out, *adv.* On or towards the outside; not in or within; forth; beyond usual limits; not in proper place; public; exhausted; deficient; not in employment; loudly; in error; at a loss; having taken her place as a woman in society.—*n.* One who is out; a nook or corner *vt.* To put out.—*interj.* Away! begone!
Out-and-out, out'and-out, *a.* Thorough, thorough-paced· absolute; complete.
Outbid, out-bid', *vt.* To bid more than another.
Outbreak, out'brāk, *n.* A breaking forth, eruption; sudden manifestation as of anger, disease, &c.
Outburst, out'bérst, *n.* A bursting or breaking out; an outbreak.
Outcast, out'käst, *p.a.* Cast out; rejected.—*n.* An exile; one driven from home or country.
Outcome, out'kum, *n.* The issue; result, consequence.
Outcrop, out'krop, *n.* Exposure of strata at the surface of the ground.
Outcry, out'krī, *n.* A loud cry; exclamation; clamour; noisy opposition.
Outdistance, out-dis'tans, *vt.* To excel or leave behind in any competition.
Outdo, out-dö' *vt.* To excel; to surpass.
Outdoor, out'dōr, *a.* In the open air; not required to reside in a poorhouse.
Outdoors, out'dörz, *adv.* Abroad; in the open air.
Outer, out'ėr, *a.* Being on the outside, external.—*n.* That part of a target beyond the circles surrounding the bull's-eye; a shot which hits this part.
Outermost, out'ėr-mōst, *a.* Being farthest out; being on the extreme external part.
Outfall, out'fąl, *n.* Mouth of a river, drain, &c
Outfit, out'fit, *n.* A fitting out, as for a voyage; equipment of one going abroad.
Outfitter, out'fit-ėr, *n.* One who makes an outfit; clothier, &c.
Outflank, out-flangk', *vt.* To manœuvre so as to attack in the flank; to get the better of
Outflow, out'flō, *n.* Act of flowing out; efflux
Outgeneral, out-jen'ė-ral, *vt.* To gain advantage over by superior military skill.
Outgo, out-gō', *vt.* To go beyond; to excel.—*n.* out'gō. Expenditure.
Outgoing, out-gō'ing, *n.* Act of going out, expenditure; outlay —*a.* Going out.
Outgrow, out-grō', *vt.* To surpass in growth, to grow too great or old for anything. [sult.
Outgrowth, out'grōth, *n* Excrescence; re-
Out-herod, out-her'od, *vt.* To excel in evil or enormity.
Out-house, out'hous, *n.* A small house or building near the main one.
Outing, out'ing, *n.* A short excursion, an airing; short time spent out-of-doors.
Outlandish, out-land'ish, *a.* Foreign, strange; uncouth; bizarre.
Outlast, out-läst', *vt.* To last longer than.
Outlaw, out'lą, *n.* A person excluded from the benefit of the law.—*vt.* To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe.
Outlawry, out'lą-ri, *n.* The putting of a man out of the protection of law.
Outlay, out'lā, *n.* Expenditure.
Outlet, out'let, *n.* Place by which anything is discharged; exit; a vent.
Outline, out'lin, *n.* The line by which a figure is defined; contour; general scheme —*vt.* To draw the exterior line of; to sketch.
Outlive, out-liv', *vt* To survive.
Outlook, out'luk, *n.* A looking out; vigilant watch; place of watch, prospect.
Outlying, out'lī-ing, *a.* Lying at a distance from the main body; being on the frontier
Outmanœuvre, out-ma-nö'vėr, or -nū'vėr, *vt.* To surpass in manœuvring.
Outmarch, out-märch', *vt.* To march so as to leave behind.
Outmost, out'mōst, *a.* Farthest outward.
Outnumber, put-num'bėr, *vt.* To exceed in number.
Out-of-door, out'ov-dōr, *a.* Open-air
Out-of-doors, out'ov-dörz, *adv.* Out of the house.
Out-of-the-way, out-ov-the-wa, *a.* Secluded; unusual; uncommon.
Out-patient, out'pā-shent, *n.* A patient not residing in a hospital, but who receives medical advice, &c., from the institution.
Outpost, out'pōst, *n.* A station at a distance from the main body of an army; troops placed at such a station.
Outpour, out-pōr', *vt.* To pour out.
Output, out'put, *n.* Quantity of material produced within a specified time.
Outrage, out'rāj, *vt.* (outraging, outraged). To do extreme violence or injury to; to abuse; to commit a rape upon.—*n.* Excessive abuse; injurious violence.
Outrageous, out-rā'jus, *a.* Characterized by outrage; furious; exorbitant; atrocious.
Outrageously, out-ra'jus-li, *adv.* In an outrageous manner; furiously; excessively.
Outré, ö-trā, *a.* Extravagant; bizarre.
Outreach, out-rēch', *vt.* To go or extend beyond.
Outride, out-rīd', *vt.* To pass by riding.
Outrider, out'rid-ėr, *n.* A servant on horseback who attends a carriage.
Outrigger, out'rig-ėr, *n.* A structure of spars, &c., rigged out from the side of a sailing-boat; a projecting bracket on a boat, with the rowlock at the extremity; a light boat provided with such apparatus.
Outright, out'rīt, *adv.* Completely; utterly.
Outrun, out-run', *vt.* To exceed in running; to leave behind; to go beyond.
Outset, out'set, *n.* Beginning.
Outshine, out-shīn', *vi.* To shine out or forth. *vt.* To excel in lustre.
Outside, out'sīd, *n.* The external surface or superficies; exterior; the utmost; extreme estimate.—*a.* Exterior; superficial.—*prep.* On the outside of.
Outsider, out'sīd-ėr, *n.* One not belonging to a party, association, or set.
Outskirt, out'skėrt, *n.* Parts near the edge of an area; border; purlieu: generally in *pl.*
Outspan, out-span', *vt.* and *i.* To unyoke (a team of oxen) from a wagon.
Outspoken, out'spō-kn, *a.* Free or bold of speech; candid; frank.
Outspread, out-spred', *vt.* To spread out; to diffuse.—*a.* Extended; expanded.
Outstanding, out-stand'ing, *a.* Projecting outward; prominent; unpaid; undelivered.
Outstrip, out-strip', *vt.* To outgo; to outrun; to advance beyond; to exceed.
Outvie, out-vī', *vt.* To exceed; to surpass.

Outvote, out-vōt', *vt.* To exceed in the number of votes; to defeat by plurality of votes.
Outwalk, out-wąk', *vt.* To walk farther, or faster than; to leave behind in walking.
Outward, out'wẽrd, *a.* External; exterior; visible; adventitious.—*adv.* Tending toward the exterior; from a port or country.
Outward-bound, out'wẽrd-bound, *a.* Bound to some foreign port; going seaward.
Outwardly, out'wẽrd-li, *adv.* Externally; in appearance; not sincerely.
Outwards, out'wẽrdz, *adv.* Outward.
Outwear, out-wār', *vt.* To wear out; to last longer than.
Outweigh, out-wā', *vt.* To exceed in weight, value, &c.; to overbalance.
Outwit, out-wit', *vt.* (outwitting, outwitted). To overreach; to defeat by superior ingenuity.
Outwork, out'wẽrk, *n.* Part of a fortification distant from the main fortress.
Ouzel, *n.* *See* OUSEL.
Ova, ō'va, *n.*; plural of *ovum*.
Oval, ō'val, *a.* Shaped like an egg; elliptical.—*n.* A figure shaped like an egg or ellipse.
Ovarian, ō-vā'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to the ovary.
Ovariotomy, ō-vā'ri-ot''o-mi, *n.* The operation of removing a tumour in the ovary.
Ovary, ō'va-ri, *n.* The female organ in which ova are formed.
Ovate, ō'vāt, *a.* Egg-shaped; oval.
Ovation, ō-vā'shon, *n.* A lesser triumph among the ancient Romans; triumphal reception; public marks of respect.
Oven, uv'n, *n.* A place built in closely for baking, heating, or drying.
Over, ō'vẽr, *prep.* Above; denoting motive, occasion, or superiority; across; throughout; upwards of.—*adv.* From side to side; in width; on all the surface; above the top or edge; in excess; completely; too.—*a.* Upper; covering.
Overact, ō-vẽr-akt', *vt.* To perform to excess.
Overalls, ō'vẽr-ąlz, *n.pl.* Loose trousers worn over others to protect them.
Overarch, ō-vẽr-ärch', *vt.* and *i.* To arch over; to cover with an arch.
Overawe, ō-vẽr-ą', *vt.* To restrain by awe.
Overbalance, ō-vẽr-bal'ans, *vt.* To weigh down; to exceed in importance; to destroy the equilibrium of.—*n.* Excess.
Overbear, ō-vẽr-bār', *vt.* To bear down; to overpower; to domineer over.
Overbearing, ō-vẽr-bār'ing, *a.* Haughty and dogmatical; imperious; domineering.
Overboard, ō'vẽr-bōrd, *adv.* Over the side of a ship; out of a ship.
Overburden, ō-vẽr-bẽr'dn, *vt.* To load with too great weight; to overload.
Overcast, ō-vẽr-käst', *vt.* To cloud; to darken; to sew coarsely over a rough edge.
Overcharge, ō-vẽr-chärj', *vt.* To charge or burden to excess; to fill too numerously.—*n.* ō'vẽr-chärj. An excessive charge.
Overcloud, ō-vẽr-kloud', *vt.* To cover or overspread with clouds.
Overcoat, ō'vẽr-kōt, *n.* An upper coat; top-coat.
Overcome, ō-vẽr-kum', *vt.* To be victorious over; to master; to get the better of.—*vi.* To gain the superiority.
Overcrowd, ō-vẽr-kroud', *vt.* To crowd to excess, especially with human beings.
Overdo, ō-vẽr-dō', *vt.* To do to excess; to fatigue; to boil, bake, or roast too much.
Overdose, ō'vẽr-dōs, *n.* Too great a dose.—*vt.* ō-vẽr-dōs'. To dose excessively.
Overdraw, ō-vẽr-drą', *vt.* To draw upon for a larger sum than is standing at one's credit; to exaggerate.
Overdue, ō'vẽr-dū, *a.* Past the time of payment or arrival.
Overflow, ō-vẽr-flō', *vt.* (pp. overflowed and overflown). To flow or spread over; to flood; to overwhelm.—*vi.* To be so full that the contents run over; to abound.—*n.* ō'vẽr-flō. An inundation; superabundance.
Overflowing, ō-vẽr-flō'ing, *p.a.* Abundant; copious; exuberant.
Overgrow, ō-vẽr-grō', *vt.* To grow beyond; to cover with growth or herbage.—*vi.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.
Overgrowth, ō'vẽr-grōth, *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth.
Overhand, ō'vẽr-hand, *a.* and *adv.* With the hand over the object.
Overhang, ō-vẽr-hang', *vt.* and *i.* To hang, impend, jut, or project over.
Overhaul, ō-vẽr-hąl', *vt.* To examine thoroughly with a view to repairs; to re-examine; to gain upon or overtake.—*n.* ō'vẽr-hąl. Examination; inspection; repair.
Overhead, ō-vẽr-hed', *adv.* Above; aloft.
Overhear, ō-vẽr-hẽr', *vt.* To hear by accident or stratagem.
Overheat, ō-vẽr-hēt', *vt.* To heat to excess.
Overhung, ō-vẽr-hung', *p.a.* Hung or covered over; adorned with hangings.
Overissue, ō'vẽr-ish-ū, *n.* An excessive issue, as of coin or notes.—*vt.* To issue in excess.
Overjoy, ō-vẽr-joi', *vt.* To give excessive joy to.—*n.* ō'vẽr-joi. Joy to excess.
Over-king, ō'vẽr-king, *n.* A king holding sway over several petty kings or princes.
Overland, ō'vẽr-land, *a.* Passing by land; made upon or across the land.
Overlap, ō-vẽr-lap', *vt.* To lap or fold over.—*n.* ō'vẽr-lap. The lapping of one thing over another.
Overlay, ō-vẽr-lā', *vt.* To lay over; to coat or cover; to smother.
Overleap, ō-vẽr-lēp', *vt.* To leap over; to pass by leaping.
Overlie, ō-vẽr-lī', *vt.* To lie over or upon; to smother by lying on.
Overload, ō-vẽr-lōd', *vt.* To load too much; to overburden.
Overlook, ō-vẽr-luk', *vt.* To oversee; to superintend; to view from a higher place; to pass by indulgently.
Overlord, ō'vẽr-lord, *n.* One who is lord over another; a feudal superior.
Overmaster, ō-vẽr-mäs'tẽr, *vt.* To gain the mastery over; to subdue.
Overmatch, ō-vẽr-mach', *vt.* To be more than a match for.—*n.* ō'vẽr-mach. One superior in power.
Overmuch, ō'vẽr-much, *a.* and *adv.* Too much.—*n.* More than sufficient.
Overnice, ō'vẽr-nīs, *a.* Fastidious; too scrupulous.
Overnight, ō'vẽr-nīt, *adv.* Through or during the night; in the night before.
Overpass, ō-vẽr-päs', *vt.* To pass over; to overlook; to omit; to surpass.
Overpay, ō-vẽr-pā', *vt.* To pay too highly.
Overpeople, ō-vẽr-pē'pl, *vt.* To overstock with inhabitants.
Overplus, ō'vẽr-plus, *n.* That which is over and above; surplus.
Overpower, ō-vẽr-pou'ẽr, *vt.* To be too powerful for; to bear down by force; to overcome; to subdue; to crush.
Overpowering, ō-vẽr-pou'ẽr-ing, *p.a.* Excessive in degree or amount; irresistible.
Over-production, ō'vẽr-prō-duk-shon, *n.* Production in excess of demand.
Overrate, ō-vẽr-rāt', *vt.* To rate at too much; to regard too highly.
Overreach, ō-vẽr-rēch', *vt.* To reach over or beyond; to deceive by artifice; to outwit.
Override, ō-vẽr-rīd', *vt.* To ride over; to supersede; to set at naught.
Overrule, ō-vẽr-rōl', *vt.* To control; to govern with high authority; to disallow.
Overrun, ō-vẽr-run', *vt.* To run or spread over; to ravage; to outrun.—*vi.* To overflow; to run over.
Oversea, ō'vẽr-sē, *a.* Foreign; from beyond sea.—**Overseas**, ō'vẽr-sēz, *adv.* Abroad.

Oversee, ō-vėr-sē′, *vt.* To see or look over; to overlook; to superintend.
Overseer, ō-vėr-sėr′, *n.* One who oversees or overlooks; a superintendent; an inspector.
Overset, ō-vėr-set′, *vt.* To set over; to upset or capsize; to overthrew.—*vi.* To capsize.
Overshadow, ō-vėr-sha′dō, *vt.* To throw a shadow over; to shelter.
Overshoe, ō′vėr-shō, *n.* A shoe worn over another; an outer waterproof shoe.
Overshoot, ō-vėr-shōt′, *vt.* To shoot over; to shoot beyond.
Overshot, ō-vėr-shot′, *p.a.* Shot beyond; having the water flowing on to the top, as a water-wheel.
Oversight, ō′vėr-sīt, *n.* Superintendence; a mistake, error, omission, neglect.
Oversman, ō′vėrz-man, *n.* An overseer; a superintendent; an umpire.
Overspread, ō-vėr-spred′, *vt.* To spread over; to cover over; to scatter over.
Overstate, ō-vėr-stāt′, *vt.* To state in too strong terms; to exaggerate in statement.
Overstep, ō-vėr-step′, *vt.* To step over or beyond; to exceed.
Overstock, ō-vėr-stok′, *vt.* To stock to excess; to fill too full.
Overstrain, ō-vėr-strān′, *vt.* To strain or stretch too much; to exaggerate.—*vi.* To make too violent efforts.—*n.* ō′vėr-strān. Excessive strain; injurious effort.
Overt, ō′vėrt, *a.* Open to view; manifest; not hidden; public; apparent.
Overtake, ō-vėr-tāk′, *vt.* To come up with; to catch; to take by surprise.
Overtask, ō-vėr-task′, *vt.* To impose too heavy a task or duty on.
Overtax, ō-vėr-taks′, *vt.* To tax too heavily; to make too severe demands upon.
Overthrow, ō-vėr-thrō′, *vt.* To throw or turn over; to overset; to defeat; to destroy.—*n.* ō′vėr-thrō. Ruin; defeat.
Overthwart, ō-vėr-thwąrt′, *prep.* Athwart. *vt.* To cross; to lie or be across.
Overtime, ō′vėr-tīm, *n.* Time during which one works beyond the regular hours.
Overtly, ō′vėrt-li, *adv.* Openly; publicly.
Overtop, ō-vėr-top′, *vt.* To rise above the top of; to excel; to surpass.
Overture, ō′vėr-tūr, *n.* A proposal; offer; a musical introduction to oratorios, operas, &c.
Overturn, ō-vėr-tėrn′, *vt.* To overset or overthrow; to capsize; to subvert; to ruin.
Overvalue, ō-vėr-val′ū, *vt.* To value too highly; to rate at too high a price.
Overweening, ō-vėr-wēn′ing, *a.* Haughty; arrogant; proud; conceited.
Overweigh, ō-vėr-wā′, *vt.* To outweigh.
Overweight, ō-vėr-wāt′, *vt.* To overburden. *n.* Excess of weight; preponderance.
Overwhelm, ō-vėr-whelm′, *vt.* To whelm entirely; to swallow up; to submerge; to crush.
Overwise, ō′vėr-wīz, *a.* Wise to affectation.
Overwork, ō-vėr-wėrk′, *vt.* To work beyond strength; to tire with labour.—*n.* ō′vėr-wėrk. Work done beyond one's strength or beyond the amount required.
Overworn, ō′vėr-wōrn, *a.* Worn to excess; worn out; trite; threadbare.
Overwrought, ō-vėr-rąt′, *p.a.* Wrought to excess; excited to excess; tasked beyond strength.
Oviform, ō′vi-form, *a.* Egg-shaped.
Ovine, ō′vīn, *a.* Pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep.
Oviparous, ō-vip′a-rus, *a.* Bringing forth eggs; producing young from eggs.
Ovoid, ō′void, *a.* Egg-shaped.
Ovoviviparous, ō′vō-vi-vip″a-rus, *a.* Producing eggs which are hatched within the body (as is the case with vipers): opposed to *oviparous*.
Ovule, ō′vūl, *n.* A small ovum; a germinal vesicle of animals; a rudimentary seed.
Ovum, ō′vum, *n.*; pl. **-ova**. A small vesicle within the ovary of a female, when impregnated becoming the embryo.
Owe, ō, *vt.* (owing, owed). To be indebted in; to be obliged or bound to pay; to be obliged for.
Owing, ō′ing, *ppr.* Required by obligation to be paid; ascribable; due.
Owl, oul, *n.* A nocturnal bird of prey.
Owlet, oul′et, *n.* An owl; a young owl.
Owlish, oul′ish, *a.* Resembling an owl.
Own, ōn, *a.* Belonging to: used distinctively and emphatically, after a possessive pronoun, or a noun in the possessive.—*vt.* To hold or possess by right; to acknowledge or avow; to concede.
Owner, ōn′ėr, *n.* One who owns; the rightful possessor or proprietor.
Ownership, ōn′ėr-ship, *n.* State of being an owner; legal or just claim or title.
Ox, oks, *n.*; pl. **Oxen**, oks′en. Any animal of the bovine genus; a male of the bovine genus castrated.
Oxalic, ok-sal′ik, *a.* Pertaining to sorrel.
Ox-eye, oks′ī, *n.* A name of several plants, especially a species of chrysanthemum.
Oxidate, oks′id-āt, *vt.* To oxidize.
Oxidation, oks-id-ā′shon, *n.* The operation or process of converting into an oxide.
Oxide, oks′īd, *n.* A compound of oxygen with another element.
Oxidize, oks′id-īz, *vt.* To convert into an oxide; to cause to combine with oxygen.—*vi.* To change into an oxide.
Oxlip, oks′lip, *n.* A species of primrose.
Oxonian, ok-sō′ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Oxford.—*n.* A native of Oxford; a member of the University of Oxford.
Oxygen, oks′i-jen, *n.* A gaseous element, a component of atmospheric air and water, and essential to animal and vegetable life and combustion.
Oxygenate, oks′i-jen-āt, *vt.* To unite or cause to combine with oxygen.
Oxygenize, oks′i-jen-īz, *vt.* To oxygenate.
Oxygenous, oks-ij′en-us, *a.* Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing oxygen.
Oyer, ō′yėr, *n.* A hearing or trial of causes in law.—*Court of oyer and terminer*, an English court for determining felonies and misdemeanours.
Oyez, ō′yes. The introduction to a proclamation by a public crier, repeated three times.
Oyster, ois′tėr, *n.* A bivalve shell-fish or mollusc.
Oyster-bed, ois′tėr-bed, *n.* A bed or breeding-place of oysters.
Ozocerite, Ozokerite, ō-zō-sē′rīt, ō-zō-kē′rit, *n.* A mineral wax or paraffin of a brown or brownish-yellow colour.
Ozone, ō′zōn, *n.* A kind of gas with a peculiar odour, a modification of oxygen existing in the atmosphere.

P

Pabular, pab′ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to food.
Pabulum, pab′ū-lum, *n.* Food; that which feeds either mind or body.
Pace, pās, *n.* A step; space between the two feet in walking; distance of 2½ feet or 5 feet; gait; rate of progress.—*vt.* (pacing, paced). To step; to walk slowly; to move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse.—*vt.* To measure by steps; to accompany and set a proper rate of motion; to race.
Pacer, pās′ėr, *n.* One who paces; a horse trained to pace.
Pacha. *See* PASHA.
Pachydermatous, pak-i-dėr′ma-tus, *a.* Thick-skinned; not sensitive to ridicule, sarcasm, &c.

Pacific, pa-sif'ik, *a.* Suited to make peace; pacifying; calm. **The Pacific Ocean**, the ocean between America, Asia, and Australia.

Pacification, pa'si-fi-kā''shon, *n.* Act of making peace; appeasement.

Pacificator, pa-sif'i-kāt-ėr, *n.* One who pacifies; a peacemaker.

Pacificatory, pa-sif'i-ka-to-ri, *a.* Tending to make peace; conciliatory.

Pacifier, pa'si-fī-ėr, *n.* One who pacifies.

Pacify, pa'si-fī, *vt.* (pacifying, pacified). To give peace to; to appease; to allay.

Pack, pak, *n.* A bundle; a bale; a set of playing-cards; a set of hounds or dogs, a gang.—*vt.* To make up into a bundle; to fill methodically with contents; to manipulate with fraudulent design; to dismiss without ceremony; to stuff.—*vi.* To make up bundles; to depart in haste (with *off* or *away*).

Package, pak'āj, *n.* A bundle or bale; a packet; charge for packing goods.

Packer, pak'ėr, *n.* One who packs or prepares merchandise for transit.

Packet, pak'et, *n.* A small pack; a parcel; a vessel employed regularly in carrying mails, goods, and passengers.

Pack-horse, pak'hors, *n.* A horse employed in carrying goods and baggage on its back.

Pack-ice, pak'īs, *n.* An assemblage of large floating pieces of ice.

Packing, pak'ing, *n.* Act of one who packs; material used in packing; stuffing.

Pack-man, pak'man, *n.* One who carries a pack on his back; a pedlar.

Pack-saddle, pak'sad-l, *n.* The saddle of a pack-horse, made for bearing burdens.

Packsheet, pak'shēt, *n.* A strong coarse cloth for covering goods in bales.—Also *Packing-sheet.*

Pact, **Paction**, pakt, pak'shon, *n.* A contract; an agreement or covenant.

Pad, pad, *n.* An easy-paced horse; a robber who infests the road on foot; a soft saddle; a cushion; a quantity of blotting-paper.—*vt.* (padding, padded). To walk or go on foot; to rob on foot.—*vt.* To furnish with padding.

Padding, pad'ing, *n.* Act of stuffing; material used in stuffing; literary matter inserted in a book, &c., merely to increase the bulk.

Paddle, pad'l, *vi.* (paddling, paddled). To play in water with hands or feet; to row.—*vt.* To propel by an oar or paddle.—*n.* A broad short oar; a float-board of a paddle-wheel.

Paddle-box, pad'l-boks, *n.* The wooden covering of the paddle-wheel of a steamer.

Paddler, pad'l-er, *n.* One who paddles.

Paddle-wheel, pad'l-whel, *n.* A wheel with boards on its circumference, propelling a steamship.

Paddock, pad'ok, *n* A toad or frog; an inclosure under pasture, usually adjoining a house.

Paddy, pad'i, *n.* Rice in the husk, whether in the field or gathered.

Padlock, pad'lok, *n.* A lock with a link to be fastened through a staple.—*vt.* To fasten or provide with a padlock.

Pæan, pe'an, *n.* A war-song; song of triumph.

Pædagogics, **Pædagogy**, pe-da-goj'iks, pe'da-goj-i, *n.* *See* PEDAGOGICS, PEDAGOGY.

Pagan, pā'gan, *n.* A heathen.—*a.* Heathenish; idolatrous.

Paganism, pa'gan-izm, *n.* Religious worship of pagans; heathenism. {heathenism.

Paganize, pā'gan-īz, *vt.* To convert to

Page, pāj, *n.* A young male attendant on persons of distinction; one side of a leaf of a book; a written record.—*vt.* (paging, paged). To number the pages of.

Pageant, pa'jent, *n.* Something intended for pomp; a show, as at a public rejoicing.—*a* Showy; pompous.

Pageantry, pa'jent-ri, *n.* Pageants collectively; show; pompous spectacle.

Pagination, pa-jin-ā'shon, *n.* Act of paging; figures indicating the number of pages.

Pagoda, pa-gō'da, *n.* A Hindu or Buddhist temple; an Indian coin worth 8s. to 9s.

Pah, pä, *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust.

Paideutics, pā-dū'tiks, *n.* The science of teaching.

Paigle, pā'gl, *n.* The cowslip or primrose.

Pail, pāl, *n.* An open vessel for carrying liquids. [will hold.

Pailful, pāl'fụl, *n.* The quantity that a pail

Paillasse, pal-yas', *n.* An under bed of straw.

Pain, pān, *n.* A penalty; bodily suffering; distress; anguish; *pl.* the throes of childbirth; labour; diligent effort.—*vt.* To cause pain to; to afflict; to distress. [grievous; difficult.

Painful, pān'fụl, *a.* Full of pain; distressing;

Painless, pān'les, *a.* Free from pain.

Painstaking, pānz'tāk-ing, *a.* Giving close application; laborious and careful.—*n.* The taking of pains; careful labour.

Paint, pānt, *vt.* To represent by colours and figures; to cover with colour; to portray; to delineate.—*vi.* To practise painting.—*n.* A substance used in painting; a pigment; rouge.

Painter, pānt'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint; one skilled in representing things in colours; a rope to fasten a boat.

Painting, pānt'ing, *n.* Art or employment of laying on colours; art of representing objects by colours; a picture; colours laid on.

Pair, pār, *n.* Two things of like kind, suited, or used together; a couple; a man and his wife; two members on opposite sides in parliament, &c., who agree not to vote for a time.—*vt.* To join in pairs; to mate.—*vt.* To unite in pairs.

Palace, pa'lās, *n.* The house in which an emperor, king, bishop, &c. resides; a splendid residence.

Paladin, pal'a-din, *n.* A knight attached to a sovereign's court; a knight-errant; a heroic champion; a hero.

Palæography, pal-ē-og'ra-fi, *n.* The art of deciphering ancient writing.

Palæolith, pal'ē-ō-lith, *n.* An unpolished stone implement of the earlier stone age.

Palæolithic, pal'ē-ō-lith''ik, *a.* Belonging to the earlier stone period, when rude unpolished stone implements were used.

Palæontology, pal'ē-on-tol''o-ji, *n.* The science of fossil organic remains.

Palæozoic, pal'ē-ō-zō''ik, *a.* In *geology*, applied to the lowest division of stratified groups.

Palanquin, **Palankeen**, pa-lan-kēn', *n.* A covered conveyance used in India, China, &c., borne on the shoulders of men.

Palatable, pa lat-a-bl, *a.* Agreeable to the palate or taste; savoury.

Palatal, pa'lat-al, *a.* Pertaining to the palate; uttered by the aid of the palate.—*n.* A sound pronounced by the aid of the palate, as that of *j*.

Palate, pa'lat, *n.* The roof of the mouth; taste; relish; intellectual taste.

Palatial, pa-lā'shal, *a.* Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent.

Palatinate, pa-lat'i-nāt, *n.* The province or seignory of a palatine.

Palatine, pa'la-tin, *a.* Pertaining to a palace; possessing royal privileges.—*County palatine*, a county over which an earl, bishop, or duke ruled with royal powers.—*n.* One invested with royal privileges and rights.

Palaver, pa-lā'vėr, *n.* A long or serious conference; idle talk.—*vt.* To flatter or humbug. *vi.* To talk idly; to engage in a palaver.

Pale, pāl, *n.* A pointed stake; an inclosure; sphere or scope.—*vt.* (paling, paled). To in-

close with pales; to fence in.—*vi.* To turn pale.—*a.* Whitish; wan; deficient in colour; not bright; dim.

Palea, pā'lē-a, *n.*; pl. **-eæ**. A bract between the florets of composite plants; an interior bract of the flowers of grasses.

Paleography, &c. *See* PALÆ-.

Palestra, pa-les'tra, *n.* A place of wrestling; wrestling or other athletic exercises.

Paletot, pal'e-tō, *n.* A loose overcoat.

Palette, pa'let, *n.* A thin oval board on which a painter lays his pigments.

Palfrey, pal'fri, *n.* A riding horse; a small horse fit for ladies.

Pali, pä'lē, *n.* The sacred language of the Buddhists, not now spoken.

Palimpsest, pal'imp-sest, *n.* A parchment from which writing has been erased to make room for other writing, the first remaining faintly visible.

Paling, pāl'ing, *n.* A fence formed with pales, or vertical stakes or posts.

Palingenesis, pal-in-jen'e-sis, *n.* A transformation; a great geological change.

Palinode, pal'i-nōd, *n.* A recantation.

Palisade, pa-li-sād', *n.* A fence or fortification of pales or posts.—*vt.* (palisading, palisaded). To surround or fortify with stakes.

Palish, pāl'ish, *a.* Somewhat pale or wan.

Pall, pal, *n.* An outer mantle of dignity; a cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral; a linen cloth to cover a chalice; a covering.—*vt.* To cover with a pall; to shroud; to make vapid; to cloy.—*vi.* To become vapid or cloying.

Palladium, pal-lā'di-um, *n.* A statue of the goddess Pallas; bulwark; safeguard; a grayish-white hard malleable metal.

Pallet, pal'et, *n.* A palette; a tool used by potters, &c.; a small rude bed.

Palliate, pal'i-āt, *vt.* To extenuate; to mitigate; to lessen, abate, alleviate.

Palliation, pal-i-ā'shon, *n.* Act of palliating; what serves to palliate.

Palliative, pal'i-āt-iv, *a.* Serving to palliate. *n.* That which palliates.

Pallid, pal'id, *a.* Pale; wan.

Pallium, pal'i-um, *n.*; pl. **-ia**. A kind of ancient cloak; a vestment sent by the pope to metropolitans, &c.; the mantle of a mollusc.

Pallor, pal'or, *n.* Paleness.

Palm, päm, *n.* The inner part of the hand; a measure of 3 or 4 inches; a name of plants constituting an order of endogens; a branch or leaf of such a plant; victory; triumph.—*vt.* To conceal in the palm of the hand; to impose by fraud. [the palm tribe.

Palmaceous, pal-mā'shus, *a.* Belonging to

Palmate, pal'māt, *a.* Having the shape of a hand; entirely webbed, as feet.

Palmer, päm'ėr, *n.* A pilgrim that returned from the Holy Land with a branch of palm; one who palms or cheats.

Palmiped, pal'mi-ped, *a.* Web-footed.

Palmister, pal'mis-tėr, *n.* One who deals in palmistry.

Palmistry, pal'mis-tri, *n.* The art of telling fortunes by the hand.

Palm-oil, päm'oil, *n.* A fatty substance resembling butter, obtained from palms.

Palm-Sunday, päm'sun-dā, *n.* The Sunday next before Easter.

Palmy, päm'i, *a.* Abounding in palms; flourishing; prosperous; victorious.

Palpable, pal'pa-bl, *a.* Perceptible by the touch; plain; obvious.

Palpably, pal'pa-bli, *adv.* Plainly; obviously.

Palpitate, pal'pi-tāt, *vi.* (palpitating, palpitated). To pulsate rapidly; to throb; to tremble.

Palpitation, pal-pi-tā'shon, *n.* Act of palpitating; violent pulsation of the heart.

Palsy, pal'zi, *n.* Paralysis, especially of a minor kind.—*vt.* (palsying, palsied). To affect with palsy; to paralyse. [shift; to dodge.

Palter, pal'tėr, *vi.* To act insincerely; to

Paltry, pal'tri, *a.* Mean and trivial, trifling; worthless; contemptible.

Paludal, pal'ū-dal, *a.* Pertaining to marshes Also *paludine*, *palustral*, *palustrine*.

Pampas, pam'pas, *n.pl.* The immense grassy treeless plains of South America.

Pamper, pam'pėr, *vt.* To gratify to the full; to furnish with that which delights.

Pamphlet, pam'flet, *n* A small book, stitched but not bound; a short treatise.

Pamphleteer, pam-flet-ēr', *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler.

Pan, pan, *n.* A broad and shallow vessel, of metal or earthenware; a pond for evaporating salt water to make salt; part of a gun-lock holding the priming; the skull; the Greek and Roman god of flocks and herds.

Panacea, pan-a-sē'a, *n.* A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine.

Pancake, pan'kāk, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan or baked on an iron plate.

Pancreas, pan'krē-as, *n.* A fleshy gland or organ between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ; the sweet-bread in cattle.

Pancreatic, pan-krē-at'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.

Pandean, pan-dē'an, *a.* Pertaining to Pan. *Pandean pipes*, *Pan's pipes*, a musical wind-instrument composed of pipes of different lengths tied together; a syrinx.

Pandect, pan'dekt, *n.* A treatise containing the whole of a science; *pl.* the digest of Roman civil law made by order of Justinian.

Pandemonium, pan-dē-mō'ni-um, *n.* The abode of the evil spirits; any lawless, disorderly place or assemblage.

Pander, pan'dėr, *n.* A pimp; a male bawd.—*vi.* To act as agent for the lusts of others; to be subservient to lust or desire. Also *Pandar*.

Pane, pān, *n.* A plate of glass inserted in a window, door, &c.; a panel.

Panegyric, pa-ne-ji'rik, *n.* A laudatory speech; eulogy; encomium; laudation.

Panegyric, **Panegyrical**, pa-ne-ji'rik, pa-ne-ji'rik-al, *a.* Containing panegyric, praise, or eulogy; encomiastic.

Panegyrist, pa-ne-ji'rist, *n.* One who makes a panegyric; eulogist; enconiast.

Panegyrize, pa'ne-ji-rīz, *vt.* To make a panegyric on; to eulogize.

Panel, pa'nel, *n.* A surface distinct from others adjoining in a piece of work; a sunk portion in a door, &c.; a piece of wood on which a picture is painted; list of those summoned to serve on a jury; in Scotland, the accused.—*vt.* (panelling, panelled). To form with panels.

Panelling, pa'nel-ing, *n.* Panelled work.

Pang, pang, *n.* A sharp and sudden pain; painful spasm; throe.

Pangolin, pan'gō-lin, *n.* The scaly ant-eater or manis.

Panic, pan'ik, *n.* A sudden fright; terror inspired by a trifling cause.—*a.* Extreme, sudden, or causeless: said of fright.

Panicle, pan'i-kl, *n.* A branching form of inflorescence, as in the lilac.

Pannier, pa'ni-ėr, *n.* A wicker-basket; a basket for a person's or beast's back.

Panoplied, pa'nō-plid, *a.* Wearing a panoply. [defence; a full suit of armour.

Panoply, pa'nō-pli, *n.* Complete armour of

Panorama, pan-ō-rā'ma, *n.* A picture presenting from a central point a view of objects in every direction

Panoramic, pan-ō-ram'ik, *a.* Belonging to or like a panorama.

Pansy, pan'zi, *n.* A garden variety of violet; heart's-ease.

Pant, pant, *vi.* To breathe quickly; to gasp; to desire ardently.—*n.* A gasp; a throb.
Pantaloon, pan'ta-lön, *n.* A character in the old Italian comedy; in harlequinades, a fatuous old man, the butt of the clown.
Pantaloons, pan'ta-lönz, *n.pl.* Tightly fitting trousers; trousers in general.
Pantheism, pan'thē-izm, *n.* The doctrine that the universe is God, or that all things are manifestations of God.
Pantheist, pan'thē-ist, *n.* One who believes in pantheism. [to pantheism.
Pantheistic, pan-thē-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining
Pantheon, pan'thē-on, *n.* A temple dedicated to all the gods; all the divinities collectively worshipped by a people.
Panther, pan'thėr, *n.* A spotted carnivorous animal, otherwise called the leopard.
Pantograph, pan'tō-graf, *n.* An instrument for copying maps, plans, &c., on any scale.
Pantomime, pan'tō-mīm, *n.* A representation in dumb-show; a Christmas stage entertainment of the burlesque kind.
Pantomimic, pan-tō-mim'ik, *a.* Pertaining to pantomime or dumb-show.
Pantry, pan'tri, *n.* An apartment in which provisions are kept, or where plate and knives, &c., are cleaned.
Pap, pap, *n.* A kind of soft food for infants; the pulp of fruit; a teat; a round hill.
Papa, pa-pä', *n.* A childish name for father.
Papacy, pā'pa-si, *n.* The office and dignity of the pope; the popes collectively; papal authority or jurisdiction; popedom.
Papal, pā'pal, *a.* Belonging to the pope.
Papaveraceous, pa-pā'vėr-ā"shus, *a.* Pertaining to the poppy family.
Papaw, pa-pä', *n.* A tropical tree and its fruit, whose juice makes tough meat tender.
Paper, pā'pėr, *n.* A substance formed into thin sheets used for writing, printing, &c.; a leaf, or sheet of this; a journal; an essay or article; promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c.—*a.* Made or consisting of paper; appearing merely in documents without really existing; slight.—*vt.* To cover with paper; to inclose in paper. [lines walls with paper-hangings.
Paper-hanger, pā'pėr-hang-ėr, *n.* One who
Paper-hangings, pā'pėr-hang-ingz, *n.pl.* Paper for covering the walls of rooms, &c.
Paper-money, pā'pėr-mun-i, *n.* Bank-notes or the like circulated instead of coin.
Papery, pā'pėr-i, *a.* Like paper.
Papier-mâché, pap-yā-mā-shā, *n.* A material prepared by pulping different kinds of paper into a mass, which is moulded into various articles, dried, and japanned.
Papillary, pap'il-la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the nipple. Also *papillose.*
Papist, pā'pist, *n.* A Roman Catholic.
Papistic, **Papistical**, pā-pis'tik, pā-pis'tik-al, *a.* Popish; pertaining to Popery.
Papistry, pā'pist-ri, *n.* Popery. [seeds.
Pappus, pap'us, *n.* A downy substance on
Pappy, pap'i, *a.* Like pap; succulent.
Papular, pap'ū-lėr, *a.* Covered with pimples. Also *papulose, papulous.*
Papyrus, pa-pī'rus, *n.*; pl. **-ri**. An Egyptian sedge, the stems of which afforded an ancient writing material; a written scroll of papyrus.
Par, pär, *n.* State of equality; equality in condition or value; state of shares or stocks when they may be purchased at the original price.
Parable, pa'ra-bl, *n.* An allegorical representation of something real in life or nature, embodying a moral.
Parabola, pa-ra'bō-la, *n.* A conic section, shown when a cone is cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides; the curve described theoretically by a projectile.
Parabolic, **Parabolical**, pa-ra-bol'ik, pa-ra-bol'ik-al, *a.* Expressed by or pertaining to parable; belonging to a parabola.
Parachute, pa'ra-shōt, *n.* An apparatus like a large umbrella, enabling an aëronaut to drop to the ground without injury.
Paraclete, pa'ra-klēt, *n.* One called to aid or support; the Holy Spirit.
Parade, pa-rād', *n.* Ostentation; show; military display; place where such display is held. *vt.* (parading, paraded). To exhibit in ostentatious manner; to marshal in military order. *vi.* To walk about for show; to go about in military procession.
Paradigm, **pa'ra-dim**, *n.* A pattern, model, or example.
Paradise, pa'ra-dīs, *n.* The garden of Eden, a place of bliss; heaven.
Paradox, pa'ra-doks, *n.* An assertion or proposition seemingly absurd, yet true in fact; a seeming contradiction.
Paradoxical, pa-ra-doks'ik-al, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to paradox.
Paraffin, **Paraffine**, pa'ra-fin, *n.* A solid white substance obtained from the distillation of wood, bituminous coal or shale, &c.
Paraffin-oil, pa'ra-fin-oil, *n.* The oil obtained in the distillation of bituminous shale, used for illuminating and lubricating.
Paragon, pa'ra-gon, *n.* A model; a perfect example of excellence.
Paragraph, pa'ra-graf, *n.* The character ¶ used as a reference, &c.; a distinct section of a writing, distinguished by a break in the lines; a brief notice.
Parakeet, pa'ra-kēt, *n.* *See* PARRAKEET.
Parallactic, pa-ral-lak'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the parallax of a heavenly body.
Parallax, pa'ral-laks, *n.* The apparent change of position of an object when viewed from different points; the difference between the place of a heavenly body as seen from the earth's surface and its centre at the same time.
Parallel, pa'ral-lel, *a.* Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant, as lines or surfaces; running in accordance with something; equal in all essential parts.—*n.* A line which throughout its whole length is equidistant from another line; conformity in all essentials; likeness; comparison; counterpart.—*vt.* To place so as to be parallel; to correspond to; to compare.
Parallelepiped, pa-ral-lel'e-pip"ed, *n.* A regular solid comprehended under six parallelograms, the opposite ones being parallel and equal.
Parallelism, pa'ral-lel-izm, *n.* State of being parallel; resemblance; comparison.
Parallelogram, pa-ral-lel'ō-gram, *n.* A quadrilateral, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.
Paralogism, pa-ral'o-jism, *n.* A fallacious argument; an illogical conclusion.
Paralyse, pa'ra-līz, *vt.* (paralysing, paralysed). To affect with paralysis; to reduce to a helpless state.
Paralysis, pa-ral'i-sis, *n.* A diseased state of nerves by which the power of action or sensation is lost.
Paralytic, pa-ra-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with palsy.—*n.* A person affected with palsy.
Paramatta, pa-ra-mat'ta, *n.* A light twilled dress fabric of wool and cotton.
Paramount, pa'ra-mount, *a.* Chief, superior to all others.
Paramour, pa'ra-mör, *n.* A lover; one who wrongfully holds the place of a spouse.
Parapet, pa'ra-pet, *n.* A wall or rampart breast-high; a wall on the edge of a bridge, quay, &c.
Paraphernalia, pa'ra-fėr-nā"li-a, *n.pl.* That which a bride brings besides her dowry,

as clothing, jewels, &c.; personal attire, trappings.

Paraphrase, pa'ra-frāz, *n.* A statement giving the meaning of another statement; a loose or free translation; a sacred song based on a portion of Scripture.—*vt* To make a paraphrase of; to explain or translate with latitude.

Paraphrast, pa'ra-frast, *n.* One who paraphrases.

Paraphrastic, Paraphrastical, pa-ra-frast'ik, pa-ra frast'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a paraphrase; not literal.

Paraselene, pa'ra-se-le''nē, *n.*, pl. **-lenæ**. A mock moon, a luminous ring round the moon.

Parasite, pa'ra-sīt, *n.* One who frequents the rich, and earns his welcome by flattery; a sycophant; an animal that lives upon or in another; a plant which grows on another.

Parasitic, Parasitical, pa-ra-sit'ik, pa-ra-sit'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to a parasite; living on some other body.

Parasol, pa'ra-sol, *n.* A small umbrella used to keep off the sun's rays.

Parboil, pär'boil, *vt.* To boil partly

Parbuckle, pär'buk-l, *n.* A purchase formed by a single rope round an object (as a barrel) for mooring on an inclined plane.

Parcel, pär'sel, *n.* A portion of anything; a small bundle or package; a collection.—*vt* (parcelling, parcelled). To divide into portions; to make up into packages.

Parcel-post, pär'sel-pōst, *n.* Department of a post-office by which parcels are sent.

Parcener, pär'sen-ėr, *n.* A coheir.

Parch, pärch, *vt.* To dry to extremity, to scorch.—*vi.* To become very dry; to be scorched.

Parchment, pärch'ment, *n.* The skin of a sheep or goat dressed for writing on; a document written on this substance.

Pard, pärd, *n.* The leopard or panther.

Pardon, pär'dn, *vt.* To forgive; to forbear to exact a penalty for; to overlook; to excuse. *n.* Forgiveness; remission of a penalty.

Pardonable, pär'dn-a-bl, *a.* That may be pardoned; venial, excusable.

Pardoner, pär'dn-ėr, *n.* One who pardons; formerly a seller of the pope's indulgences.

Pare, pār, *v.* (paring, pared) To trim by cutting; to dress; to cut away by little and little; to diminish.

Paregoric, pa-re-go'rik, *a* Encouraging; soothing; assuaging pain —*n.* An anodyne.

Parent, pā'rent, *n.* One who brings forth or begets; a father or mother; a progenitor, cause; origin.

Parentage, pā'rent-āj, *n.* Extraction; birth.

Parental, pa-rent'al, *a.* Pertaining to or becoming parents; tender; affectionate.

Parenthesis, pa-ren'the-sis, *n* ; pl. **-theses**. A sentence or words inserted in another sentence, usually in brackets, thus, ( )

Parenthetic, Parenthetical, pa-ren-thet'ik, pa-ren-thet'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a parenthesis.

Parer, pār'ėr, *n.* One who or that which pares; an instrument for paring.

Parergon, par-ėr'gon, *n.* Something done incidentally, something subsidiary.

Parget, pär'jet, *n.* Plaster laid on roofs or walls, especially if ornamental.—*vt.* To cover with parget.

Pargeting, Parge-work, pär'jet-ing, pärj'wėrk, *n.* Ornamental plaster-work.

Parhelion, pär-hē'li-on, *n* ; pl. **-lia** A mock sun or meteor, appearing as a bright light near the sun.

Pariah, pā'ri-a, *n.* One of the lowest class of people in Hindustan; an outcast.

Parian, pa'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Paros*, an isle in the Ægean Sea producing a fine marble.—*n.* A fine porcelain clay.

Parietal, pa-rī'ėt-al, *a.* Pertaining to a wall.

Paring, par'ing, *n.* That which is pared off; rind; act of slicing off and burning the surface of grass-land.

Parish, pa'rish, *n.* An ecclesiastical division under the care of a priest or parson; a subdivision of a county for civil purposes.—*a.* Belonging to a parish; parochial.

Parishioner, pa-rish'on-ėr, *n.* One who belongs to a parish; a member of the parish church. [*n.* A native or resident of Paris

Parisian, pa-riz'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Paris*.

Parity, pa'ri-ti, *n.* Equality; likeness, like state or degree; analogy.

Park, pärk, *n.* A piece of ground inclosed, ornamental ground adjoining a house, ground in a town for recreation; an assemblage of heavy ordnance.—*vt.* To inclose in a park; to bring together, as artillery. [idiom.

Parlance, pär'lans, *n.* Conversation, talk,

Parley, pär'li, *vi.* To confer; to discuss or ally.—*n.* Mutual discourse, conference with an enemy in war.

Parliament, pär'li-ment, *n* An assembly of persons for deliberation, &c., the legislature of Great Britain and Ireland, any similar legislative assembly.

Parliamentarian, pär'li-ment-ā'ri-an, *n.* An adherent of parliament; one of those who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I.

Parliamentary, pär'li-ment'a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to, done by, or according to the rules and usages of parliament.

Parlour, pär'lėr, *n.* The sitting-room in a house which the family usually occupy

Parnassian, pär-nas'i-an, *a* Pertaining to *Parnassus*, the mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Parochial, pa-rō'ki-al, *a.* Belonging to a parish; narrow in views; provincial.

Parodist, pa'rod-ist, *n.* One who makes parodies.

Parody, pa'rod-i, *n.* An adaptation of the words of an author, &c., to a different purpose; a burlesque imitation —*vt.* (parodying, parodied). To imitate in parody.

Parole, pa-rōl', *n.* Words or oral declarations; word of honour; a promise by a prisoner of war not to bear arms against his captors for a certain period, or the like; a military countersign.—*a.* Oral; not written.

Paronomasia, Paronomasy, pa-ron'om-ā''zi-a, pa-ron-om'a-si, *n.* A pun.

Paroxysm, pa'roks-izm, *n.* A violent access of feeling (as of rage); convulsion; spasm

Parquetry, pär'ket-ri, *n.* Inlaid wood-work, principally used for floors.

Parr, pär, *n.* A young salmon.

Parrakeet, pa'ra-kēt, *n.* A small parrot of the eastern hemisphere.

Parricide, pa'ri-sīd, *n.* A person who murders his father or mother; the murder of a parent.

Parrot, pa'rot, *n.* A family of birds, including parrakeets, macaws, cockatoos, &c ; a bird which can imitate the human voice.

Parry, pa'ri, *vt.* and *i.* (parrying, parried). To ward off.

Parse, pärs, *vt.* (parsing, parsed) To tell the relation of the parts of speech in a sentence.

Parsee, pär-sē', *n.* An adherent of the Zoroastrian religion in India; a fire-worshipper.

Parsimonious, pär-si-mō'ni-us, *a.* Niggardly; miserly; penurious.

Parsimony, pär'si-nō-ni, *n.* The habit of being sparing in expenditure of money; excessive frugality; miserliness; closeness.

Parsley, pärs'li, *n.* A garden vegetable, used for flavouring in cooking.

Parsnip, pärs'nip, *n.* An umbelliferous plant with a fleshy esculent root.
Parson, pär'sn, *n.* The priest or incumbent of a parish; a clergyman.
Parsonage, pär'sn-āj, *n.* The official dwelling-house of a parson.
Part, pärt, *n.* A portion or piece of a whole; a section; a constituent or organic portion; share; lot; party; duty; business; character assigned to an actor in a play; *pl.* faculties; superior endowments; regions; locality.—*vt.* To divide; to sever; to share; to distribute; to separate; to intervene.—*vi.* To become separated, broken, or detached; to quit each other; to depart.
Partake, pär-tāk', *vi.* (partaking, pret. partook, pp. partaken). To take or have a part with others; to share; to have something of the nature, claim, or right.—*vt.* To share.
Partaker, pär-tāk'ėr, *n.* One who partakes; a sharer; accomplice; associate.
Parterre, pär-tār', *n.* A piece of ground with flower-beds; the pit of a theatre.
Parthenogenesis, pär'the-nō-jen''e-sis, *n.* Propagation of a plant or animal without the intervention of a male.
Partial, pär'shal, *a.* Belonging to or affecting a part only; not general; biased to one party; having a fondness.
Partiality, pär-shal'i-ti, *n.* Unfair bias; undue favor shown; a liking or fondness.
Partially, pär'shal-li, *adv.* With undue bias; in part; to some extent.
Partible, pärt'i-bl, *a.* Divisible.
Participate, pär-tis'i-pāt, *vi.* and *t.* To partake, share.
Participation, pär-tis'i-pā''shon, *n.* Act of participating; a sharing with others.
Participator, pär-tis'i-pāt-or, *n.* One who participates or partakes; a partaker.
Participial, pär-ti-sip'i-al, *a.* Of the nature of, or formed from, a participle.—*n.* A word having the nature of a participle.
Participle, pär'ti-si-pl, *n.* A word having the properties of both an adjective and verb.
Particle, pär'ti-kl, *n.* An atom; a jot; a very small portion; a word not inflected.
Particular, pär-tik'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to a single person or thing; private; special; exact; precise; circumstantial; notable; fastidious.—*n.* A single instance; detail; distinct circumstance.
Particularity, pär-tik'ū-la''ri-ti, *n.* State or quality of being particular; minuteness of detail; that which is particular.
Particularize, pär-tik'ū-lėr-īz, *vt.* To make particular mention of; to specify in detail.—*vi.* To be particular to details.
Particularly, pär-tik'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a particular manner; distinctly; specially.
Parting, pärt'ing, *p.a.* Serving to part or divide; given at separation; departing.—*n.* Division; separation; leave-taking.
Partisan, Partizan, pär'ti-zan, *n.* An adherent of a party or faction; a party man.—*a.* Adhering to a faction.
Partition, pär-ti'shon, *n.* Act of parting or dividing; division; a division-wall; part where separation is made.—*vt.* To divide by partitions; to divide into shares.
Partitive, pär'ti-tiv, *a.* Denoting a part; referring to a part; distributive.
Partlet, pärt'let, *n.* A name for a hen.
Partly, pärt'li, *adv.* In part; in some measure.
Partner, pärt'nėr, *n.* One who shares with another; an associate in business; a husband or wife.
Partnership, pärt'nėr-ship, *n.* Fellowship; the association of two or more persons in any business; joint interest or property.
Partridge, pär'trij, *n.* A game bird of the grouse family.
Parturient, pär-tū'ri-ent, *a.* Bringing forth or about to bring forth young.
Parturition, pär-tū-ri'shon, *n.* The act of bringing forth young.
Party, pär'ti, *n.* A body of individuals; one of two litigants; a company made up for an occasion; a single person; a detachment of troops.—*a.* Of or pertaining to a party.
Party-coloured, pär'ti-kul-ėrd, *a.* Coloured differently in different parts; motley.
Party-wall, pär'ti-wąl, *n.* A wall that separates one house from the next.
Parvenu, pär've-nū, *n.* An upstart; a person who has newly risen to eminence.
Parvis, Parvise, pär'vis, *n.* Area round a church; a room above the church porch.
Pas, pä, *n.* A step; precedence.
Paschal, pas'kal, *a.* Pertaining to the passover or to Easter.
Pasha, pash'ä or pa-shä', *n.* A Turkish governor of a province, or military commander.
Pasquil, pas'kwil, *n.* A pasquin.
Pasquin, Pasquinade, pas'kwin, pas-kwin-ād', *n.* A lampoon; a satirical publication.—*vt.* To lampoon.
Pass, päs, *vi.* (pret. and pp. passed or past). To go by or past; to change; to die; to elapse; to be enacted; to be current; to thrust in fencing or fighting; to go successfully through an examination.—*vt.* To go past, beyond, or over; to cross; to live through; to undergo with success (as an examination); to circulate; to utter; to take no notice of; to enact; to thrust; to void, as fæces.—*n.* A passage; a defile; a license to pass; a thrust; manipulation; condition; extremity.
Passable, pas'a-bl, *a.* That may be passed, travelled, or navigated; current; tolerable; allowable; pretty fair.
Passably, pas'a-bli, *adv.* Tolerably.
Passage, pas'āj, *n.* Act of passing; transit; a journey, especially by a ship; road; channel; a gallery or corridor; access; episode; part of a book, &c., referred to; enactment; an encounter.
Passant, pas'ant, *a.* In *heraldry*, said of an animal which appears to walk with head directed forward.
Pass-book, päs'bök, *n.* A book in which to enter articles bought on credit; bank-book.
Passe, Passee, pas-ā, *a.* Past; faded; past the heyday of life.
Passenger, pas'en-jėr, *n.* A traveller, one who travels in a public conveyance.
Passereres, pas'ėr-ēz, *n.pl.* An extensive order of birds, also called insessorial or perching birds. [order Passeres.
Passerine, pas'ėr-īn, *a.* Pertaining to the
Passible, pas'i-bl, *a.* Capable of feeling; susceptible of impressions.
Passim, pas'im, *adv.* Here and there.
Passing, päs'ing, *p.a.* Current; cursory; fleeting.—*adv.* Exceedingly; very.
Passing-bell, päs'ing-bel, *n.* A bell rung at the time of, or just after, a person's death.
Passion, pa'shon, *n.* A suffering or enduring; the last suffering of Christ; a strong feeling or emotion; violent anger; ardour; vehement desire; love.
Passionate, pa'shon-āt, *a.* Moved by passion; vehement; animated; irascible; hasty.
Passionately, pa'shon-āt-li, *adv.* In a passionate manner; vehemently; angrily.
Passionless, pa'shon-les, *a.* Void of passion; calm of temper.
Passion-play, pa'shon-plā, *n.* A play representing scenes in the passion of Christ.
Passion-Sunday, pa'shon-sun-dā, *n.* The fifth Sunday in Lent.
Passion-week, pa'shon-wēk, *n.* The week immediately preceding Easter.
Passive, pas'iv, *a.* Capable of feeling; suffer-

ing; not acting; unresisting; inert; in *grammar*, expressing that the nominative is the object of some action or feeling:

Passively, pas'iv-li, *adv.* In a passive manner; without action; unresistingly.

Pass-key, päs'kē, *n.* A key for several locks; a master-key; a latch-key.

Passover, päs'ō-vėr, *n.* A feast of the Jews commemorative of the deliverance in Egypt, when the destroying angel passed over the houses of the Israelites; the sacrifice offered.

Passport, päs'pōrt, *n.* A license empowering a person to travel; that which enables one to reach some desired object.

Pass-word, päs'wėrd, *n.* A secret word to distinguish a friend from a stranger.

Past, päst, *p.a.* Gone by or beyond; belonging to an earlier period; spent; ended.—*n.* Former time.—*prep.* Beyond; out of reach of; after.—*adv.* By; so as to pass.

Paste, päst, *n.* A mass in a semi-fluid state; a mixture of flour, &c., used in cookery, or to cause substances to adhere; a mixture of clay for pottery; a brilliant glassy substance, used in making imitations of gems.—*vt.* (pasting, pasted). To unite or fasten with paste.

Pasteboard, päst'bōrd, *n.* A thick paper formed of sheets pasted together; cardboard.

Pastel, pas'tel, *n.* A coloured crayon; a drawing made with coloured crayons; the art of drawing with coloured crayons.

Pastern, pas'tėrn, *n.* The part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and the hoof.

Pastil, Pastille, pas'til, pas-tēl', *n.* A mass of resins, spices, &c., burned to disinfect or scent a room; a kind of sugar confectionary.

Pastime, pas'tīm, *n.* Recreation; diversion; sport; play.

Pastor, pas'tor, *n.* A minister of a church.

Pastoral, pas'tor-al, *a.* Pertaining to shepherds; rustic; rural; relating to the care of souls, or to a pastor.—*n.* A poem dealing with shepherds; a poem of rural life; a letter addressed by a bishop to the clergy and people of his diocese.

Pastorate, pas'tor-āt, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a pastor; the body of pastors.

Pastry, pās'tri, *n.* Eatables made of paste; crust of pies, tarts, &c.

Pasturage, pas'tūr-āj, *n.* Grazing ground; growing grass for cattle.

Pasture, pas'tūr, *n.* Grass for the food of cattle; grazing ground; grass land.—*vt.* (pasturing, pastured). To feed on growing grass.—*vi.* To graze. [covered with paste.

Pasty, pās'ti, *a.* Like paste.—*n.* A meat pie

Pat, pat, *n.* A light stroke with the fingers or hand; a tap; a small lump of butter beat into shape.—*vt.* (patting, patted). To strike gently; to tap.—*a.* Hitting the mark; apt; convenient. *adv.* Fitly; just in the nick.

Patch, pach, *n.* A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it; a small piece of silk stuck on the face for adornment; a small piece of ground.—*vt.* To mend by sewing on a patch; to repair clumsily; to make hastily without regard to forms (with *up*).

Patchwork, pach'wėrk, *n.* Work composed of varied pieces sewed together; work composed of pieces clumsily put together.

Patchy, pach'i, *a.* Full of patches.

Pate, pāt, *n.* The head, or rather the top of the head.

Patella, pa-tel'la, *n.* A small pan, vase, or dish; the knee-pan.

Paten, pa'ten, *n.* A metallic flat dish; the plate on which the consecrated bread in the eucharist is placed.

Patent, pā'tent or pa'tent, *n.* A writing (called *letters patent*) granting a privilege, as a title of nobility; a similar writing, securing exclusive right to an invention or discovery.—*a.* Open; manifest; secured by patent; lacquered (leather).—*vt.* To secure, as the exclusive right of a thing to a person.

Patentee, pā'ten-tē or pa'ten-tē, *n* One to whom a patent is granted.

Paterfamilias, pā'tėr-fa-mil'i-as, *n.* The head or father of a family.

Paternal, pa-tėr'nal, *a.* Fatherly; derived from the father; hereditary.

Paternity, pa-tėr'ni-ti, *n* Fathership; relation of a father to his offspring; origin; authorship.

Paternoster, pa'tėr-nos-tėr, *n.* The Lord's prayer; a rosary; every tenth bead in a rosary.

Path, päth, *n.* A way beaten by the feet of man or beast; a footway; course or track; way or passage; course of life.

Pathetic, pa-thet'ik, *a.* Full of pathos; affecting; exciting pity, sorrow, &c.

Pathetically, pa-thet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a pathetic manner; touchingly.

Pathologic, Pathological, path-o-loj'ik, path-o-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to pathology.

Pathologist, pa-thol'o-jist, *n.* One who is versed in or who treats of pathology.

Pathology, pa-thol'o-ji, *n.* That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes and symptoms.

Pathos, pā'thos, *n.* Expression of strong or deep feeling; that quality which excites tender emotions, as pity, sympathy, &c.

Pathway, päth'wā, *n.* A path; course of life.

Patience, pā'shens, *n.* Quality of being patient; endurance; composure; forbearance.

Patient, pā'shent, *a.* Enduring without murmuring; not easily provoked; persevering; not hasty.—*n.* A person or thing passively affected; a person under medical treatment.

Patiently, pā'shent-li, *adv.* In a patient manner; with patience; submissively.

Patin, pa'tin. *See* PATEN.

Patina, pat'i-na, *n.* The fine green rust on ancient bronzes, copper coins, &c.

Patois, pat-wä, *n.* A rustic or provincial form of speech.

Patriarch, pā'tri-ärk, *n.* The chief of a race, tribe, or family; a dignitary above an archbishop in the Greek Church.

Patriarchal, pā-tri-ärk'al, *a.* Belonging to a patriarch; subject to a patriarch.

Patrician, pa-tri'shan, *a.* Belonging to the senators of ancient Rome; of noble birth.—*n.* A person of noble birth.

Patrimonial, pat-ri-mō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited.

Patrimony, pat'ri-mo-ni, *n.* A paternal inheritance; a church estate or revenue.

Patriot, pā'tri-ot or pat', *n.* A person who loves his country, and zealously defends its interests.—*a.* Patriotic.

Patriotic, pā-tri-ot'ik or pat-, *a.* Actuated or inspired by the love of one's country; directed to the public welfare.

Patriotism, pā'tri-ot-izm or pat', *n.* The qualities of a patriot; love of one's country.

Patristic, pa-tris'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the fathers of the Christian church.

Patristics, pa-tris'tiks, *n.* That branch of theology which treats of the doctrines of the Christian fathers.

Patrol, pa-trōl', *n.* The marching round by a guard at night to secure the safety of a camp; the guard who go such rounds.—*vi.* (patrolling, patrolled). To go the rounds as a patrol.—*vt.* To pass round, as a guard.

Patron, pā'tron, *n.* A protector; one who supports or protects a person or a work, one who has the disposition of a church-living, professorship, or other appointment; a guardian saint.

Patronage, pat'ron-āj or pā', *n.* Act of patronizing; special support; guardianship, as of

a saint; right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice.
Patroness, pā'tron-es, *n.* A female patron.
Patronize, pat'ron-īz or pā', *vt.* To act as patron of; to countenance or favor; to assume the air of a superior to.
Patronizing, pat'ron-īz-ing or pā', *p.a.* Assuming the airs of a patron; acting like one who condescends to patronize or favor.
Patronymic, pat-rō-nim'ik, *n.* A name derived from that of parents or ancestors.
Patten, pat'en, *n.* A raised wooden shoe or sole.
Patter, pat'ėr, *vi.* To make a sound like that of falling drops; to move with quick steps; to mumble; to talk in a glib way.—*n.* A quick succession of small sounds; chatter; prattle.
Pattern, pat'ėrn, *n.* A model proposed for imitation, a sample; an ornamental design.
Patty, pat'i, *n.* A little pie; a pasty.
Paucity, pą'si-ti, *n.* Fewness; scarcity; smallness of quantity.
Paul, pąl, *n.* Same as *Pavl*
Pauline, pąl'in, *a* Pertaining to St. *Paul*, or to his writings. [tents; the abdomen.
Paunch, pąnsh, *n.* The belly, and its con-
Paunchy, pąnsh'i, *a.* Big-bellied.
Pauper, pą'pėr, *n.* A poor person, one dependent on the public for maintenance.
Pauperism, pą'pėr-izm, *n.* State of indigent persons requiring public support. [perism.
Pauperize, pą'pėr-īz, *vt.* To reduce to pau-
Pause, pąz, *n.* A temporary cessation; cessation proceeding from doubt; suspense.—*vi.* (pausing, paused). To make a short stop; to delay; to deliberate; to hesitate.
Pave, pāv, *vt.* (paving, paved). To cover with stone, brick, &c., so as to make a level and solid surface for carriages or foot-passengers.
Pavement, pāv'ment, *n.* The solid floor of a street, courtyard, &c.; paved part of a road used by foot-passengers; material with which anything is paved.
Pavid, pav'id, *a.* Timid; fearful.
Pavilion, pa-vil'yon, *n.* A tent; a small building having a tent-formed roof; a building of ornamental character for entertainments; the outer ear.—*vt.* To furnish with pavilions; to shelter with a tent.
Paving, pāv'ing, *n.* Pavement.—*a.* Used for pavements. [whose occupation is to pave.
Pavior, Paviour, pāv'i-ėr, *n.* A person
Pavise, pav'is, *n.* A large shield to rest on the ground. [like a peacock; iridescent.
Pavonine, pav'ō-nīn, *a.* Belonging to or
Paw, pą, *n.* The foot of animals having claws. *vi.* To draw the fore-foot along the ground.—*vt* To scrape with the fore-foot; to handle roughly [stan, &c., from rolling back.
Pawl, pąl, *n.* A short bar preventing a cap-
Pawn, pąn, *n.* Something given as security for money borrowed; a pledge; state of being pledged, a pawnshop; a piece of the lowest rank in chess.—*vt.* To give in pledge; to pledge with a pawnbroker.
Pawnbroker, pąn'brōk ėr, *n.* A person licensed to lend money at a legally fixed rate of interest on goods deposited with him.
Pay, pā, *vt* (paying, paid). To give money, &c., for goods received or service rendered; to reward; to discharge, as a debt; to give, to cover with tar or pitch.—*vi.* To make a payment; to be profitable or remunerative.—*n.* An equivalent for money due, goods, or service; salary; wages; reward.
Payable, pā'a-bl, *a.* That may or ought to be paid; justly due.
Pay-bill, pā'bil, *n.* A statement of the amount of money to be paid. [paid.
Payee, pā-ē', *n.* One to whom money is to be
Paymaster, pā'mās-tėr, *n.* An officer whose duty is to pay the men their wages.
Payment, pā'ment, *n.* Act of paying; what is given for service done; reward.
Paynim, pā'nim, *n.* A pagan; heathen.
Pea, pē, *n.*; pl. **Peas, Pease**. A well-known flowering plant cultivated for its seeds; one of the seeds of the plant.
Peace, pēs, *n.* A state of quiet; calm; repose; public tranquillity; freedom from war; concord.
Peaceable, pēs'a-bl, *a.* Disposed to peace; peaceful; pacific; calm.
Peaceably, pēs'a-bli, *adv.* In a peaceable manner; quietly.
Peaceful, pēs'fųl, *a.* Free from war, noise, or disturbance; quiet; mild.
Peacefully, pēs'fųl-li, *adv.* Quietly; calmly.
Peace-maker, pēs'māk-ėr, *n.* One who reconciles parties at variance.
Peace-offering, pēs'of-ėr-ing, *n.* Something offered to procure reconciliation.
Peach, pēch, *n.* A well-known tree and its fruit, allied to the almond.—*vi.* To betray one's accomplice.
Peacock, pē'kok, *n.* A large gallinaceous bird with rich plumage: properly the male bird.
Peahen, pē'hen, *n.* The female of the peacock
Pea-jacket, pē'jak-et, *n.* A thick woollen jacket worn by seamen, fishermen, &c.
Peak, pēk, *n.* A projecting point; the top of a mountain ending in a point; the upper corner of a sail extended by a yard; also, the extremity of the yard or gaff.—*vi.* To look sickly; to be emaciated.
Peaked, pēkt, *a.* Ending in a peak or point.
Peal, pēl, *n.* A series of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, &c.; a set of bells tuned to each other; chime.—*vi.* To give out a peal.—*vt.* To cause to ring or sound.
Pear, pār, *n.* A well-known fruit-tree; one of the fruits of the tree.
Pearl, pėrl, *n.* A smooth lustrous whitish gem produced by certain molluscs; something resembling a pearl; a small printing type; what is choicest and best.—*a.* Relating to or made of pearl or mother-of-pearl.—*vt.* To set or adorn with pearls.
Pearlash, pėrl'ash, *n.* Commercial carbonate of potash.
Pearly, pėrl'i, *a.* Containing pearls; like a pearl or mother-of-pearl; clear; pure.
Peasant, pe'zant, *n.* A rustic; one whose business is rural labour.—*a.* Rustic.
Peasantry, pe'zant-ri, *n.* Peasants; rustics; the body of country people.
Peascod, Peasecod, pēz'kod, *n.* The pod
Pease, pēz, *n.pl.* of *Pea*. [of a pea.
Peat, pēt, *n.* A kind of turf used as fuel; a small block of this cut and dried for fuel.
Peaty, pēt'i, *a.* Composed of peat; resembling peat; abounding in peat.
Pebble, peb'l, *n* A stone rounded by the action of water; agate and rock-crystal used for glass in spectacles.
Pebbly, peb'li, *a.* Full of pebbles.
Pecan, Pecan-nut, pē-kan', pē-kan'nut, *n.* A species of hickory and its fruit.
Peccable, pek'a-bl, *a.* Liable to sin; apt to transgress the divine law
Peccadillo, pek-a-dil'lō, *n* A slight trespass or offence; a petty crime or fault.
Peccant, pek'ant, *a.* Sinning; criminal; morbid; bad; not healthy
Peccary, pek'a-ri, *n.* A quadruped of America, allied to the swine.
Peck, pek, *n.* A dry measure of eight quarts. *vt.* and *i.* To strike with the beak, or something pointed; to pick up, as food, with the beak. [pecks; a woodpecker.
Pecker, pek'ėr, *n.* One who or that which
Peckish, pek'ish, *a.* Hungry.
Pecten, pek'ten, *n.* A marine bivalve mollusc having a shell with diverging furrows.

Pectic, pek'tik, *a.* Having the property of forming a jelly.
Pectinal, pek'tin-al, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a comb. [comb.
Pectinate, pek'tin-āt, *a.* Toothed like a
Pectoral, pek'to-ral, *a.* Pertaining to the breast.—*n.* A breastplate; a medicine for the chest and lungs.
Peculate, pe'kū-lāt, *vi.* To appropriate money or goods intrusted to one's care.
Peculation, pe-kū-lā'shon, *n.* Act of peculating; embezzlement.
Peculator, pe'kū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who peculates. [teristic; particular; unusual; odd.
Peculiar, pē-kūl'i-ėr, *a.* One's own; charac-
Peculiarity, pē-kū'li-a"ri-ti, *n.* Quality of being peculiar; something peculiar to a person or thing. [manner; especially; singularly.
Peculiarly, pē-kūl'i-ėr-li, *adv.* In a peculiar
Pecuniary, pē-kū'ni-a-ri, *a.* Relating to or connected with money; consisting of money.
Pedagogic, ped-a-goj'ik, *a.* Resembling or belonging to a pedagogue.
Pedagogics, ped-a-goj'iks, *n.* The science or art of teaching. [dren; a schoolmaster.
Pedagogue, ped'a-gog, *n.* A teacher of chil-
Pedagogy, ped'a-go-ji, *n.* The art or office of a pedagogue; the teaching profession.
Pedal, pē'dal, *a.* Pertaining to a foot or to a pedal.—*n.* pe'dal. A lever to be pressed by the foot; a part of a musical instrument acted on by the feet.
Pedant, pe'dant, *n.* One who makes a vain display of his learning; a narrow-minded scholar. [characteristic of a pedant.
Pedantic, pe-dant'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or
Pedantically, pe-dant'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a pedantic manner.
Pedantry, pe'dant-ri, *n.* The qualities or character of a pedant; boastful display of learning; obstinate adherence to rules.
Peddle, ped'l, *vi.* and *t.* (peddling, peddled). To travel and sell small-wares; to trifle.
Peddler, ped'lėr, *n.* One who peddles; a pedlar.
Pedestal, pe'des-tal, *n.* The base or support of a column, pillar, statue, vase, &c.
Pedestrian, pe-des'tri-an, *a.* Going on foot; performed on foot.—*n.* One who journeys on foot; a remarkable walker.
Pedestrianism, pe-des'tri-an-izm, *n.* Practice of walking; art of a professional walker.
Pedicel, pe'di-sel, *n.* A small short foot-stalk of a leaf, flower, or fruit.
Pedigree, pe'di-grē, *n.* Lineage; line of ancestors; genealogy.
Pediment, pe'di-ment, *n.* The triangular mass resembling a gable at the end of buildings in the Greek style; a triangular decoration over a window, a door, &c.
Pedlar, Peddler, ped'lėr, *n.* A petty dealer who carries his wares with him.
Pedometer, pe-dom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument which measures how far a person walks.
Peduncle, pē'dung-kl, *n.* The stem that supports the flower and fruit of a plant.
Peel, Peel-tower, pēl, pēl'tou-ėr, *n* An old strong square fortress.
Peel, pēl, *vt.* To strip off, as bark or rind; to flay; to pare; to pillage.—*vi.* To lose the skin, bark, or rind; to fall off, as bark or skin.—*n.* The skin or rind; a baker's wooden shovel.
Peep, pēp, *vi.* To chirp as a chicken; to begin to appear; to look through a crevice.—*n.* A chirp; a look through a small opening; first appearance.
Peer, pēr, *n.* One of the same rank; an equal; an associate; a nobleman (duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron).—*vi.* To appear; to peep out; to look narrowly.
Peerage, pēr'āj, *n.* The rank or dignity of a peer; the body of peers.
Peeress, pēr'es, *n.* A woman ennobled by descent, by creation, or by marriage.
Peerless, pēr'les, *a.* Matchless.
Peevish, pē'vish, *a.* Fretful; querulous; hard to please; froward.
Peewit, pē'wit, *n.* The lapwing.
Peg, peg, *n.* A piece of wood used in fastening things together; the pin of a musical instrument; a pin on which to hang anything.—*vt.* (pegging, pegged). To fasten with pegs.—*vi.* To work diligently.
Pekoe, pē'kō, *n.* A fine black tea.
Pelagian, pe-lā'ji-an, *n.* One who denies original sin, and asserts the doctrine of free-will and the merit of good works.—*a.* Pertaining to these doctrines or to Pelagius, their founder. [inhabiting the open ocean.
Pelagic, pe-laj'ik, *a.* Belonging to the ocean;
Pelargonium, pel-ār-gō'ni-um, *n.* A genus of ornamental plants, usually called *Geraniums.*
Pelasgian, Pelasgic, pe-las'ji-an, pe-las'jik, *a.* Pertaining to the Pelasgi, prehistoric inhabitants of Greece.
Pelerine, pel'ėr-in, *a.* A lady's long cape.
Pelf, pelf, *n.* Money; riches; filthy lucre.
Pelican, pel'i-kan, *n.* A large web-footed bird with a very large bill. [dren.
Pelisse, pe-lēs', *n.* A coat for ladies or chil-
Pell, pel, *n.* A skin; a roll of parchment.
Pellet, pel'et, *n.* A little ball; one of the globules of small shot.
Pellicle, pel'i-kl, *n.* A thin skin or film.
Pell-mell, pel'mel, *adv.* With confused violence; in utter confusion.
Pellucid, pel-lū'sid, *a.* Transparent; not opaque; translucent.
Pelt, pelt, *n.* A raw hide; a blow; a heavy shower.—*vt.* To strike with something thrown. *vi.* To throw missiles; to fall in a heavy shower.
Peltate, pel'tāt, *a.* In *botany*, fixed to the stalk by some point within the margin.
Peltry, pelt'ri, *n.* Undressed skins; furs in general.
Pelvic, pel'vik, *a.* Pertaining to the pelvis.
Pelvis, pel'vis, *n.* The bony cavity forming the framework of the lower part of the abdomen.
Pen, pen, *n.* An instrument for writing with ink; style or quality of writing; a small inclosure for cows, &c.; a fold.—*vt.* (penning, penned). To write; to compose; to coop or shut up. [incurring punishment.
Penal, pē'nal, *a.* Relating to, enacting, or
Penalty, pen'al-ti, *n.* Punishment for a crime or offence; forfeit for non-fulfilment of conditions; sum to be forfeited; a fine.
Penance, pen'ans, *n.* An ecclesiastical punishment imposed for sin; voluntary suffering as an expression of penitence.
Penates, pē-nā'tēz, *n.pl.* Household gods.
Pence, pens, *n.* The plural of *penny.*
Penchant, päng'shäng, *n.* Strong inclination; bias.
Pencil, pen'sil, *n.* A small brush used by painters; an instrument of black-lead, &c., for writing and drawing; a converging or diverging aggregate of rays of light.—*vt.* (pencilling, pencilled). To write or mark with a pencil.
Pend, pend, *vi.* To impend; to wait for settlement.
Pendant, pen'dant, *n.* Anything hanging down by way of ornament; a hanging apparatus for giving light, &c.; an appendix or addition, a flag borne at the mast-head.
Pendent, pen'dent, *a.* Hanging; pendulous; projecting.—*n.* Something hanging.
Pending, pend'ing, *p.a.* Hanging in suspense; undecided.—*prep.* During.
Pendulate, pen'dū-lāt, *vi.* To swing freely like a pendulum; to swing.

Pendulous, pen'dū-lus, *a.* Hanging; hanging so as to swing; swinging.
Pendulum, pen'dū-lum, *n.* A body suspended and swinging; the swinging piece in a clock which regulates its motion.
Penetrable, pen'e-tra-bl, *a.* That may be entered or pierced; susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.
Penetrably, pen'e-tra-bli, *adv.* In a penetrable manner; so as to be penetrable.
Penetralia, pen'e-trā'li-a, *n.pl.* The inner parts of a building; a sanctuary; hidden things.
Penetrate, pen'e-trāt, *vt.* and *i.* To enter or pierce, as into another body; to affect, as the mind; to cause to feel; to understand.
Penetrating, pen'e-trāt-ing, *p.a.* Sharp; subtle; acute; discerning.
Penetration, pen-e-trā'shon, *n.* Act of penetrating; sagacity; discernment.
Penetrative, pe'ne-trāt-iv, *a.* Piercing; sharp; subtle; acute; discerning.
Penguin, pen'gwin, *n.* A web-footed sea bird having rudimentary wings useless for flight but effective in swimming.
Peninsula, pen-in'sū-la, *n.* A portion of land almost surrounded by water.
Peninsular, pen-in'sū-ler, *a.* In the form of, pertaining to, or inhabiting a peninsula.
Penis, pē'nis, *n.* The male organ of generation.
Penitence, pe'ni-tens, *n.* State of being penitent; repentance; contrition.
Penitent, pe'ni-tent, *a.* Suffering sorrow on account of one's own sins; contrite.—*n.* One who repents of sin.
Penitential, pe-ni-ten'shal, *a.* Pertaining to or expressing penitence.—*n.* A Roman Catholic book of rules for penitents.
Penitentiary, pe-ni-ten'sha-ri, *a.* Relating to penance.—*n.* One who does penance; an office or official of the R. Catholic church connected with the granting of dispensations, &c.; a house of correction.
Penknife, pen'nīf, *n.* A small pocket-knife.
Penman, pen'man, *n.*; pl. **-men**. A man who teaches writing; a writer.
Penmanship, pen'man-ship, *n.* The use of the pen; art or manner of writing.
Pennant, pen'ant, *n.* A small flag; a pennon; a pendant.
Penniless, pen'i-les, *a.* Without money.
Pennon, pen'on, *n.* A small pointed flag carried on spears or lances.
Penny, pen'i, *n.*; pl. **Pennies** or **Pence**, pen'iz, pens. (*Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence* the value.) A bronze coin, the twelfth of a shilling; money.
Pennyweight, pen'i-wāt, *n.* A troy weight containing twenty-four grains.
Penny-wise, pen'i-wīz, *a.* Wise in saving small sums at the hazard of larger.
Pennyworth, pen'i-wėrth, *n.* As much as is bought for a penny; any purchase.
Pensile, pen'sil, *a.* Hanging; suspended.
Pension, pen'shon, *n.* A stated yearly allowance in consideration of past services; a boarding-house on the Continent (pronounced pang-syong).—*vt.* To grant a pension to.
Pensionary, pen'shon-a-ri, *a.* Receiving a pension; consisting in a pension.—*n.* A pensioner.
Pensioner, pen'shon-ėr, *n* One in receipt of a pension; a student at Cambridge, who pays for his board and other charges.
Pensive, pen'siv, *a.* Thoughtful; expressing thoughtfulness with sadness. [*up*).
Pent, pent, *p.a.* Shut up; confined (often with
Pentagon, pen'ta-gon, *n.* A plane figure having five angles and five sides.
Pentagonal, pen-tag'on-al, *a.* Having five corners or angles.
Pentahedron, pen-ta-hē'dron, *n.* A solid figure having five equal faces
Pentameter, pen-tam'et-ėr, *n.* A poetic verse of five feet.
Pentateuch, pen'ta-tūk, *n.* The first five books of the Old Testament.
Pentecost, pen'tē-kost, *n.* A festival of the Jews on the fiftieth day after the Passover; Whitsuntide.
Penthouse, pent'hous, *n.* A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building; a roof sloping up against a wall.
Pent-roof, pent'rof, *n.* A sloping roof all of whose slope is on one side.
Penult, pē'nult or pen'ult, *n.* The last syllable of a word except one.
Penultimate, pen-ul'ti-māt, *a.* The last but one.—*n.* The last syllable but one; penult.
Penumbra, pen-um'bra, *n.* The partial shadow on the margin of the total shadow in an eclipse; the point of a picture where the shade blends with the light.
Penurious, pe-nū'ri-us, *a.* Pertaining to penury; parsimonious; niggardly
Penury, pe'nū-ri, *n.* Poverty; indigence; want of the necessaries of life.
Peon, pē'on, *n.* An attendant; a native constable; a day-labourer; a kind of serf.
Peony, pē'o-ni, *n.* A genus of plants of the ranunculus family, with large flowers.
People, pē'pl, *n.* The body of persons who compose a community, race, or nation; persons indefinitely.—*vt.* (peopling, peopled). To stock with inhabitants; to populate.
Pepper, pep'ėr, *n.* A plant and its aromatic pungent seed, much used in seasoning, &c.—*vt.* To sprinkle with pepper; to pelt with shot or missiles; to drub thoroughly.
Pepper-box, pep'ėr-boks, *n.* A box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling pepper.
Pepper-corn, pep'ėr-korn, *n.* The berry or fruit of the pepper plant.
Peppermint, pep'ėr-mint, *n.* A plant of the mint genus having a penetrating aromatic smell and a strong pungent taste.
Peppery, pep'ėr-i, *a.* Having the qualities of pepper; choleric; irascible.
Pepsin, **Pepsine**, pep'sin, *n.* The active principle of gastric juice.
Peptic, pep'tik, *a.* Promoting digestion: relating to digestion; digestive.
Per, pėr, *prep.* A Latin preposition used in the sense of *by* or *for*, chiefly in certain Latin phrases, as *per annum*, by or for the year.
Peradventure, pėr-ad-ven'tūr, *adv.* Perhaps.
Perambulate, pėr-am'bū-lāt, *vt.* To walk through or over; to traverse; to survey.
Perambulation, pėr-am'bū-lā"shon, *n.* Act of perambulating; survey or inspection.
Perambulator, pėr-am'bū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who perambulates; a child's carriage propelled by hand from behind.
Perceivable, pėr-sēv'a-bl, *a.* That may be perceived; perceptible.
Perceive, pėr-sēv', *vt.* (perceiving, perceived). To apprehend by the organs of sense or by the mind; to observe; to discern.
Percentage, pėr-sent'āj, *n.* The allowance, duty, rate of interest, proportion, &c., reckoned on each hundred.
Perceptible, pėr-sep'ti-bl, *a.* Perceivable.
Perceptibly, pėr-sep'ti-bli, *adv.* In a perceptible manner.
Perception, pėr-sep'shon, *n.* Act, process, or faculty of perceiving; discernment.
Perceptive, pėr-sep'tiv, *a.* Relating to perception; having the faculty of perceiving.
Perch, pėrch, *n.* A spiny fresh water fish, a roost for fowls; an elevated place or position; 5½ yards, also called a rod or pole; 30¼ square yards, a square rod.—*vi.* To sit on a perch; to light, as a bird.—*vt.* To place on a perch.

Perchance, pėr-chans', *adv.* Perhaps.
Percipient, pėr-sip'i-ent, *a.* Perceiving; having the faculty of perception.
Percolate, pėr'kō-lāt, *vt.* and *i.* To strain through; to filter.
Percolation, pėr-kō-lā'shon, *n.* Act of percolating; passing of liquid through a porous body. [that which filters.
Percolator, pėr'kō-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who or
Percuss, pėr-kus', *vt.* To strike against; to tap or strike in medical practice.
Percussion, pėr-ku'shon, *n.* Collision; impact; the act of striking the surface of the body to determine by sound the condition of the organs subjacent.
Percussive, pėr-kus'iv, *a.* Acting by percussion; striking against.
Perdition, pėr-di'shon, *n.* Entire ruin, utter destruction; eternal death.
Perdu, Perdue, pėr'dū or pėr-dū', *a.* Hid; in concealment; out of sight.
Peregrinate, pe're-grin-āt, *vi.* To travel from place to place; to wander.
Peregrination, pe're-grin-ā''shon, *n.* A travelling; a wandering.
Peregrine, pe're-grin, *a.* Foreign.
Peremptorily, pe'remp-to-ri-li, *adv.* In a peremptory manner; absolutely; positively.
Peremptory, pe'remp-to-ri, *a.* Such as to preclude debate: decisive; absolute.
Perennial, pe-ren'i-al, *a.* Lasting through the year; perpetual; unceasing.—*n.* A plant whose root remains alive more years than two.
Perennially, pe-ren'i-al-li, *adv.* In a perennial manner; continually.
Perfect, pėr'fekt, *a.* Finished; complete; fully informed; completely skilled; faultless; in *grammar*, denoting a tense which expresses an act completed.—*vt.* To accomplish; to make perfect; to make fully skilful.
Perfectibility, pėr-fek'ti-bil''i-ti, *n.* The quality of being perfectible.
Perfectible, pėr-fek'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of becoming or being made perfect.
Perfection, pėr-fek'shon, *n.* State of being perfect; an excellence perfect in its kind.
Perfective, pėr-fek'tiv, *a.* Conducing to perfection.
Perfectly, pėr'fekt-li, *adv.* In a perfect manner; consummately; completely; exactly.
Perfervid, pėr-fėr'vid, *a.* Very fervid.
Perfidious, pėr-fi'di-us, *a.* Guilty of or involving perfidy; treacherous; faithless.
Perfidy, pėr'fi-di, *n.* Act of breaking faith or allegiance; the violation of a trust reposed; treachery; disloyalty.
Perforate, pėr'fo-rāt, *vt.* To bore or penetrate through; to pierce with a pointed instrument. [forating; a hole bored.
Perforation, pėr-fo-rā'shon, *n.* Act of per-
Perforator, pėr'fo-rāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which perforates. [of necessity.
Perforce, pėr-fōrs', *adv.* By force or violence;
Perform, pėr-form', *vt.* To accomplish; to effect; to do; to act.—*vi.* To act a part; to play on a musical instrument, &c.
Performable, pėr-form'a-bl, *a.* That may be performed.
Performance, pėr-form'ans, *n.* Act of performing; deed; achievement; a literary work; exhibition on the stage; entertainment at a place of amusement.
Performer, pėr-form'ėr, *n.* One who performs, as an actor, musician, &c.
Performing, pėr-form'ing, *p.a.* Exhibiting performances or tricks.
Perfume, pėr'fūm or pėr-fūm', *n.* A pleasant scent or smell; fragrance.—*vt.* (perfuming, perfumed). To scent with perfume; to impregnate with a grateful odour.
Perfumer, pėr-fūm'ėr, *n.* One who or that which perfumes; one who sells perfumes.
Perfumery, pėr-fūm'ėr-i, *n.* Perfumes in general; the art of preparing perfumes.
Perfunctory, pėr-fungk'to-ri, *a.* Done carelessly or in a half-hearted manner; negligent.
Perhaps, pėr-haps', *adv.* It may be; peradventure; perchance; possibly.
Peri, pē'ri, *n.* In Persian belief, a fairy or spiritual being excluded from paradise till penance is accomplished.
Pericardium, pe-ri-kär'di-um, *n.* The membranous sac that incloses the heart.
Pericarp, pe'ri-kärp, *n.* The seed-vessel of a plant, or the shell of the seed-vessel.
Perigee, pe'ri-jē, *n.* That point in the moon's orbit nearest the earth.
Perihelion, pe-ri-hē'li-on, *n.* That point of the orbit of a planet or comet nearest the sun.
Peril, pe'ril, *n.* Risk; hazard; danger.—*vt.* (perilling, perilled). To hazard; to expose to danger. [ous; full of risk.
Perilous, pe'ril-us, *a.* Dangerous; hazard-
Perilously, pe'ril-us-li, *adv.* Dangerously.
Perimeter, pe-rim'et-ėr, *n.* The outer boundary of a body or figure.
Period, pē'ri-od, *n.* The time taken up by a heavenly body in revolving round the sun; the time at which anything ends; end; an indefinite portion of any continued state or existence; a complete sentence; the point that marks the end of a sentence, thus (.).
Periodic, pē-ri-od'ik, *a.* Pertaining to period or revolution; happening by recurrence, at a stated time.
Periodical, pē-ri-od'ik-al, *n.* A magazine, newspaper, &c., published at regular periods.—*a.* Periodic.
Periodically, pē-ri-od'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a periodical manner; at stated periods.
Periosteum, pe-ri-os'tē-um, *n.* A membrane investing the bones of animals.
Peripatetic, pe'ri-pa-tet''ik, *a.* Walking about; itinerant; pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy, taught while walking.—*n.* One who walks; a follower of Aristotle.
Periphery, pe-rif'ėr-i, *n.* The boundary line of a figure.
Periphrasis, pe-rif'ra-sis, *n.* A roundabout form of expression; circumlocution.
Periphrastic, pe-ri-fras'tik, *a.* Characterized by periphrasis; circumlocutory.
Peripteral, pe-rip'tėr-al, *a.* Surrounded by a single row of columns, as a temple.
Periscopic, pe-ri-skop'ik, *a.* Viewing on all sides: applied to spectacles having concavo-convex lenses.
Perish, pe'rish, *vi.* To die; to wither and decay; to be destroyed; to come to nothing.
Perishable, pe'rish-a-bl, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay or destruction.
Peristyle, pe'ri-stil, *n.* A range of surrounding columns.
Peritoneum, Peritonæum, pe'ri-tō-nē''um, *n.* A membrane investing the internal surface of the abdomen, and the viscera contained in it.
Peritonitis, pe'ri-tō-nī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the peritoneum.
Periwig, pe'ri-wig, *n.* A small wig; a peruke.
Periwinkle, pe-ri-wing'kl, *n.* A univalve mollusc found abundantly on British rocks; a British under-shrub.
Perjure, pėr'jūr, *vt.* (perjuring, perjured). To forswear; wilfully to make a false oath when administered legally. [himself.
Perjurer, pėr'jūr-ėr, *n.* One who perjures
Perjury, pėr'jū-ri, *n.* Act or crime of forswearing; act of violating an oath or solemn promise.
Perk, pėrk, *a.* Trim; spruce; pert.—*vi.* To hold up the head pertly.—*vt.* To make trim; to prank; to hold up (the head) pertly.
Permanence, Permanency, pėr'ma-

nens, pėr'ma-nen-si, *n.* State or quality of being permanent; duration; fixedness.
Permanent, pėr'ma-nent, *a.* Lasting; durable; not decaying; abiding; fixed.
Permeable, pėr'mē-a-bl, *a.* That may be permeated or passed through, as solid matter.
Permeate, pėr'mē-āt, *vt.* (permeating, permeated). To pass through the pores or interstices of; to penetrate without rupture or displacement of parts. [meating.
Permeation, pėr-mē-ā'shon, *n.* Act of per-
Permian, pėr'mi-an, *a.* In *geology*, a term applied to a system of rocks lying beneath the trias and immediately above the carboniferous system.
Permissible, pėr-mis'i-bl, *a.* Allowable.
Permission, pėr-mi'shon, *n.* Act of permitting; allowance; authorization.
Permissive, pėr-mis'iv, *a.* That permits; granting permission or liberty; allowing.
Permit, pėr-mit', *vt.* and *i.* (permitting, permitted). To allow; to grant; to suffer; to concede.—*n.* per'mit. A written permission or license given by competent authority.
Permutation, pėr-mū-tā'shon, *n.* Interchange; in *mathematics*, any of the ways in which a set of quantities can be arranged.
Permute, pėr-mūt', *vt.* To interchange.
Pernicious, pėr-ni'shus, *a.* Having the quality of destroying or injuring; destructive; deadly; noxious.
Perorate, pe'rō-rāt, *vi.* To make a peroration; to speechify; to spout.
Peroration, pe-rō-rā'shon, *n.* A rhetorical passage at the conclusion of a speech.
Peroxide, pėr-ok'sid, *n.* That oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.
Perpend, per-pend', *vt.* To weigh in the mind; to consider; to ponder.
Perpendicular, pėr-pen-di'kū-lėr, *a.* Perfectly upright or vertical; being at right angles to a given line or surface.—*n.* A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon or to another line. [Vertically; at right angles.
Perpendicularly, pėr-pen-di'kū-lėr-li, *adv.*
Perpetrate, pėr'pe-trāt, *vt.* To do in a bad sense; to be guilty of; to commit.
Perpetration, pėr'pe-trā'shon, *n.* The act of perpetrating; commission.
Perpetrator, pėr'pe-trāt-ėr, *n* One that perpetrates.
Perpetual, pėr-pe'tū-al, *a.* Continuing without end; permanent; everlasting.
Perpetually, pėr-pe'tū-al-li, *adv.* Constantly; continually.
Perpetuate, pėr-pe'tū-āt, *vt.* To make perpetual; to preserve from oblivion.
Perpetuation, pėr-pe'tū-ā''shon, *n.* Act of perpetuating or making perpetual.
Perpetuity, pėr-pe-tū'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being perpetual; endless duration; something of which there will be no end.
Perplex, pėr-pleks', *vt.* To entangle or involve; to embarrass; to distract.
Perplexing, pėr-pleks'ing, *p.a.* Troublesome; embarrassing; difficult; intricate.
Perplexity, pėr-pleks'i-ti, *n.* State of being puzzled, or at a loss; bewilderment; state of being intricate or involved.
Perquisite, pėr'kwi-zit, *n.* Something in addition to regular wages or salary.
Perruque, pe-rök', *n.* A peruke.
Perry, pe'ri, *n.* The fermented juice of pears, prepared in the same way as cider.
Persecute, pėr'se-kūt, *vt.* (persecuting, persecuted). To harass with unjust punishment; to afflict for adherence to a particular creed.
Persecution, pėr-se-kū'shon, *n.* Act or practice of persecuting; state of being persecuted; continued annoyance. [secutes.
Persecutor, pėr'se-kūt-ėr, *n.* One who per-
Perseverance, pėr-se-vē'rans, *n.* Act or habit of persevering; continued diligence.
Persevere, pėr-se-vėr', *vi.* (persevering, persevered). To continue steadfastly in any business; to pursue steadily any design.
Persevering, pėr-se-vėr'ing, *p.a.* Given to persevere; constant in purpose.
Persian, pėr'shi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Persia, the Persians or their language.—*n.* A native of Persia; language spoken in Persia; a thin silk formerly used for lining. [talk.
Persiflage, pėr'sē-flāzh, *n.* Idle bantering
Persist, pėr-sist', *vi.* To continue steadily in any business or course; to persevere; to continue in a certain state.
Persistence, Persistency, pėr-sist'ens, pėr-sist'en-si, *n.* Act or state of persisting; perseverance; continuance; obstinacy.
Persistent, pėr-sist'ent, *a.* Persisting; steady; tenacious. [sistent manner.
Persistently, pėr-sist'ent-li, *adv.* In a per-
Person, pėr'son, *n.* An individual human being; each of the three beings of the Godhead; bodily form; one of the three inflections of a verb.—**In person**, by one's self; not by representatives.
Personable, pėr'son-a-bl, *a.* Having a well-formed body; of good appearance.
Personage, pėr'son-āj, *n.* A person of importance; a man or woman of distinction.
Personal, pėr'son-al, *a.* Pertaining to a person; peculiar or proper to him or her; belonging to face and figure; denoting the person in a grammatical sense.
Personality, pėr-son-al'i-ti, *n.* State of being personal; that which constitutes an individual a distinct person; disparaging remark on one's conduct and character; in *law*, personal estate.
Personally, pėr'son-al-li, *adv.* In person; with respect to an individual; particularly.
Personalty, pėr'son-al-ti, *n.* Personal property, in distinction from real property.
Personate, pėr'son-āt, *vt.* To assume the character or appearance of; to act the part of.
Personation, pėr-son-ā'shon, *n.* The act of personating.
Personification, pėr-son'i-fi-kā''shon, *n.* Act of personifying; embodiment; a metaphor which represents inanimate objects as possessing the attributes of persons.
Personify, pėr-son'i-fi, *vt.* To represent with the attributes of a person; to impersonate.
Personnel, pėr-son-el', *n.* The body of persons employed in any occupation.
Perspective, pėr-spek'tiv, *n.* The art of representing objects on a flat surface so that they appear to have their natural dimensions and relations; a representation of objects in perspective; view.—*a.* Pertaining to the art of perspective.
Perspicacious, pėr-spi-kā'shus, *a.* Quick-sighted; of acute discernment.
Perspicacity, pėr-spi-kas'i-ti, *n.* Acuteness of discernment; penetration; sagacity.
Perspicuity, pėr-spi-kū'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being perspicuous; easiness to be understood; plainness; distinctness.
Perspicuous, pėr-spi'kū-us, *a.* Clear to the understanding; lucid.
Perspiration, pėr-spi-rā'shon, *n.* Act of perspiring; exudation of sweat; sweat.
Perspiratory, pėr-spir'a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to perspiration.
Perspire, pėr-spīr', *vi.* (perspiring, perspired). To emit the moisture of the body through the skin; to sweat; to exude.—*vt.* To emit through pores.
Persuade, pėr-swād', *vt.* (persuading, persuaded). To influence by argument, advice, &c.; to induce; to prevail on.
Persuasion, pėr-swā'zhon, *n.* Act of pėr-

suading; settled opinion or conviction; a creed or belief; a sect or party.
Persuasive, pėr-swā'siv, *a.* Having the power of persuading; calculated to persuade. *n.* That which persuades; an incitement.
Pert, pėrt, *a.* Lively; brisk; saucy; bold.
Pertain, pėr-tān', *vi.* To belong; to relate; to concern; to regard.
Pertinacious, pėr-ti-nā'shus, *a.* Obstinate; inflexible; determined; persistent.
Pertinacity, pėr-ti-nas'i-ti, *n.* Obstinacy; resolution; constancy.
Pertinence, Pertinency, pėr'ti-nens, pėr'ti-nen-si, *n.* Quality or state of being pertinent; fitness; appositeness.
Pertinent, pėr'ti-nent, *a.* Related to the subject or matter in hand; apposite; fit.
Pertinently, pėr'ti-nent-li, *adv.* In a pertinent manner; appositely; to the purpose
Pertly, pėrt'li, *adv.* Smartly; saucily
Perturb, pėr-tėrb', *vt.* To disturb; to agitate; to disquiet; to confuse.
Perturbation, pėr-tėrb-ā'shon, *n.* Act of perturbing; disorder; uneasiness; cause of disquiet.
Peruke, pe-rōk' or pe-rūk', *n.* A wig or periwig. [reading.
Perusal, pe-rūz'al, *n.* Act of perusing or
Peruse, pe-rūz', *vt.* (perusing, perused). To read through; to read with attention; to examine carefully.
Peruvian, pe-rū'vi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Peru.—*n.* A native of Peru.
Pervade, pėr-vād', *vt.* (pervading, pervaded). To pass or flow through; to permeate; to be diffused through.
Pervasion, pėr-vā'zhon, *n.* Act of pervading.
Pervasive, pėr-vā'siv, *a.* Tending or having power to pervade.
Perverse, pėr-vėrs', *a.* Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable; petulant.
Perversely, pėr-vėrs'li, *adv.* Stubbornly; obstinately in the wrong.
Perversion, pėr-vėr'shon, *n.* A diverting from the true intent or object; misapplication.
Perversity, pėr-vėr'si-ti, *n.* State or quality of being perverse; disposition to thwart.
Perversive, pėr-vėr'siv, *a.* Tending to pervert.
Pervert, pėr-vėrt', *vt.* To turn from truth or proper purpose; to corrupt; to misinterpret; to misapply.—*n.* pėr'vėrt. One who has been perverted. [trated; permeable.
Pervious, pėr'vi-us, *a.* That may be pene-
Peseta, pe-sē'ta, *n.* A Spanish silver coin corresponding to a franc.
Pessimism, pes'im-izm, *n.* The doctrine that the present state of things tends only to evil; the tendency always to look at the dark side of things.
Pessimist, pes'im-ist, *n.* One who believes in pessimism, or takes an unfavourable view of affairs.
Pessimistic, pes-im-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to pessimism.
Pest, pest, *n.* A deadly epidemic disease, plague; pestilence; a mischievous person.
Pester, pes'tėr, *vt.* To plague; to trouble; to annoy with little vexations.
Pest-house, pest'hous, *n.* A hospital for contagious and deadly diseases.
Pestiferous, pes-tif'ėr-us, *a.* Pestilential, noxious; infectious; contagious.
Pestilence, pes'ti-lens, *n.* Any contagious disease that is epidemic and fatal; something morally evil or destructive.
Pestilent, pes'ti-lent, *a.* Pestilential; mischievous; pernicious; troublesome.
Pestilential, pes-ti-len'shal, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a pestilence or the plague; destructive; pernicious.
Pestle, pes'l, *n.* An instrument for pounding substances in a mortar.—*vt.* and *i.* (pestling, pestled). To pound with a pestle.
Pet, pet, *n.* A darling; any little animal fondled and indulged; fit of peevishness.—*vt.* (petting, petted). To fondle; to indulge
Petal, pe'tal, *n.* A flower leaf.
Petard, pe-tärd', *n.* An engine of war fixed on gates, barricades, &c., to destroy them by explosion.
Peter-pence, Peter's-pence, pē'tėr-pens, pē'tėrz-pens, *n.pl.* Money contributed annually to the popes.
Petiole, pe'ti-ol, *n.* The foot-stalk of a leaf.
Petite, pe-tēt', *a.* Small in figure; tiny.
Petition, pē-ti'shon, *n.* An entreaty, supplication, or prayer; a written application in legal proceedings.—*vt.* To supplicate; to solicit.
Petitionary, pē-ti'shon-a-ri, *a.* Supplicatory; containing a petition.
Petitioner, pē-ti'shon-ėr, *n.* One who petitions or presents a petition.
Petrel, pet'rel, *n.* A web-footed sea-bird often found far from land.
Petrifaction, pet-ri-fak'shon, *n.* The process of changing into stone; a fossil.
Petrifactive, pet-ri-fak'tiv, *a.* Having power to convert into stone.
Petrify, pet-ri-fī, *vt.* To turn into stone or a fossil; to paralyse or stupefy.—*vi.* To become stone, or of a stony hardness.
Petroleum, pe-trō'lē-um, *n.* Rock-oil; an inflammable liquid found in the earth.
Petrology, pe-trol'o-ji, *n.* The study of rocks.
Petrous, pet'rus, *a.* Like stone; stony.
Petticoat, pet'i-kōt, *n.* A loose under-garment worn by females.
Pettifog, pet'i-fog, *vi.* (pettifogging, pettifogged). To act in petty cases, as a lawyer.
Pettifogger, pet-i-fog'ėr, *n.* A lawyer employed in small or mean business.
Pettifoggery, pet-i-fog'ė-ri, *n.* The practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.
Pettish, pet'ish, *a.* In a pet; peevish.
Pettitoes, pet'i-tōz, *n.pl.* The toes or feet of a pig; sometimes used for the human feet.
Petto, pet'tō, *n.* The breast; hence, *in petto*, in secrecy.
Petty, pet'i, *a.* Small; little; trifling; trivial.
Petulance, Petulancy, pe'tū-lans, pe'tū-lan-si, *n.* Quality of being petulant; peevishness; pettishness; frowardness.
Petulant, pe'tū-lant, *a.* Irritable; peevish; fretful; saucy; pert; capricious.
Pew, pū, *n.* An inclosed seat in a church.
Pewit, pē'wit, *n.* The lapwing or peewit.
Pewter, pū'tėr, *n.* An alloy mainly of tin and lead; a vessel made of pewter.—*a.* Relating to or made of pewter
Pewterer, pū'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who makes vessels and utensils of pewter.
Pewtery, pū'tė-ri, *a.* Belonging to or resembling pewter. [four wheels.
Phaeton, fā'ton, *n* An open carriage on
Phalange, fa-lanj', *n* One of the small bones of the fingers and toes.
Phalanx, fal'angks, *n.*, pl. **-anges, -anxes.** The heavy-armed infantry of an ancient Greek army; a body of troops in close array; a small bone of the fingers or toes.
Phallic, fal'lik, *a.* Pertaining to the phallus.
Phallus, fal'lus, *n.* The emblem of the generative power in nature, especially in certain religious usages.
Phantasm, fan'tazm, *n* An apparition; a phantom; an idea, notion, or fancy.
Phantasmagoria, fan-tas'ma-gō"ri-a, *n.* An exhibition of figures by shadows, as by the magic lantern; illusive images. [sive.
Phantasmal, fan-taz'mal, *a.* Spectral; illu-
Phantasy, fan'ta-si, *n.* *See* FANTASY.
Phantom, fan'tom, *n.* An apparition; a spectre; a fancied vision; a phantasm.

Pharisaic, Pharisaical, fa-ri-sā'ik, fa-ri-sā'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Pharisees; hypocritical.
Pharisaism, fa'ri-sā-izm, *n.* The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees; formality and hypocrisy in religion.
Pharisee, fa'ri-sē, *n.* A Jew strict in religious observances; a hypocrite.
Pharmaceutic, Pharmaceutical, fär-ma-sū'tik, fär-ma-sū'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy.
Pharmaceutics, fär-ma-sū'tiks, *n.* Pharmacy.
Pharmacology, fär-ma-kol'o-ji, *n.* The science of drugs; the art of preparing medicines.
Pharmacopœia, fär'ma-kō-pē"a, *n.* A book describing the preparations of medicines.
Pharmacy, fär'ma-si, *n.* The art or practice of preparing medicines.
Pharos, fā'ros, *n.* A lighthouse.
Pharynx, fa'ringks, *n.* The muscular sac between the mouth and the œsophagus.
Phase, faz, *n.* A particular stage of the moon or a planet in respect to illumination; state of a varying phenomenon; one of the various aspects of a question.
Phasis, fā'siz, *n.*; pl. **phases,** fā'sēz. A phase: used in astronomy.
Pheasant, fe'zant, *n.* A bird commonly reared and preserved for sport and food.
Pheasantry, fe'zant-ri, *n.* A place for breeding, rearing, and keeping pheasants.
Phenix, fē'niks, *n.* *See* PHŒNIX.
Phenomenal, fē-no'men-al, *a.* Pertaining to or constituted by a phenomenon; extremely remarkable; astounding.
Phenomenon, fē-no'me-non, *n.*; pl. **-mena.** An appearance; anything visible; an appearance whose cause is not immediately obvious; something extraordinary.
Phial, fī'al, *n.* A small glass bottle.
Philabeg, Philibeg, fil'a-beg, fil'i-beg, *n.* *See* FILLIBEG.
Philander, fi-lan'dėr, *vi.* To make love sentimentally to a lady; to flirt.
Philanthropic, Philanthropical, fil-an-throp'ik, fil-an-throp'ik-al, *a.* Relating to philanthropy; entertaining good-will towards all men; benevolent.
Philanthropist, fi-lan'throp-ist, *n.* One devoted to philanthropy; one who exerts himself in doing good to his fellowmen.
Philanthropy, fi-lan'thro-pi, *n.* The love of man or of mankind; benevolence towards the whole human family.
Philatelist, fi-lat'e-list, *n.* One who collects postage-stamps.
Philately, fi-lat'e-li, *n.* The practice of collecting postage-stamps.
Philharmonic, fil-här-mon'ik, *a.* Loving harmony; musical.
Philippic, fi-lip'ik, *n.* A discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective.
Philistine, fi-lis'tin or fil'is-tin, *n.* A person deficient in culture, and wanting in taste; a person of narrow views.
Philistinism, fil'is-tin-izm, *n.* Manner or modes of thinking of Philistines.
Philological, Philologic, fil-ō-loj'ik-al, fil-ō-loj'ik, *a.* Pertaining to philology.
Philologist, Philologer, fi-lol'o-jist, fi-lol'o-jėr, *n.* One versed in philology.
Philology, fi-lol'o-ji, *n.* The study of language; linguistic science.
Philomel, Philomela, fil'ō-mel, fil-ō-mē'la, *n.* The nightingale.
Philosopher, fi-los'o-fėr, *n.* A person versed in philosophy; one who studies moral or mental science.
Philosophic, Philosophical, fi-lō-sof'ik, fi-lō-sof'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining or according to philosophy; given to philosophy; calm; cool; temperate; rational.
Philosophically, fi-lō-sof'ik-al-li, *adv.* Calmly; wisely; rationally.
Philosophize, fi-los'o-fīz, *vi.* To act the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to formulate a philosophical theory.
Philosophy, fi-los'o-fi, *n.* The science which tries to account for the phenomena of the universe; metaphysics; the general principles underlying some branch of knowledge; practical wisdom.
Philtre, Philter, fil'tėr, *n.* A love-charm; a potion supposed to excite love.
Phlebotomy, flē-bot'o-mi, *n.* The act or practice of opening a vein; blood-letting.
Phlegm, flem, *n.* The viscid matter of the digestive and respiratory passages; bronchial mucus; coldness; indifference.
Phlegmatic, fleg-mat'ik, *a.* Abounding in or generating phlegm; cold; sluggish.
Phlogistic, flo-jis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to phlogiston; inflammatory.
Phlogiston, flo-jis'ton, *n.* A hypothetical element formerly thought to exist and to be pure fire or the principle of combustion.
Phœnix, fē'niks, *n.* A female bird of ancient legend, said to live 500 years, when she burnt herself, and rose again from her ashes; an emblem of immortality; a paragon.
Pholas, fō'las, *n.* A marine mollusc which pierces rocks, wood, &c.
Phonetic, fō-net'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the voice; representing sounds.
Phonetics, fō-net'iks, *n.pl.* The doctrine or science of sounds, especially of the human voice; the representation of sounds.
Phonograph, fō'nō-graf, *n.* An instrument for registering and reproducing sounds.
Phonography, fō-nog'ra-fi, *n.* The description of sounds; the representation of sounds by characters; phonetic shorthand.
Phonology, fō-nol'o-ji, *n.* The science of elementary vocal sounds.
Phonometer, fō-nom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for numbering the vibrations of sounds.
Phonotypy, fō-not'i-pi, *n.* Phonetic printing.
Phosphate, fos'fāt, *n.* A salt of phosphoric acid.
Phosphorate, fos'for-āt, *vt.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.
Phosphoresce, fos-for-es', *vi.* To give out a phosphoric light.
Phosphorescence, fos-for-es'ens, *n.* State or quality of being phosphorescent.
Phosphorescent, fos-for-es'ent, *a.* Shining with a faint light like that of phosphorus; luminous without sensible heat.
Phosphoric, fos-fo'rik, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, or resembling phosphorus.
Phosphorize, fos'for-īz, *vt.* To phosphorate.
Phosphorous, fos'for-us, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus.
Phosphorus, fos'for-us, *n.* An elementary substance which undergoes slow combustion at common temperatures.
Phosphuretted, fos'fū-ret-ed, *a.* Combined with phosphorus.
Photograph, fō'tō-graf, *n.* A picture obtained by photography.—*vt.* To produce a representation of by photographic means.
Photographer, fō-tog'raf-ėr, *n.* One who takes pictures by means of photography.
Photographic, Photographical, fō-tō-graf'ik, fō-tō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to photography.
Photography, fō-tog'ra-fi, *n.* The art or practice of producing representations of scenes and objects by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces.
Photogravure, fō'tō-grav-ūr, *n.* A process

by which an engraving is produced on a metal plate by light acting on a sensitive surface.

Photology, fō-tol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine or science of light.

Photometer, fō-tom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of lights.

Phrase, frāz, *n.* A short sentence or expression; an idiom; style; diction.—*vt.* and *i.* (phrasing, phrased). To style; to express.

Phraseology, frā-zē-ol'o-ji, *n.* Manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence; diction; style.

Phrenetic, fre-net'ik, *a.* Having the mind disordered; frantic.—*n.* A frenzied person.

Phrenic, fren'ik, *a.* Belonging to the diaphragm. [in phrenology.

Phrenologist, fre-nol'o-jist, *n.* One versed

Phrenology, fre-nol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine that a person's endowments may be discovered by the configuration of the skull.

Phthisical, tiz'ik-al, *a.* Having or belonging to phthisis; consumptive.

Phthisis, thī'sis, *n.* A wasting disease of the lungs, commonly called consumption.

Phylactery, fi-lak'tėr-i, *n.* An amulet worn by the Jews, containing a strip of parchment inscribed with Old Testament texts.

Phylloxera, fil-ok-sē'ra, *n.* An insect which infests and destroys oaks, vines, &c.

Physic, fi'zik, *n.* The science of medicine; the art of healing; a medicine; a cathartic.—*vt.* (physicking, physicked). To treat with physic; to remedy.

Physical, fi'zik-al, *a.* Pertaining to nature or natural productions; bodily, as opposed to mental or moral; material; pertaining to physics.

Physically, fi'zik-al-li, *adv.* In a physical manner; as regards the material world; bodily.

Physician, fi-zi'shan, *n.* A person skilled in the art of healing; a doctor.

Physicist, fi'zi-sist, *n.* One skilled in physics; a natural philosopher.

Physics, fi'ziks, *n.* That branch of science which deals with mechanics, dynamics, light, heat, sound, electricity, and magnetism; natural philosophy.

Physiognomist, fi-zi-og'nō-mist, *n.* One who is skilled in physiognomy.

Physiognomy, fi-zi-og'no-mi, *n.* The art of perceiving a person's character by his countenance; particular cast or expression of countenance.

Physiography, fi-zi-og'ra-fi, *n.* The science of the earth's physical features and phenomena; physical geography.

Physiologic, **Physiological**, fi'zi-ō-loj'' ik, fi'zi-ō-loj''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to physiology.

Physiologist, fi-zi-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who is versed in physiology.

Physiology, fi-zi-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of the phenomena of life; the study of the functions of living beings.

Physique, fi-zēk', *n.* A person's physical or bodily structure or constitution.

Phytoid, fī'toid, *a.* Plant-like.

Phytology, fi-tol'o-ji, *n.* The science of plants; botany.

Piacular, pī-ak'ū-lär, *a.* Expiatory; having power to atone; requiring expiation.

Pia-mater, pī'a-mā'tėr, *n.* A membrane investing the surface of the brain.

Pianist, pi-an'ist, *n.* A performer on the pianoforte.

Piano, pi-a'nō, *a.* In *music*, soft

Piano, pi-an'ō, *n.* A pianoforte.

Pianoforte, pi-an'ō-fōr-tā, *n.* A musical metal-stringed instrument with a key-board, sounded by hammers acting on the strings.

Piazza, pi-az'za, *n.* A rectangular open space surrounded by colonnades. [the bagpipe.

Pibroch, pē'broch, *n.* A species of music for

Pica, pī'ka, *n.* A printing type having six lines in an inch, used as the standard size.

Picador, pik-a-dōr', *n.* A horseman with a lance who excites the bull in a bull-fight.

Picaresque, pik-a-resk', *a.* Pertaining to rogues; describing the fortunes of adventurers.

Picaroon, pik-a-rön', *n.* A rogue or cheat; one that lives by his wits.

Piccolo, pik'ko-lō, *n.* A small flute with shrill tones; an octave flute.

Piceous, pis'ē-us, *a.* Pitchy.

Pick, pik, *vt.* To strike at with something pointed; to peck at; to clean by the teeth, fingers, &c.; to select; to pluck; to gather.—*vi.* To eat slowly; to nibble; to pilfer.—*n.* A pointed tool; a pick-axe; choice; selection.

Pickaxe, pik'aks, *n.* A sharp-pointed iron tool used in digging, mining, &c.

Picked, pikt, *p.a.* Select; choice.

Picker, pik'ėr, *n.* One who picks; a name of tools or apparatus of many various shapes.

Pickerel, pik'ėr-el, *n.* A fresh-water fish of the pike family.

Picket, pik'et, *n.* A pointed stake used in fortification; a pale; an advanced guard or outpost; a game at cards.—*vt.* To fortify with pickets; to post as a guard of observation.

Picking, pik'ing, *n.* Act of one who picks; *pl.* perquisites not always honestly obtained.

Pickle, pik'l, *n.* Brine; a solution of salt and water for preserving flesh, fish, &c.; vegetables preserved in vinegar; a state of difficulty or disorder; a troublesome child.—*vt.* (pickling, pickled). To preserve in or treat with pickle. [from the pocket of another.

Pickpocket, pik'pok-et, *n.* One who steals

Picnic, pik'nik, *n.* and *a.* A pleasure-party the members of which carry provisions with them.—*vi.* (picnicking, picnicked). To take part in a picnic party.

Picquet, pik'et, *n.* *See* PIQUET.

Picric, pik'rik, *a.* An acid used in dyeing.

Pictorial, pik-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to or forming pictures; illustrated by pictures.

Pictorially, pik-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a pictorial manner; with pictures or engravings.

Picture, pik'tūr, *n.* A painting, drawing, &c., exhibiting the resemblance of anything; any resemblance or representation.—*vt.* To represent pictorially; to present an ideal likeness of; to describe in a vivid manner.

Picturesque, pik-tūr-esk', *a.* Forming, or fitted to form, a pleasing picture; abounding with vivid imagery; graphic.

Piddle, pid'l, *vi.* (piddling, piddled) To deal in trifles; to peddle.

Piddock, pid'ok, *n.* The pholas.

Pie, pī, *n.* A paste baked with something in or under it; a mass of types unsorted; the magpie.

Piebald, pī'bald, *a.* Having spots or patches of various colours; pied; mongrel.

Piece, pēs, *n.* A portion of anything; a distinct part; a composition or writing of no great length; a separate performance; a picture; a coin; a single firearm.—*vt.* (piecing, pieced). To patch; to join.—*vi.* To unite or join on.

Piecemeal, pēs'mēl, *adv.* In or by pieces; in fragments; by little and little.

Piecer, pēs'ėr, *n.* One who pieces; one employed in a spinning factory to join threads.

Piece-work, pēs'wėrk, *n.* Work done by the piece or job; work paid by quantity

Pied, pīd, *a.* Party-coloured; spotted.

Pier, pēr, *n.* A mass of solid stonework for supporting an arch, bridge, &c.; a projecting wharf or landing-place.

Pierce, pērs, *vt.* (piercing, pierced). To stab or perforate with a pointed instrument; to penetrate; to move deeply.—*vi.* To enter; to penetrate.

Piercer, pērs'ér, *n.* One who or that which pierces; an instrument that bores; that organ of an insect with which it pierces.
Piercing, pērs'ing, *p.a.* Penetrating; cutting; keen; sharp; severe. [pietists.
Pietism, pī'et-izm, *n.* The principles of the
Pietist, pī'et-ist, *n.* One of a party in Germany who proposed to revive declining piety in the Reformed Churches; one who displays strong religious feelings.
Piety, pī'e-ti, *n.* Reverence or veneration towards God; godliness; devotion; religion.
Pig, pig, *n.* A young swine; a swine in general; an oblong mass of unforged metal.—*vt.* or *i.* (pigging, pigged). To bring forth pigs; to act like pigs.
Pigeon, pi'jon, *n.* A well-known bird of many varieties; a dove; a simpleton; a gull.
Pigeon-hearted, pi'jon-härt-ed, *a.* Timid.
Pigeon-hole, pi'jon-hōl, *n.* A hole for pigeons to enter their dwelling; a division in a desk or case for holding papers.
Pigeon-livered, pi'jon-li-vérd, *a.* Mild in temper; soft; gentle; cowardly.
Pig-headed, pig'hed-ed, *a.* Having a head like a pig; stupidly obstinate.
Pig-iron, pig'ī-érn, *n.* Iron in pigs, as it comes from the blast-furnace.
Pigment, pig'ment, *n.* Paint; any preparation used by painters, dyers, &c., to impart colours to bodies; colouring matter.
Pigmy. *See* PYGMY.
Pig-skin, pig'skin, *n.* The skin of a pig, especially when prepared for saddlery, &c.
Pig-tail, pig'tāl, *n.* The tail of a pig; the hair of the head tied behind in a tail.
Pike, pīk, *n.* A spike or pointed piece; a fork used in husbandry; a fresh-water fish with a pointed snout; a toll-bar.
Pikeman, pīk'man, *n.* A soldier armed with a pike. [slightly projecting from a wall.
Pilaster, pi-las'tér, *n.* A square pillar,
Pilch, pilch, *n.* A flannel cloth for an infant.
Pilchard, pil'shärd, *n.* A fish resembling the herring, but smaller.
Pile, pīl, *n.* A heap; a large mass of buildings; a galvanic or voltaic battery; hair; nap on cloth; a beam driven into the ground to support some superstructure; a heraldic figure like a wedge.—*vt.* (piling, piled). To heap; to amass; to drive piles into; to support with piles.
Piles, pīlz, *n.pl.* A disease of the rectum near the anus; hemorrhoids.
Pilfer, pil'fér, *vi.* To steal in small quantities; to practise petty theft.—*vt.* To filch.
Pilferer, pil'fér-ér, *n.* One who pilfers.
Pilgrim, pil'grim, *n.* A wanderer; one who travels to visit a holy place or relics.
Pilgrimage, pil'grim-āj, *n.* A journey to some holy place; the journey of human life.
Pill, pil, *n.* A medicine in the form of a little ball; anything nauseous to be accepted.—*vt.* To dose with pills; to form into pills; to rob; to plunder.
Pillage, pil'āj, *n.* Act of plundering; plunder; spoil.—*vt* (pillaging, pillaged). To rob by open violence; to plunder.
Pillager, pil'āj-ér, *n.* One who pillages.
Pillar, pil'ér, *n.* A column; a perpendicular support; a supporter.
Pillion, pil'yon, *n.* A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback; the pad of a saddle.
Pillory, pil'o-ri, *n.* A frame of wood with movable boards and holes, through which were put the head and hands of an offender. *vt.* (pillorying, pilloried). To punish with the pillory; to expose to ridicule, abuse, &c.
Pillow, pil'ō, *n.* A long soft cushion; something that bears or supports.—*vt.* To rest or lay on for support.
Pillow-case, **Pillow-slip**, pil'ō-kās, pil'ō-slip, *n.* The movable case or sack which is drawn over a pillow.
Pillowy, pil'ō-i, *a.* Like a pillow; soft.
Pillworm, pil'wérm, *n.* The millipede, which can roll itself into a ball.
Pilose, pī'lōs, *a.* Hairy.
Pilot, pī'lot, *n.* One whose occupation is to steer ships; a guide; a director of one's course. *vt.* To act as pilot of; to guide through dangers or difficulties. [office of a pilot.
Pilotage, pī'lot-āj, *n.* The pay, duty, or
Pilot-engine, pī'lot-en-jin, *n.* A locomotive sent before a train to see that the way is clear.
Pilule, pil'ūl, *n.* A little pill.
Pimp, pimp, *n.* A man who provides gratifications for others' lusts; a procurer.—*vi.* To pander; to procure women for others.
Pimpernel, pim'pėr-nel, *n.* A little red-flowered annual found in British cornfields.
Pimple, pim'pl, *n.* A small elevation of the skin, with an inflamed base.
Pimpled, pim'pld, *a.* Having pimples; full of pimples.
Pimply, pim'pli, *a.* Pimpled.
Pin, pin, *n.* A longish piece of metal, wood, &c., used for a fastening, or as a support; a peg; a bolt.—*vt.* (pinning, pinned). To fasten with a pin or pins; to hold fast.—*vt.* To inclose; to pen or pound.
Pinafore, pin'a-fōr, *n.* A little apron.
Pincers, pin'sérz, *n.pl.* An instrument for gripping anything; nippers; prehensile claws. Also *Pinchers*.
Pinch, pinsh, *vt.* To press hard or squeeze; to nip; to afflict.—*vi.* To press painfully; to be sparing.—*n.* A close compression, as with the fingers; a nip; a pang; straits; a strong iron lever; as much as is taken by the finger and thumb; a small quantity.
Pinchbeck, pinsh'bek, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc resembling gold.—*a.* Sham; not genuine. [pinches; *pl.* pincers.
Pincher, pinsh'ér, *n.* One who or that which
Pin-cushion, pin'kū-shon, *n.* A small cushion in which pins are kept.
Pindaric, pin-da'rik, *a.* After the manner of Pindar, the Greek lyric poet.—*n.* An ode in imitation of Pindar; an irregular ode.
Pine, pin, *n.* A valuable evergreen coniferous tree, furnishing timber, turpentine, pitch, and resin; the pine-apple.—*vi.* (pining, pined) To languish; to grow weakly with pain, grief, &c.
Pineal, pin'ē-al, *a.* Resembling a pine-cone in shape.
Pine-apple, pin'ap-l, *n.* A fruit like the cone of a pine-tree but different in character; the plant itself.
Pinery, pin'ér-i, *n.* A hot-house for pine-apples; a place where pine-trees grow.
Piney, **Piny**, pin'i, *a.* Pertaining to pines; abounding with pines.
Pinfold, pin'fōld, *n.* A place in which cattle are temporarily confined; a pound.
Ping, ping, *n.* The sound made by a flying bullet.
Pinion, pin'yon, *n.* A bird's wing; the joint of a wing remotest from the body; a large wing-feather; a small toothed wheel; a fetter for the arms.—*vt.* To bind the wings of; to cut off, as the first joint of the wing; to fetter.
Pink, pingk, *n.* A garden flower; a light rose-colour or pigment; the flower or something supremely excellent.—*a.* Of a fine light rose-colour.—*vt.* To work in eyelet-holes; to scallop; to stab.—*vi.* To wink or blink.
Pink-eye, pingk'ī, *n.* A disease attacking horses, a kind of influenza.
Pink-eyed, pingk'īd, *a.* Having small eyes.
Pin-money, pin'mun-i, *n.* A sum of money settled on a wife for her private expenses.
Pinnace, pin'as, *n.* A small vessel navigated

with oars and sails, usually with two masts; a boat with eight oars.

Pinnacle, pin'a-kl, *n.* A rocky peak; the summit; a minor structure or turret above a building.

Pinnate, pin'at, *a.* Shaped or branching like a feather.

Pint, pint, *n.* The eighth part of a gallon.

Pioneer, pi-o-nēr', *n.* One whose business is to prepare the road for an army, make entrenchments, &c.; one who leads the way.—*vt.* To prepare a way for.—*vi.* To act as pioneer.

Pious, pī'us, *a.* Devout; godly; holy; proceeding from piety.

Pip, pip, *n.* The kernel or seed of fruit; a spot on cards; a disease of fowls.

Pipe, pīp, *n.* A wind-instrument of music; a long tube; a tube with a bowl at one end for tobacco; the windpipe; a call of a bird; a wine measure containing about 105 imperial gallons.—*vi.* (piping, piped). To play on a pipe; to whistle.—*vt.* To utter in a high tone; to call by a pipe or whistle.

Pipe-clay, pīp'klā, *n.* The purest kind of potter's clay.—*vt.* To whiten with pipe-clay.

Piper, pīp'ėr, *n.* One who plays on a pipe; a bagpiper; a sea-urchin.

Piping, pīp'ing, *p.a.* Giving out a whistling sound; accompanied by the music of the pipe; boiling.—*n.* Pipes, as for water, &c.; a jointed stem for propagating plants.

Pippin, pip'in, *n.* An apple of various kinds.

Pipy, pīp'i, *a.* Resembling a pipe; tubular.

Piquancy, pē'kan-si, *n.* Quality of being piquant; sharpness; pungency.

Piquant, pē'kant, *a.* Making a lively impression; sharp; lively; interesting; pungent.

Pique, pēk, *n.* Irritation; offence taken; slight anger.—*vt.* (piquing, piqued). To nettle; to touch with envy, jealousy, &c.; to pride or value (one's self).—*vi.* To cause irritation.

Piquet, pik'et, *n.* A picket; a game at cards for two, with thirty-two cards.

Piracy, pī'ra-si, *n.* The act or practice of robbing on the high seas; infringement of the law of copyright.

Pirate, pī'rāt, *n.* A robber on the high seas; a ship engaged in piracy; one who publishes others' writings without permission.—*vi.* (pirating, pirated). To rob on the high seas.—*vt.* To take without right, as writings.

Piratical, pī-rat'ik-al, *a.* Having the character of a pirate: pertaining to piracy.

Piratically, pī-rat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a piratical manner; by piracy.

Pirogue, pi-rōg', *n.* A canoe made from a trunk of a tree hollowed out.

Pirouette, pi'rō-et, *n.* A turning about on the toes in dancing.—*vi.* To make a pirouette; to whirl about on the toes.

Piscatorial, Piscatory, pis-kā-tō'ri-al, pis'kā-to-ri, *a.* Relating to fishing.

Pisces, pis'sēz, *n.pl.* The Fishes, a sign in the zodiac; the vertebrate animals of the class fishes.

Pisciculture, pis-i-kul'tūr, *n.* Fish culture.

Piscina, pis-sī'na, *n.* A niche in churches, with a small basin and water drain, into which the priest empties any water used.

Piscine, pis'sīn, *a.* Pertaining to fish.

Pish, pish, *exclam.* A word expressing contempt.—*vi.* To express contempt by uttering *pish!*

Pismire, pis'mīr, *n.* The ant or emmet.

Piss, pis, *vt.* To discharge urine.—*vt.* To eject, as urine.

Pistachio, pis-tā'shi-ō, *n.* The nut of a small tree cultivated in S. Europe for its fruit; the tree itself, also called *pistacia*.

Pistil, pis'til, *n.* The seed-bearing organ of a flower.

Pistillate, pis'til-lāt, *a.* Having a pistil.

Pistol, pis'tol, *n.* A small firearm fired with one hand.—*vt.* (pistolling, pistolled). To shoot with a pistol.

Pistole, pis-tōl', *n.* An old gold coin of Spain, France, &c., worth about 16s. sterling.

Piston, pis'ton, *n.* A cylindrical piece of metal which fits exactly into a hollow cylinder, and works alternately in two directions.

Piston-rod, pis'ton-rod, *n.* A rod which connects a piston to some other piece, and either moved by the piston or moving it.

Pit, pit, *n.* A hollow in the earth; the shaft of a mine; a vat in tanning, dyeing, &c.; a concealed hole for catching wild beasts; a small cavity or depression; part of the floor of a theatre.—*vt.* (pitting, pitted). To lay in a pit or hole; to mark with little hollows; to set in competition.

Pit-a-pat, pit'a-pat, *adv.* In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of beats.

Pitch, pich, *vt.* To thrust, as a pointed object; to fix; to set; to throw; to set the key-note of; to set in array; to smear or cover with pitch. *vi.* To settle; to fall headlong; to fix choice; to encamp; to rise and fall, as a ship.—*n.* A throw; degree of elevation; highest rise; descent; elevation of a note; a thick dark resinous substance obtained from tar.

Pitch-dark, pich'därk, *a.* Dark as pitch; very dark.

Pitcher, pich'ėr, *n.* A vessel with a spout, [for holding liquors.

Pitchfork, pich'fork, *n.* A fork used in throwing hay, &c.; a tuning-fork.—*vt.* To lift or throw with a pitchfork; to put suddenly into any position.

Pitch-pine, pich'pīn, *n.* A pine abounding in resinous matter which yields pitch.

Pitch-pipe, pich'pīp, *n.* A small pipe used in finding or regulating the pitch of a tune.

Pitchy, pich'i, *a.* Like pitch; smeared with pitch; black; dark; dismal.

Piteous, pi'tē-us, *a.* That may excite pity; sorrowful; sad; miserable; pitiful.

Pitfall, pit'fal, *n.* A pit slightly covered over, forming a kind of trap.

Pith, pith, *n.* The spongy substance in the centre of exogenous plants; the spinal cord or marrow of an animal; strength or force; energy; cogency; essence.

Pithily, pith'i-li, *adv.* In a pithy manner; cogently; with energy.

Pithy, pith'i, *a.* Consisting of pith; terse and forcible; energetic; sententious.

Pitiable, pi'ti-a-bl, *a.* Deserving pity or compassion; lamentable; miserable.

Pitiably, pi'ti-a-bli, *adv.* Woefully.

Pitiful, pi'ti-ful, *a.* Full of pity; compassionate; woeful; to be pitied; paltry; despicable.

Pitiless, pi'ti-les, *a.* Feeling no pity; hard-hearted; merciless; relentless; unmerciful.

Pitman, pit'man, *n.* One who works in a pit; a miner.

Pit-saw, pit'sa, *n.* A large saw worked by two men, one of whom stands in a pit below.

Pittance, pit'ans, *n.* A very small portion allowed or assigned; a charity gift.

Pity, pi'ti, *n.* Sympathy or compassion; ground of pity; thing to be regretted.—*vt.* (pitying, pitied). To feel pain or grief for; to sympathize with.—*vi.* To be compassionate.

Pivot, pi'vot, *n.* A pin on which something turns; a turning-point; that on which important results depend.—*vt.* To place on or furnish with a pivot.

Pix, piks, *n.* *See* PYX.

Pixy, Pixie, pik'si, *n.* A sort of English [fairy.

Placable, pla'ka-bl, *a.* Readily appeased or pacified; willing to forgive.

Placard, plak'ėrd or pla-kärd', *n.* A written or printed bill posted in a public place; a poster.—*vt.* To post placards.

Place, plās, *n.* An open space in a town; a

locality, spot, or site; position; room; an edifice; quarters; a passage in a book; rank; office; calling; ground or occasion; stead.—*vt.* (placing, placed). To put or set; to locate; to appoint or set in an office, rank, or condition; to invest; to lend.

Placeman, plās'man, *n.* One who has an office, especially under a government.

Placenta, pla-sen'ta, *n.* The after-birth; an organ developed in mammals during pregnancy, connecting the mother and fœtus; the part of the seed-vessel to which the seeds are attached.

Placid, pla'sid, *a.* Gentle; quiet; mild; unruffled; calm.

Placidity, pla-sid'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being placid.

Placidly, pla'sid-li, *adv.* Mildly; calmly.

Placket, plak'et, *n.* A petticoat; the opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt.

Plagiarism, plā'ji-a-rizm, *n.* The act of plagiarizing; literary theft.

Plagiarist, plā'ji-a-rist, *n.* One who plagiarizes the writings of another.

Plagiarize, plā'ji-a-rīz, *vt.* To purloin the published thoughts or words of another.

Plagiary, plā'ji-a-ri, *n.* One who purloins another's writings; a literary thief; plagiarism.

Plague, plāg, *n.* A stroke or calamity; severe trouble; a pestilential disease; a person who annoys or troubles.—*vt.* (plaguing, plagued). To vex; to scourge as with disease or any evil.

Plaguily, plāg'i-li, *adv.* Vexatiously; in a manner so as to plague or embarrass.

Plaguy, plāg'i, *a.* Vexatious; troublesome.

Plaice, plās, *n.* A flat-fish, allied to the flounder, but larger.

Plaid, plād, *n.* A large woollen cloth, frequently of tartan, worn as a wrap.

Plain, plān, *a.* Without elevations and depressions; smooth; level; clear; undisguised; artless; sincere; simple; mere; bare; evident; obvious.—*n.* A piece of level land.—*adv.* Distinctly.

Plain-dealing, plān'dēl-ing, *n.* Conduct free from stratagem or disguise; sincerity.—*a.* Dealing with sincerity.

Plainly, plān'li, *adv.* Distinctly; sincerely; clearly; bluntly.

Plain-speaking, plān'spēk-ing, *n.* Plainness or bluntness of speech; candour.

Plain-spoken, plān'spōk-n, *a.* Speaking plainly or with bluntness.

Plaint, plānt, *n.* A complaint or lamentation; representation made of injury or wrong done.

Plaintiff, plānt'if, *n.* In *law*, the person who commences a suit before a tribunal for the recovery of a claim: opposed to *defendant*.

Plaintive, plānt'iv, *a.* Expressive of sorrow or grief; repining; mournful; sad.

Plait, plāt, *n.* A fold; a doubling of cloth, &c.; a braid, as of hair, &c.—*vt.* To fold; to double in narrow strips; to braid.

Plaited, plāt'ed, *p.a.* Folded; braided.

Plan, plan, *n.* The representation of anything on a flat surface; sketch; scheme; project; method; process.—*vt.* (planning, planned). To form a plan or representation of; to scheme. *vi.* To form a scheme.

Plane, plān, *a.* Without elevations or depressions; perfectly level; even; flat.—*n.* A smooth or perfectly level surface; a joiner's tool, used in paring or smoothing wood.—*vt.* To make level or smooth; to smooth by the use of a plane.

Plane, Plane-tree, plān, plān'trē, *n.* A forest tree with a straight smooth stem and palmate leaves; a kind of maple.

Planet, pla'net, *n.* A celestial body which revolves about the sun or other centre.

Planetary, pla'net-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by planets.

Plangent, plan'gent, *a.* Beating; dashing, as a wave; noisy; resonant.

Planish, pla'nish, *vt.* To make smooth, as wood; to smooth and toughen, as a metallic surface, by blows of a hammer; to polish.

Planisphere, pla'ni-sfēr, *n.* A sphere projected on a plane; a map exhibiting the circles of a sphere.

Plank, plangk, *n.* A flat broad piece of sawed timber.—*vt.* To cover or lay with planks.

Plant, plant, *n.* One of the living organisms of the vegetable kingdom; an herb; a shoot or slip; the machinery, &c., necessary to carry on a business.—*vt.* To set in the ground for growth; to set firmly; to establish; to furnish with plants; to set and direct, as cannon.—*vi* To set plants in the ground.

Plantain, plan'tān, *n.* A species of herbs found in temperate regions, represented in Britain by rib-grass and others.

Plantain, Plantain-tree, plan'tān, plan'tān-trē, *n.* A tropical plant of the same genus as the banana.

Plantar, plan'tar, *a.* Pertaining to the sole of the foot.

Plantation, plant-ā'shon, *n.* The act of planting; the place planted; a wood or grove; a colony; an estate cultivated by non-European labourers.

Planter, plant'ėr, *n.* One who plants; one who owns a plantation abroad.

Plantigrade, plan'ti-grād, *a.* Walking on the sole of the foot and not on the toes.

Plaque, plak, *n.* An ornamental plate; a flat plate on which enamels are painted; a brooch; the plate of a clasp.

Plash, plash, *n.* A puddle; a pool; a splash.—*vi.* To make a noise in water; to splash.—*vt.* To bend down and interweave the branches or twigs of.

Plasma, plas'ma or plaz'ma, *n.* Formless matter; the simplest form of organized matter in the vegetable and animal body.

Plasmic, Plasmatic, plaz'mik, plaz-mat'-ik, *a.* Pertaining to a plasma.

Plaster, plās'ter, *n.* An adhesive substance used in medical practice; a mixture of lime, water, sand, &c., for coating walls; calcined gypsum, used with water for finishing walls, for casts, cement, &c.—*vt.* To overlay with plaster; to lay on coarsely

Plasterer, plās'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who overlays with plaster.

Plastering, plās'tėr-ing, *n.* The act of putting on plaster; a covering of plaster.

Plastic, plas'tik, *a.* Having the power to give form to matter; capable of being moulded: applied to sculpture, as distinguished from painting, &c.

Plasticity, plas-tis'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being plastic.

Plastron, plas'tron, *n.* A breastplate; a protection for the chest used by fencers.

Plat, plat, *vt.* (platting, platted). To plait; to weave; to make a ground-plan of.—*n.* A plot of ground devoted to some special purpose.

Platan, Platane, plat'an, plat'ān, *n.* The plane-tree.

Plate, plāt, *n.* A flat piece of metal; gold and silver wrought into utensils; a shallow flattish dish for eatables; an engraved piece of metal for printing; a page of stereotype for printing. *vt.* (plating, plated). To cover with a thin coating of metal, as of silver.

Plate-armour, plāt'ār-mėr, *n.* Defensive armour consisting of plates of metal.

Plateau, pla-tō', *n.*; pl. **-teaux** or **-teaus** (-tōz). An elevated, broad, flat area of land; a table-land.

Plate-glass, plāt'glās, *n.* A superior kind of thick glass used for mirrors, windows, &c.

Plate-layer, plāt'lā-ėr, *n.* A workman on railways whose occupation is to lay rails.

Plate-mark, plāt'märk, *n.* A mark on gold and silver articles to indicate their quality.

Platform, plat'form, *n.* A raised structure with a flat surface; the place where guns are mounted on a battery; the raised walk at a railway-station; a structure for speakers at public meetings; a declared system of policy.

Plating, plāt'ing, *n.* The art of covering articles with gold or silver; the coating itself.

Platinotype, pla'tin-ō-tīp, *n.* A permanent photographic print produced by a process in which platinum is used.

Platinum, pla'tin-um, *n.* The heaviest of all metals, hard, ductile, malleable, and of a silvery colour.

Platinum-steel, pla'tin-um-stēl, *n.* Steel alloyed with about 1-110th of platinum.

Platitude, pla'ti-tūd, *n.* A trite or stupid remark; a truism.

Platitudinous, pla-ti-tūd'i-nus, *a.* Of the nature of platitude.

Platonic, plā-ton'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Plato, or his philosophy, school, or opinions.

Platonist, plā'ton-ist, *n.* One who adheres to the philosophy of Plato.

Platoon, pla-tön', *n.* Two files of soldiers, forming a subdivision of a company.

Platter, plat'er, *n.* A large flat dish.

Platting, plat'ing, *n.* Slips of cane, straw, &c., platted or plaited, for hats, &c.

Plaudit, pla'dit, *n.* Applause; acclamation: usually in *pl.*

Plaudītory, pla'di-to-ri, *a.* Applauding, commending.

Plausibility, plaz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being plausible; speciousness.

Plausible, plaz'i-bl, *a.* Apparently worthy of praise; apparently right; specious; fair-spoken.

Plausibly, plaz'i-bli, *adv.* In a plausible manner; speciously.

Play, plā, *vi.* To do something for amusement; to sport; to gamble; to perform on an instrument of music; to act with free motion; to personate a character.—*vt.* To put in action or motion; to use, as an instrument of music; to act; to contend against; to perform.—*n.* Any exercise for diversion; sport; gaming; action; use; practice; a drama; motion; scope; swing.

Play-bill, plā'bil, *n.* A bill exhibited as an advertisement of a play.

Play-book, plā'buk, *n.* A book of dramatic compositions.

Player, plā'er, *n.* An actor; musician; gamester.

Play-fellow, plā'fel-ō, *n.* A companion in amusements or sports.

Playful, plā'ful, *a.* Full of play; sportive; given to levity; indulging a sportive fancy.

Playground, plā'ground, *n.* A piece of ground set apart for open-air recreation.

Play-house, plā'hous, *n.* A theatre.

Playmate, plā'māt, *n.* A play-fellow.

Plaything, plā'thing, *n.* A toy.

Playwright, plā'rīt, *n.* A maker of plays.

Plea, plē, *n.* A suit or action at law; that which is alleged in support, justification, or defence; an excuse; a pleading.

Pleach, plēch, *vt.* To plash; to interweave.

Plead, plēd, *vi.* (pleading, pleaded or pled). To argue in support of or against a claim; to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff; to supplicate with earnestness; to urge.—*vt.* To discuss and defend; to argue; to offer in excuse; to allege in a legal defence.

Pleader, plēd'er, *n.* One who pleads; a lawyer who argues in a court of justice.

Pleading, plēd'ing, *n.* The act of one who pleads; one of the written statements in a litigant's demand or defence.

Pleasance, ple'zans, *n.* Pleasure; part of a garden secluded by trees or hedges.

Pleasant, ple'zant, *a.* Pleasing; agreeable; grateful; humorous; sportive.

Pleasantly, ple'zant-li, *adv.* In a pleasant manner; pleasingly; agreeably; gaily.

Pleasantry, ple'zant-ri, *n.* Gaiety; humour; raillery; a jest; a frolic.

Please, plēz, *vt.* (pleasing, pleased). To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to delight; to gratify; to seem good to.—*vi.* To give pleasure; to be kind enough.

Pleasing, plēz'ing, *p.a.* Giving pleasure or gratification; agreeable; pleasant.

Pleasurable, ple'zhūr-a-bl, *a.* Pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification.

Pleasurably, ple'zhūr-a-bli, *adv.* In a pleasurable manner; with pleasure.

Pleasure, ple'zhūr, *n.* The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable emotion; delight; joy; approbation; choice; will; purpose; command; arbitrary will or choice.

Pleasure-ground, ple'zhūr-ground, *n.* Ground laid out in an ornamental manner for recreation or amusement.

Plebeian, plē-bē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the common people; vulgar; common.—*n.* One of the lower ranks of men; one of the common people of ancient Rome.

Plebiscite, pleb'i-sit or pleb'i-sīt, *n.* A vote of a whole people or community.

Plectrum, plek'trum, *n.* A small instrument for striking the strings of a lyre, &c.

Pledge, plej, *n.* Personal property given in security of a debt; a pawn; a surety; a hostage; the drinking of another's health.—*vt.* (pledging, pledged). To deposit as a security; to engage solemnly; to drink a health to.

Pledget, plej'et, *n.* A compress or small flat mass of lint laid over a wound.

Pleiad, plī'ad, *n.*; pl. **Pleiads, Pleiades**, plī'adz, plī'a-dēz. Any one of the cluster of seven stars situated in the neck of the constellation Taurus.

Pleiocene, plī'ō-sēn. *See* PLIOCENE.

Plenary, plē'na-ri, *a.* Full; complete.

Plenipotence, Plenipotency, ple-nip'o-tens, 'ple-nip'o-ten-si, *n.* Fulness or completeness of power.

Plenipotent, ple-nip'o-tent, *a.* Possessing full power.

Plenipotentiary, ple'ni-pō-ten''shi-a-ri, *n.* A person with full power to act for another; an ambassador with full power.—*a.* Containing or invested with full power.

Plenish, ple'nish, *vt.* To replenish.

Plenitude, ple'ni-tūd, *n.* The state of being full or complete; plenty; abundance.

Plenteous, plen'tē-us, *a.* Abundant; copious; ample.

Plentiful, plen'ti-fụl, *a.* Being in plenty or abundance; copious; ample: abundant.

Plentifully, plen'ti-fụl-li, *adv.* Copiously; abundantly.

Plenty, plen'ti, *n.* Abundance; copiousness; sufficiency.—*a.* Plentiful; abundant.

Pleonasm, plē'on-azm, *n.* A redundancy of words; use of more words than necessary.

Pleonastic, plē-on-as'tik, *a.* Pertaining to pleonasm; redundant.

Plethora, pleth'o-ra, *n.* Excess of blood; repletion; superabundance, a glut

Plethoric, ple-thor'ik, *a.* Characterized by plethora; having a full habit of body.

Pleura, plū'ra, *n.*; pl. -ræ. A thin membrane which covers the inside of the thorax, and invests either lung.

Pleural, plū'ral, *a.* Petaining to the pleura.

Pleurisy, Pleuritis, plū'ri-si, plū-rī'tis, *n.* An inflammation of the pleura.

Pleuritic, plū-rit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to pleurisy.

Pleuro-pneumonia, plū'rō-nū-mō''ni-a, *n.* A disease of cattle, consisting in an inflammation of the pleura and lungs.

Plexus, plek'sus, *n.* A net-work of vessels, nerves, or fibres.

Pliability, plī-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Pliancy.

Pliable, pli'a-bl, *a.* Easy to be bent; flexible; supple; pliant; easily persuaded.
Pliancy, pli'an-si, *n.* The state or quality of being pliant or pliable.
Pliant, pli'ant, *a.* Pliable; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; flexible; plastic; limber.
Plicate, pli'kāt, *a.* Plaited; folded.
Pliers, pli'erz, *n.pl.* A small pair of pincers for bending wire, &c.
Plight, plit, *vt.* To pledge, as one's word or honour; to give as a security: never applied to property or goods.—*n.* A pledge; a solemn promise; predicament; risky or dangerous state.
Plighter, plit'ér, *n.* One who plights.
Plinth, plinth, *n.* A flat square slab, serving as the foundation of a column or pedestal.
Pliocene, pli'ō-sēn, *a.* and *n.* A term applied to the most modern division of the tertiary strata.
Plod, plod, *vi.* (plodding, plodded). To trudge or walk heavily; to toil; to drudge.—*vt.* To accomplish by toilsome exertion.
Plodder, plod'ér, *n.* One who plods; a dull, heavy, laborious person.
Plodding, plod'ing, *p.a.* Given to plod; diligent, but slow and laborious in execution.
Plot, plot, *n.* A small piece of ground; a plan, as of a field, &c., on paper; a scheme; a conspiracy; the story of a play, novel, &c.—*vt.* (plotting, plotted). To make a plan of; to devise.—*vi.* To conspire; to contrive a plan.
Plotter, plot'ér, *n.* One who plots; a conspirator.
Plough, plou, *n.* An instrument for turning up the soil.—*vt.* To turn up with the plough; to make grooves in; to run through, as in sailing.—*vi.* To turn up the soil with a plough; to use a plough.
Ploughboy, plou'boi, *n.* A boy who guides a team in ploughing.
Plough-land, plou'land, *n.* Land suitable for tillage.
Ploughman, plou'man, *n.* One who holds a plough; a farm labourer.
Ploughshare, plou'shār, *n.* The part of a plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow.
Plover, pluv'ér, *n.* A grallatorial bird, as the golden plover, lapwing, &c.
Pluck, pluk, *vt.* To pick or gather; to pull sharply; to twitch; to strip by plucking; to reject as failing in an examination.—*n.* The heart, liver, and lights of a sheep, ox, &c.; courage or spirit.
Pluckily, pluk'i-li, *adv.* In a plucky manner; spiritedly.
Plucky, pluk'i, *a.* Spirited; courageous.
Plug, plug, *n.* A stopple or stopper; a bung; a peg; a quid of tobacco.—*vt.* (plugging, plugged). To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.
Plum, plum, *n.* A fleshy fruit containing a kernel; the tree producing it; a raisin; a handsome sum or fortune generally.
Plumage, plōm'āj, *n.* The feathers of a bird.
Plumb, plum, *n.* A plummet; a perpendicular position.—*a.* Perpendicular.—*adv.* In a perpendicular direction.—*vt.* To set perpendicularly; to sound with a plummet; to ascertain the capacity of; to sound.
Plumbago, plum-bā'gō, *n.* Graphite or black-lead.
Plumber, plum'ér, *n.* One who works in lead.
Plumbery, Plummery, plum'é-ri, *n.* Manufactures in lead; place where plumbing is carried on; business of a plumber.
Plumbing, plum'ing, *n.* The art of casting and working in lead; plumber's work.
Plumb-line, plum'lin, *n.* A line with a weight attached, used to determine a perpendicular; a plummet.
Plume, plōm, *n.* The feather of a bird; a feather or feathers worn as an ornament; an ostrich's feather.—*vt.* (pluming, plumed). To pick and adjust, as feathers; to strip of feathers; to adorn with feathers; *refl.* to pride.
Plummet, plum'et, *n.* A piece of lead, &c., attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water; a plumb-line.
Plumose, Plumous, plōm'ōs, plōm'us, *a.* Feathery; resembling feathers.
Plump, plump, *a.* Fat; stout; chubby.—*vt.* To make plump; to dilate.—*vi.* To plunge or fall like a heavy mass; to fall suddenly; to vote for only one candidate.—*adv.* Suddenly; at once; flatly.
Plumply, plump'li, *adv.* Fully; roundly.
Plumpy, plump'i, *a.* Plump; fat; jolly.
Plumy, plōm'i, *a.* Feathered; adorned with plumes.
Plunder, plun'dér, *vt.* To deprive of goods or valuables; to pillage; to spoil.—*n.* Robbery; pillage; spoil; booty.
Plunderer, plun'dér-ér, *n.* One who plunders.
Plunge, plunj, *vt.* (plunging, plunged). To thrust into water or other fluid; to immerse; to thrust or push; to cast or involve.—*vi.* To dive or rush into water, &c.; to pitch or throw one's self headlong; to throw the body forward and the hind-legs up, as a horse.—*n.* Act of plunging into water, &c.; act of throwing one's self headlong, like an unruly horse.
Plunger, plunj'ér, *n.* One who or that which plunges; a diver; a solid cylinder used as a piston in pumps.
Pluperfect, plō'pér-fekt, *a.* Applied to that tense of a verb which denotes that an action was finished at a certain period, to which the speaker refers.
Plural, plō'ral, *a.* Relating to, containing, or expressing more than one.—*n.* The number which designates more than one.
Pluralist, plō'ral-ist, *n.* A clergyman who holds more benefices than one.
Plurality, plō-ral'i-ti, *n.* State of being plural; two or more; majority; more than one benefice held by the same clergyman.
Plurally, plō'ral-li, *adv.* In a plural manner; in a sense implying more than one.
Plus, plus, *n.* A character (+) noting addition.
Plush, plush, *n.* A textile fabric with a velvet nap on one side.
Plutocracy, plō-tok'ra-si, *n.* The power or rule of wealth.
Plutocrat, plō'to-krat, *n.* A person possessing power on account of his riches.
Plutonic, plō-ton'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Pluto or to the regions of fire; volcanic; subterranean; dark.
Pluvial, plō'vi-al, *a.* Relating to rain; rainy; humid.
Pluviometer, plō-vi-om'et-ér, *n.* A rain-gauge.
Pluvious, plō'vi-us, *a.* Rainy; pluvial.
Ply, plī, *vt.* (plying, plied). To employ with diligence; to work at; to assail briskly; to beset; to press.—*vi.* To work steadily; to go in haste; to run regularly between any two ports, as a vessel.—*n.* A fold; a plait.
Plyer, plī'ér, *n.* One who or that which plies; pl. same as *Pliers*.
Pneumatic, nū-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to air; moved or played by means of air; filled with or fitted to contain air.
Pneumatically, nū-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* By pneumatic force; according to pneumatics.
Pneumatics, nū-mat'iks, *n.* That branch of physics which treats of the mechanical properties of elastic fluids and particularly of air.
Pneumatology, nū-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* The branch of philosophy which treats of the mind or spirit; psychology.
Pneumonia, nū-mō'ni-a, *n.* An inflamma-

Poach, pōch, *vt.* To cook (eggs) by breaking and pouring among boiling water; to pierce; to tread or stamp.—*vi.* To encroach on another's ground to steal game; to kill game contrary to law; to be or become swampy.
Poacher, pōch'ėr, *n.* One who steals game; one who kills game unlawfully.
Poachy, pōch'i, *a.* Wet and soft; easily penetrated by the feet of cattle, as land.
Pock, pok, *n.* A pustule raised on the skin in disease, especially in the small-pox.
Pocket, pok'et, *n.* A small bag or pouch in a garment, &c.; a certain quantity, from 1½ to 2 cwts., as of hops; a mass of rich ore.—*vt.* To put in the pocket; to take clandestinely.
Pocket-book, pok'et-buk, *n.* A small book for carrying papers in the pocket.
Pocket-money, pok'et-mun-i, *n.* Money for the pocket or for occasional expenses.
Pocky, pok'i, *a.* Having pocks or pustules.
Pococurante, pō'kō-kō-ran'tā, *n.* An apathetic, careless, indifferent person.
Pod, pod, *n.* The seed-vessel of certain plants, as peas, &c.—*vi.* (podding, podded). To produce pods; to swell and appear like a pod.
Podagra, pod-ag'ra, *n.* Gout in the foot.
Podgy, poj'i, *a.* Fat and short.
Poem, pō'em, *n.* A piece of poetry; a composition in verse.
Poesy, pō'e-si, *n.* The art of making or composing poems; poetry.
Poet, pō'et, *n.* The author of a poem, a person distinguished for poetic talents.
Poetaster, pō'et-as-ter, *n.* A petty poet; a pitiful rhymer or writer of verses.
Poetess, pō'et-es, *n.* A female poet.
Poetic, Poetical, pō-et'ik, pō-et'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining or suitable to poetry; expressed in poetry or measure; possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry. [manner.
Poetically, pō-et'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a poetical
Poetics, pō-et'iks, *n.* That branch of criticism which treats of the nature of poetry.
Poetry, pō'et-ri, *n.* The language of the imagination or emotions expressed rhythmically; the artistic expression of thought in emotional language; whatever appeals to the sense of ideal beauty; verse; poems.
Poh, pō, *interj.* Exclamation of contempt.
Poignancy, poin'an-si, *n.* Quality of being poignant; severity; acuteness.
Poignant, poin'ant, *a.* Sharp to the taste; pointed; keen; bitter; severe; piercing.
Point, point, *n.* The sharp end of anything; a small headland; sting of an epigram; telling force of expression; exact spot; verge; stage; degree; a mark of punctuation; a mark or dot; end or purpose; characteristic; argument; *pl.* the movable guiding rails at junctions on railways.—*vt.* To make pointed; to aim; to indicate; to punctuate; to fill the joints of with mortar.—*vi.* To direct the finger to an object; to indicate the presence of game, as dogs do; to show distinctly.
Point-blank, point blangk, *a.* and *adv.* Having a horizontal direction; direct; express.
Pointed, point'ed, *p.a.* Having a sharp point; sharp; personal; epigrammatic.
Pointedly, point'ed-li, *adv.* In a pointed manner; with explicitness.
Pointer, point'ėr, *n.* One who or that which points; a kind of dog trained to point out game.
Point-lace, point'lās, *n.* A fine kind of lace.
Pointless, point'les, *a.* Having no point; blunt; without wit or application.
Pointsman, points'man, *n.* A man who has charge of the points on a railway.
Poise, poiz, *n.* Weight; balance; that which balances.—*vt* (poising, poised). To balance in weight; to hold in equilibrium.—*vi.* To be balanced or suspended; to depend.
Poison, poi'zn, *n.* Any agent capable of producing a morbid effect on anything endowed with life.—*vt.* To infect with poison; to taint, impair, or corrupt.
Poisonous, poi'zn-us, *a.* Having the qualities of poison; venomous; deadly.
Poke, pōk, *n.* A bag or sack; a pouch; a gentle thrust.—*vt.* (poking, poked). To thrust or push against with something pointed; to stir; to jog.—*vi.* To grope; to search.
Poker, pōk'ėr, *n.* One who or that which pokes; an iron bar used in poking a fire; a game at cards.
Polar, pō'lėr, *a.* Pertaining to the pole or poles; situated near or proceeding from one of the poles; pertaining to the magnetic pole.
Polarity, pō-la'ri-ti, *n.* State of being polar; property of pointing towards the poles.
Polarization, pō'lėr-iz-ā"shon, *n.* Act of polarizing; state of having polarity.
Polarize, pō'lėr-īz, *vt.* To communicate polarity or polarization to.
Pole, pōl, *n.* A long piece of wood; a measure of 5½ yards or 30¼ square yards; one of the extremities of the axis of the celestial sphere or the earth; the pole-star; one of the two points in a magnet in which the power seems concentrated; (with cap.) a native of Poland. *vt.* (poling, poled). To furnish with poles; to impel by poles.
Pole-axe, pōl'aks, *n.* A battle-axe; an axe used in killing cattle.
Pole-cat, pōl'kat, *n.* A carnivorous animal, nearly allied to the weasel, distinguished by its offensive smell.
Polemic, pō-lem'ik, *a.* Pertaining to controversy; disputative.—*n.* A disputant.
Polemical, pō-lem'ik-al, *a.* Polemic.
Polemics, pō-lem'iks, *n.* Disputation; controversial writings.
Pole-star, pōl'stär, *n.* A star situated close to the North Pole; a lode-star.
Police, pō-lēs', *n.* The internal government of a community; a body of civil officers for enforcing order, cleanliness, &c.—*vt.* (policing, policed). To guard or regulate by police.
Policeman, pō-lēs'man, *n.* An ordinary member of a body of police.
Policy, po'li-si, *n.* The governing a city, state, or nation; line of conduct with respect to foreign or internal affairs; dexterity of management; pleasure-grounds around a mansion; contract of insurance.
Polish, po'lish, *vt.* To make smooth and glossy; to make elegant and polite.—*vi.* To become smooth; to receive a gloss.—*n.* Gloss; elegance of manners.
Polished, po'lisht, *p.a.* Smooth and glossy; refined; polite.
Polisher, po'lish-ėr, *n.* The person or instrument that polishes.
Polite, pō-līt', *a.* Polished in manners; refined; urbane; elegant; well-bred.
Politely, pō-līt'li, *adv.* In a polite manner; courteously.
Politic, po'lit-tik, *a.* Showing policy; adapted to the public prosperity; sagacious; subtle; well devised.—**Body politic**, the citizens of a state.
Political, pō-lit'ik-al, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to a nation or state; public; derived from connection with government; politic; treating of politics.
Politically, pō-lit'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a political manner; with reference to politics.
Politician, po-li-ti'shan, *n.* One versed in or occupying himself with politics.
Politics, po'li-tiks, *n.* The science of government; political affairs, or the contests of parties for power.
Polity, po'li-ti, *n.* The form or system of civil government; method of government.

Polka, pōl'ka, *n.* A dance of Bohemian origin; the air played to the dance.
Poll, pōl, *n.* The head or the back part of the head; a register of persons; the voting of electors; an election.—*vt.* To lop or clip; to enrol or register; to receive or give, as votes.
Pollard, pol'ėrd, *n.* A tree with its top cut off that it may throw out branches; a stag that has cast its horns; a coarse product of wheat.—*vt.* To make a pollard of
Polled, pōld, *p.a.* Lopped, cropped, or clipped; having no horns or antlers.
Pollen, pol'en, *n.* The fecundating dust or male element of flowers.
Pollenize, pol'en-īz, *vt.* To supply or impregnate with pollen.
Pollinate, pol'i-nāt, *vt.* To pollenize.
Poll-tax, pōl'taks, *n.* A tax levied by the poll or head; a capitation-tax.
Pollute, pol-lūt', *vt.* (polluting, polluted). To defile; to profane; to taint morally; to debauch.
Pollution, pol-lū'shon, *n.* Act of polluting; defilement; uncleanness.
Polo, pō'lō, *n.* A game at ball resembling hockey, played on horseback.
Polonaise, pol-o-nāz', *n.* A dress worn by ladies; a melody in imitation of Polish dance tunes.
Polony, po-lō'ni, *n.* A kind of high-dried sausage made of partly-cooked pork.
Poltroon, pol-tron' or pol', *n.* An arrant coward; a dastard.—*a.* Base; vile.
Polyandry, po-li-an'dri, *n.* The practice of having more husbands than one at the same time.
Polyanthus, po-li-an'thus, *n.*; pl. **-thuses**. A garden variety of the primrose.
Polygamist, po-lig'a-mist, *n.* A person who practises polygamy.
Polygamy, po-lig'a-mi, *n.* The practice of having more wives or husbands than one at the same time.
Polyglot, po'li-glot, *a.* Many-tongued; containing, speaking, or knowing several languages.—*n.* A book (as a Bible) printed in several languages in parallel columns.
Polygon, po'li-gon, *n.* A plane figure of many angles and sides.
Polygraph, po'li-graf, *n.* An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing.
Polygraphy, po-lig'ra-fi, *n.* The art of writing in various ciphers.
Polygyny, po-lij'i-ni, *n.* The practice of having more wives than one at the same time.
Polyhedron, po-li-hē'dron, *n.* A body or solid contained by many sides or planes.
Polyp, Polype, po'lip, *n.* The sea-anemone, or some allied animal.
Polypetalous, po-li-pe'tal-us, *a.* Having many petals, as a flower.
Polypous, po'li-pus, *a.* Pertaining to a polypus.
Polypus, po'li-pus, *n.*; pl. **Polypi**, po'li-pī. A polyp; a kind of tumour.
Polysyllabic, po'li-sil-lab''ik, *a.* Consisting of many syllables.
Polysyllable, po-li-sil'la-bl, *n.* A word of more syllables than three.
Polysynthesis, po-li-sin'the-sis, *n.* A compounding of several elements.
Polysynthetic, po'li-sin-thet''ik, *a.* Compounded of several elements, as words.
Polytechnic, po-li-tek'nik, *a.* Comprehending many arts; designating a school teaching many branches of art or science.—*n.* A school of instruction in arts.
Polytheism, po'li-thē-izm, *n.* The doctrine of a plurality of gods.
Polytheist, po'li-thē-ist, *n.* A person who believes in a plurality of gods.
Pomace, pom'as, *n.* The substance of apples, &c., crushed by grinding.
Pomaceous, pō-mā'shus, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of apples.
Pomade, pō-mād', *n.* Perfumed ointment; pomatum.
Pomander, pom'an-dėr, *n.* A perfume ball.
Pomatum, pō-mā'tum, *n.* A perfumed unguent for the hair.
Pome, pōm, *n.* A fruit of the character of the apple, pear, &c.
Pomegranate, pōm'gran-āt, *n.* A fruit of the size of an orange, containing numerous seeds; the tree producing the fruit.
Pommel, pum'el, *n.* A knob or ball; the knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow.—*vt.* (pommelling, pommelled). To beat; to belabour
Pomology, pō-mol'o-ji, *n.* The science of fruits; the cultivation of fruit-trees.
Pomp, pomp, *n.* A showy procession; display; pageantry; splendour; parade.
Pomposity, pom-pos'i-ti, *n.* Ostentation; vainglorious show.
Pompous, pomp'us, *a.* Displaying pomp; showy; ostentatious; high-flown.
Pompously, pomp'us-li, *adv.* In a pompous manner; ostentatiously.
Pond, pond, *n.* A body of water less than a lake, artificial or natural.
Ponder, pon'dėr, *vt.* To weigh in the mind; to consider.—*vi.* To deliberate.
Ponderable, pon'dėr-a-bl, *a.* That may be weighed.
Ponderous, pon'dėr-us, *a.* Heavy; weighty; massive.
Pongee, pon'jē, *n.* A soft unbleached silk.
Poniard, pon'yėrd, *n.* A small dagger.—*vt.* To pierce with a poniard; to stab.
Pontiff, pon'tif, *n.* A high-priest; applied particularly to the pope.
Pontifical, pon-tif'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to a high-priest or to the pope.—*n.* A book containing rites performable by a bishop; *pl.* the dress of a priest or bishop.
Pontificate, pon-tif'i-kāt, *n.* The dignity of a high-priest; papacy.
Pontonier, Pontonnier, pon-to-nēr', *n.* One who constructs pontoon-bridges.
Pontoon, pon-tōn', *n.* A kind of boat for supporting temporary bridges; a water-tight structure to assist in raising submerged vessels.
Pony, pō'ni, *n.* A small horse.
Poodle, pō'dl, *n.* A small dog with long silky curling hair.
Pooh, pō, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or disdain; poh.
Pooh-pooh, pō-pō', *vt.* To sneer at.
Pool, pōl, *n.* A small pond; a puddle; a hole in the course of a stream; the stakes at cards, &c.; a variety of play at billiards.
Poop, pōp, *vt.* The stern of a ship; the highest and aftmost deck of a ship.
Poor, pōr, *a.* Needy; indigent; destitute of value or merit; infertile; mean; paltry; lean; weak; impotent; unhappy; wretched.
Poorly, pōr'li, *adv.* In a poor manner or state; in poverty or indigence; insufficiently.—*a.* Somewhat ill; not in health.
Pop, pop, *n.* A small, smart sound.—*vi.* (popping, popped). To make a small, smart sound; to enter or issue forth suddenly.—*vt.* To offer with a quick sudden motion; to thrust or push suddenly.—*adv.* Suddenly.
Pop-corn, pop'korn, *n.* Parched maize.
Pope, pōp, *n.* The head of the Roman Catholic church.
Popedom, pōp'dum, *n.* The jurisdiction, office, or dignity of the pope; papal dignity.
Popery, pōp'ė-ri, *n.* The doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic church (a Protestant term).
Popinjay, pop'in-jā, *n.* A parrot; the green woodpecker; a fop.
Popish, pōp'ish, *a.* Pertaining to the pope, or to the Roman Catholic church.

Poplar, pop'lĕr, *n.* A tree of numerous species.
Poplin, pop'lin, *n.* A fabric made of silk and wool, of many varieties.
Poppy, pop'i, *n.* A plant with showy flowers and yielding opium.
Populace, po'pū-lās, *n.* The common people; the multitude; the mob.
Popular, po'pū-lĕr, *a.* Pertaining to the common people; familiar; plain; liked by people in general; prevalent.
Popularity, po-pū-la'ri-ti, *n.* State or quality of being popular; favour of the people.
Popularize, po'pū-lĕr-īz, *vt.* To make popular or suitable to the common mind; to spread among the people.
Popularly, po'pū-lĕr-li, *adv* In a popular manner; currently; commonly
Populate, po'pū-lāt, *vt.* To people; to furnish with inhabitants.
Population, po-pū-lā'shŏn, *n.* Act or process of populating; number of people in a country, &c.; the inhabitants.
Populous, po'pū-lus, *a.* Abounding in people; full of inhabitants.
Porbeagle, por'bē'gl, *n.* A kind of shark.
Porcelain, pōr'se-lān, *n.* The finest species of pottery ware.
Porch, pōrch, *n.* A portico; covered approach at the entrance of buildings.
Porcine, pōr'sīn, *a.* Pertaining to swine; like a swine; hog-like.
Porcupine, por'kū-pīn, *n.* A rodent animal, about 2 feet long, with erectile spines.
Pore, pōr, *n.* A minute opening in the skin, through which the perspirable matter passes; a small interstice.—*vi.* (poring, pored). To look with steady attention; to read or examine with perseverance.
Porgie, Porgy, por'gi, *n.* A kind of fish.
Pork, pōrk, *n.* The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.
Porker, pōrk'ĕr, *n.* A hog; a young pig for roasting. [in which prostitutes figure.
Pornography, por-nog'ra-fi, *n.* Literature
Porosity, pōr-os'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being porous.
Porous, pōr'us, *a.* Having pores.
Porphyry, por'fi-ri, *n.* A reddish Egyptian stone like granite; a hard igneous rock containing crystals of felspar, &c.
Porpoise, por'pus, *n.* A small cetaceous mammal of the Northern Seas.
Porridge, po'rij, *n.* A kind of soup or broth; a dish of oatmeal boiled in water till thickened.
Porringer, po'rin-jĕr, *n.* A small dish for porridge.
Port, pōrt, *n.* A harbour or haven; a gate; an opening in the side of a ship; a port-hole; the left side of a ship; mien; demeanour.—*vt.* To carry (as a rifle) slanting upwards towards the left; to turn to the left, as the helm.
Port, Port-wine, pōrt, pōrt'wīn, *n.* A kind of wine made in Portugal.
Portable, pōrt'a-bl, *a.* That may be carried; not bulky or heavy. [freight.
Portage, pōrt'āj, *n.* Act of carrying; carriage;
Portal, pōrt'al, *n.* A door or gate; the main entrance of a cathedral, &c.—*a* Belonging to a vein connected with the liver.
Portcullis, pōrt-kul'is, *n.* A sliding or falling grating of timber or iron at the gateway of a fortified place.
Porte, pōrt, *n.* The government of the Turkish empire.
Portend, por-tend', *vt.* To foretoken; to presage; to threaten.
Portent, pōr'tent or por-tent', *n.* That which foretokens; an omen of ill.
Portentous, por-tent'us, *a.* Ominous; foreshowing ill; monstrous; wonderful.
Porter, pōr'tĕr, *n.* A doorkeeper; a carrier; a dark brown malt liquor.
Porterage, pōr'tĕr-āj, *n.* Charge for the carriage of burdens by a porter; carriage.
Portfolio, pōrt-fō'li-ō, *n.* A case for drawings, papers, &c.; office and functions of a minister of state.
Port-hole, pōrt'hōl, *n.* The embrasure of a ship of war.
Portico, pōr'ti-kō, *n.* A colonnade or covered walk; a porch.
Portion, pōr'shon, *n.* A part; a share or allotment; fate; final state.—*vt.* To parcel; to divide.
Portioner, pōr'shon-ĕr, *n.* One who portions: in Scotland, the proprietor of a small feu.
Portly, pōrt'li, *a.* Of noble carriage or bearing; stately; rather tall, and inclining to stoutness.
Portmanteau, pōrt-man'tō, *n.* A bag for carrying clothes, &c., in travelling.
Portrait, pōr'trāt, *n.* A picture of a person; a vivid description.
Portraiture, pōr'trā-tūr, *n.* A portrait; the art or practice of making portraits, or describing vividly in words.
Portray, pōr-trā', *vt.* To delineate; to depict; to describe in words.
Portrayal, pōr-trā'al, *n.* The act of portraying; delineation; representation.
Portuguese, por'tū-gēz, *a* Pertaining to Portugal.—*n.* The language of Portugal; the people of Portugal.
Pory, pō'ri, *a* Porous; having pores.
Pose, pōz, *n.* Attitude or position; an artistic posture.—*vi.* (posing, posed). To attitudinize; to assume characteristic airs.—*vt.* To cause to assume a certain posture; to state or lay down; to perplex or puzzle.
Poser, pōz'ĕr, *n.* One who poses; something that poses, puzzles, or puts to silence.
Posit, poz'it, *vt.* To lay down as a proposition or principle; to present as a fact
Position, pō-zi'shon, *n.* State of being placed; place; posture; rank, state; principle laid down; thesis.
Positive, poz'it-iv, *a.* Definitely laid down; explicit; absolute; actual; confident; dogmatic; affirmative; noting the simple state of an adjective, applied to the philosophical system of Auguste Comte, which limits itself to human experience; applied to electricity produced by rubbing a vitreous substance.—*n.* That which is positive; the positive degree.
Positively, poz'it-iv-li, *adv.* Absolutely; not negatively; really; dogmatically.
Positivism, poz'it-iv-izm, *n* The positive philosophy.
Positivist, poz'it-iv-ist, *n.* A believer in the doctrines of the positive philosophy.
Posse, pos'se, *n.* A small body of men; possibility.
Possess, po-zes', *vt.* To have and hold; to own; to affect by some power or influence; to pervade; to put in possession; to furnish or fill.
Possession, po-ze'shon, *n.* Act or state of possessing; ownership; occupancy; land, estate, or goods owned.
Possessive, po-zes'iv, *a.* Pertaining to possession; expressing or denoting possession.—*n.* The possessive case; a pronoun or other word denoting possession.
Possessor, po-zes'ĕr, *n.* One who possesses; owner; master; occupant.
Posset, pos'et, *n.* A drink of hot milk curdled by wine or other liquor.
Possibility, pos-i-bil'i-ti, *n* State or condition of being possible.
Possible, pos'i-bl, *a.* That may be or exist; that may be done; practicable; not impossible, though improbable
Possibly, pos'i-bli, *adv.* In a possible manner; perhaps; perchance.
Post, pōst, *n.* A piece of timber, &c., set upright; a place assigned; a military or other

station; office or employment; a carrier of letters, messages, &c.; a system for the public conveyance of letters, &c.; a post-office; a size of paper, about 18 or 19 inches by 15.—*vi.* To travel with post-horses; to hasten on.—*vt.* To place; to place in the post-office; to transfer (accounts or items) to the ledger; to make master of full details; to fix up in some public place.—*a.* Used in travelling quickly.—*adv.* Travelling as a post; swiftly.

Postage, pōst'āj, *n.* The charge for conveying letters or other articles by post.

Postal, pōst'al, *a.* Relating to posts, or the carrying of mails. [a courier.

Postboy, pōst'boi, *n.* A boy who rides post;

Post-card, pōst'kärd, *n.* A card sent by post as a means of correspondence.

Post-chaise, pōst-shāz', *n.* A chaise for travellers who travel with post-horses

Post-date, pōst-dāt', *vt.* To inscribe with a later date than the real one.

Poster, pōst'ėr, *n.* One who posts; a courier; a large printed bill for advertising.

Posterior, pos-tē'ri-or, *a.* Later or subsequent; hinder.—*n.* A hinder part; *pl.* the hinder parts of an animal.

Posterity, pos-te'ri-ti, *n.* Descendants, succeeding generations.

Postern, post'ėrn, *n.* A back door; a private entrance; a covered passage under a rampart.

Post-haste, pōst-hāst', *n.* Haste or speed.—*adv.* With speed or expedition.

Post-horse, pōst'hors, *n.* A horse for the rapid conveyance of passengers, &c.

Posthumous, post'ū-mus, *a.* Born after the death of the father; published after the death of the author; existing after one's decease.

Postilion, pos-til'yon, *n.* One who rides the near leading horse of a carriage and four, or the near horse of a pair. [letter-carrier.

Postman, pōst'man, *n.* A post or courier; a

Postmaster, pōst'mās-tėr, *n.* The officer who superintends a post-office.

Postmeridian, pōst-me-rid'i-an, *a.* After the meridian; being in the afternoon.

Post-mortem, pōst-mor'tem, *a.* After death.

Post-obit, pōst-ob'it, *n.* A bond which secures to a lender money on the death of some specified person.

Post-office, pōst'of-is, *n.* An office where letters are received for transmission; a government department that has the duty of conveying letters, &c.

Postpone, pōst-pōn', *vt.* (postponing, postponed). To put off to a later time; to set below something else in value.

Postponement, pōst-pōn'ment, *n.* Act of postponing. [ing after dinner.

Post-prandial, pōst-pran'di-al, *a.* Happen-

Postscript, pōst'skript, *n.* A paragraph added to a letter after it is signed; something added on to a book, &c., by way of supplement.

Postulate, pos'tū-lāt, *n.* Something assumed for the purpose of future reasoning; enunciation of a self-evident problem.—*vt.* To assume or take for granted.

Posture, pos'tūr, *n.* Attitude; relative position of parts; situation; condition.

Posy, pō'zi, *n.* A verse or motto inscribed on a ring, &c., or sent with a nosegay; a bouquet.

Pot, pot, *n.* A metallic or earthenware vessel more deep than broad; the quantity contained in a pot; a sort of paper of small-sized sheets. *vt.* (potting, potted). To put in a pot; to preserve in pots; to plant in a pot of earth.

Potable, pō'ta-bl, *a.* Drinkable.

Potash, pot'ash, *n.* Vegetable alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants.—**Potash water**, an aerated drink of carbonic acid water with bicarbonate of potash superadded. [taining potassium.

Potassic, pō-tas'ik, *a.* Relating to or con-

Potassium, pō-tas'si-um, *n.* The metallic basis of potash, a soft, white, light metal.

Potation, pō-tā'shon, *n.* A drinking or drinking bout; a draught.

Potato, pō-tā'tō, *n.*; pl. **-oes**. A well-known plant and its esculent tuber.

Pot-boiler, pot'boil-ėr, *n.* A work of art executed merely to earn money.

Poteen, po-tēn', *n.* Irish whisky, especially illicitly distilled whisky.

Potency, pō'ten-si, *n.* State or quality of being potent; might; force. [efficacious.

Potent, pō'tent, *a.* Mighty; strong; powerful;

Potentate, pō'ten-tāt, *n.* One who possesses great power or sway; a monarch.

Potential, pō-ten'shal, *a.* Possible; latent; that may be manifested.

Potentiality, pō-ten'shi-al"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being potential; possibility; not actuality.

Potentially, pō-ten'shal-li, *adv.* In a potential manner; in possibility; not in act.

Potently, pō'tent-li, *adv.* Powerfully.

Pother, poᴛʜ'ėr, *n.* Bustle; confusion; flutter.—*vi.* To make a pother or stir.—*vt.* To harass; to puzzle. [house.

Pot-house, pot'hous, *n.* A low drinking-

Potion, pō'shon, *n.* A draught; a liquid medicine; a dose to be drunk.

Pot-luck, pot'luk, *n.* What may be for a meal without special preparation.

Pot-pourri, pō-pō-rē, *n.* A mixed dish of meat and vegetables; a medley.

Potsherd, pot'shėrd, *n.* A piece or fragment of an earthenware pot.

Pottage, pot'āj, *n.* A food of meat boiled to softness in water; porridge.

Potter, pot'ėr, *n.* One who makes earthenware vessels or crockery.—*vi.* To busy one's self about trifles; to move slowly.

Pottery, pot'ė-ri, *n.* The ware made by potters; place where earthen vessels are made.

Pottle, pot'l, *n.* A measure of four pints; a large tankard; a small basket for fruit.

Pouch, pouch, *n.* A pocket; a small bag.—*vt.* To put into a pouch; to pocket.

Poult, pōlt, *n.* A young chicken, grouse, &c.

Poulterer, pōl'tėr-ėr, *n.* A dealer in poultry.

Poultice, pōl'tis, *n.* A soft composition applied to sores.—*vt.* (poulticing, poulticed). To apply a poultice to.

Poultry, pōl'tri, *n.* Domestic fowls.

Pounce, pouns, *n.* A fine powder to prevent ink from spreading on paper; the claw or talon of a bird.—*vt.* (pouncing, pounced). To sprinkle or rub with pounce.—*vi.* To fall on and seize with the pounces or talons; to fall on suddenly.

Pound, pound, *n.* A standard weight of 12 ounces troy or 16 ounces avoirdupois; a money of account, consisting of twenty shillings; an inclosure for cattle.—*vt.* To confine in a public pound; to beat; to pulverize.

Poundage, pound'āj, *n.* A rate per pound; payment rated by the weight of a commodity; confinement of cattle in a pound.

Pounder, pound'ėr, *n.* One who or that which pounds; a thing denominated from a certain number of pounds, as a cannon

Pour, pōr, *vi.* To flow or issue forth in a stream.—*vt.* To let flow out or in; to emit; to throw in profusion.

Pourparler, pōr-pär-lā, *n.* A preliminary conference.

Poussette, pō-set', *vi.* To swing round in couples, as in a country-dance.

Pout, pout, *vi.* To thrust out the lips; to look sullen; to be prominent.—*n.* Protrusion of the lips.

Pouter, pout'ėr, *n.* One who pouts; a kind of pigeon with a prominent breast.

Poverty, po'vėr-ti, *n.* State of being poor; indigence; want; defect; insufficiency.

Powder, pou'dėr, *n.* A dry substance of minute particles; dust; gunpowder.—*vt.* To reduce to fine particles; to sprinkle with powder; to corn, as meat.—*vi.* To fall to dust; to use powder for the hair or face.

Powdery, pou'dėr-i, *a.* Dusty; friable.

Power, pou'ėr, *n.* Ability to act or do, strength; influence; talent; command, authority; one who exercises authority; a state or government; warrant; a mechanical advantage or effect; product of the multiplication of a number by itself.

Powerful, pou'ėr-fụl, *a.* Having great power; strong; potent; cogent; influential.

Powerfully, pou'ėr-fụl-li, *adv.* In a powerful manner; with great force or energy

Powerless, pou'ėr-les, *a.* Destitute of power; weak; impotent.

Pox, poks, *n.* A disease characterized by pocks or pustules.

Practicability, prak'ti-ka-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being practicable.

Practicable, prak'ti-ka-bl, *a.* That may be done or effected; feasible; passable.

Practicably, prak'ti-ka-bli, *adv.* In a practicable manner.

Practical, prak'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to practice, action, or use; not merely theoretical; skilled in actual work.

Practically, prak'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a practical manner; by experience; in effect.

Practice, prak'tis, *n.* A doing or effecting; custom; habit; actual performance; exercise of any profession; medical treatment; training; drill; dexterity.

Practise, prak'tis, *vt.* (practising, practised). To put in practice; to do or perform frequently or habitually; to exercise, as any profession; to commit; to teach by practice.—*vi.* To perform certain acts frequently for instruction or amusement; to exercise some profession.

Practitioner, prak-ti'shon-ėr, *n.* One engaged in some profession, particularly law or medicine.

Prætor, prē'tor, *n.* A title of certain ancient [Roman magistrates.

Prætorian, prē-tō'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to a prætor.—*n.* A soldier of the Prætorian guard.

Pragmatic, Pragmatical, prag-mat'ik, prag-mat'ik-al, *a.* Meddling; impertinently busy or officious.

Prairie, prā'ri, *n.* An extensive tract of grassy land, generally destitute of trees.

Praise, prāz, *n.* Approbation or admiration expressed; eulogy; honour; gratitude or homage to God, often in song; the object, ground, or reason of praise.—*vt.* (praising, praised). To extol; to commend; to honour.

Praiseworthy, prāz'wėr-ŦHi, *a.* Deserving of praise; commendable; laudable.

Prance, prans, *vi.* (prancing, pranced). To spring, leap, or caper, as a horse; to strut about ostentatiously.

Prandial, pran'di-al, *a* Relating to a dinner, or meal in general.

Prank, prangk, *vt.* To adorn in a showy manner; to dress up.—*vi.* To have a showy appearance.—*n.* A merry trick; a caper.

Prate, prāt, *vi.* (prating, prated). To babble, chatter, tattle.—*vt.* To utter foolishly.—*n.* Trifling talk; unmeaning loquacity.

Prating, prāt'ing, *p.a.* Given to prate; loquacious.

Pratique, prat'ēk, *n.* A license to a ship to [trade after quarantine.

Prattle, prat'l, *vi.* (prattling, prattled). To talk much and idly, like a child; to prate.—*n.* Trifling or puerile talk.

Prawn, prạn, *n.* A small crustaceous animal of the shrimp family.

Praxis, praks'is, *n.* Use; practice; discipline.

Pray, prā, *vi.* and *t.* To beg, supplicate, or implore; to address God.

Prayer, prā'ėr, *n.* One who prays; the act of praying; a petition; a solemn petition to God; a formula of worship, public or private; that part of a written petition which specifies the thing desired to be granted.

Prayer-book, prā'ėr-bụk, *n.* A book containing prayers or forms of devotion.

Prayerful, prā'ėr-fụl, *a.* Given to prayer; devotional; using much prayer.

Praying, prā'ing, *p.a.* Given to prayer.

Preach, prēch, *vi.* To deliver a sermon; to give earnest advice.—*vt.* To proclaim; to publish in religious discourses; to deliver in public, as a discourse.

Preacher, prēch'ėr, *n.* One who preaches; a person who delivers a sermon.

Preaching, prēch'ing, *n.* The act or profession of a preacher; a sermon.

Preachment, prēch'ment, *n.* A sermon, a discourse affectedly solemn: in contempt.

Preamble, prē-am'bl or prē', *n.* An introduction; introductory part of a statute.

Prebend, preb'end, *n.* The stipend of a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church.

Prebendary, preb'end-a-ri, *n.* An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend; a canon.

Precarious, prē-kā'ri-us, *a.* Depending on the will of another; uncertain; insecure.

Precaution, prē-ka'shon, *n.* Previous care, caution to prevent evil or secure good.—*vt.* To caution beforehand.

Precede, prē-sēd', *vt.* (preceding, preceded). To go before in time, rank, or importance; to preface.

Precedence, Precedency, prē-sed'ens, prē-sēd'en-si, *n* Act or state of preceding; priority; order according to rank; superior importance.

Precedent, prē-sēd'ent, *a.* Preceding; going before in time; anterior.

Precedent, prē' or pre'sē-dent, *n.* Something done or said, serving as an example or rule.

Precedented, prē' or pre'sē-dent-ed, *a.* Authorized by or according with a precedent.

Precentor, prē-sen'tor, *n.* The leader of a choir in a cathedral or of the singing to a congregation.

Precept, prē'sept, *n.* Anything enjoined as an authoritative rule of action; injunction; doctrine; maxim.

Preceptive, prē-sep'tiv, *a.* Containing precepts; didactic.

Preceptor, prē-sep'tor, *n.* A teacher; an instructor; the teacher of a school.

Preceptress, prē-sep'tres, *n.* A female preceptor or teacher.

Precession, prē-se'shon, *n.* Act of going [before; advance.

Precinct, prē'singt, *n.* A bounding line; a part near a border: a minor territorial division.

Precious, pre'shus, *a.* Of great worth or value; costly; cherished; affected.

Preciously, pre'shus-li, *adv.* In a precious manner; valuably; exceedingly.

Preciousness, pre'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being precious; literary affectation.

Precipice, pre'si-pis, *n.* A headlong declivity; a steep or overhanging cliff.

Precipitance, Precipitancy, prē-si'pi-tans, prē-si'pi-tan-si, *n.* Headlong hurry; rash or excessive haste.

Precipitant, prē-si'pi-tant, *a.* Falling or rushing headlong; precipitate.

Precipitate, prē-si'pi-tāt, *vt.* and *i.* To throw or hurl headlong; to hasten excessively; to cause to sink or to fall to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution.—*a.* Headlong; overhasty.—*n.* A substance deposited from a liquid in which it has been dissolved.

Precipitately, prē-si'pi-tāt-li, *adv.* Headlong; too hastily; with rash haste.

Precipitation, prē-si'pi-tā''shon, *n.* Act or process of precipitating; state of being precipitated; rash, tumultuous haste.

Precipitous, prē-si'pi-tus, *a.* Very steep; headlong in descent.
Précis, prā-sē', *n.* A concise or abridged statement; a summary; an abstract.
Precise, prē-sīs', *a.* Sharply or exactly defined; exact; strictly accurate or correct; particular; formal; punctilious.
Precisely, prē-sīs'li, *adv.* In a precise manner; definitely; strictly; accurately.
Precisian, prē-si'zhan, *n.* One rigidly exact in the observance of rules.
Precision, prē-si'zhon, *n.* State of being precise; exactness; accuracy
Preclude, prē-klōd', *vt.* (precluding, precluded). To shut out; to hinder; to render inoperative by anticipative action.
Preclusive, prē-klō'siv, *a.* Tending to preclude; hindering by previous obstacles.
Precocious, prē-kō'shus, *a.* Ripe before the natural time; acting like an adult though not grown up.
Precocity, prē-kos'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being precocious; early development of the mental powers.
Precognition, prē-kog-ni'shon, *n.* Previous knowledge; preliminary examination, as of a witness before a trial (*Scots law*).
Precognosce, prē'kog-nos, *vt.* To take the precognition of (*Scots law*).
Preconceive, prē-kon-sēv', *vt.* To form a conception or opinion of beforehand.
Preconception, prē-kon-sep'shon, *n.* Act of preconceiving; conception previously formed.
Preconcert, prē-kon-sėrt', *vt.* To arrange by previous agreement.—*n.* prē-kon'sėrt. A previous arrangement.
Precursive, prē-kėr'siv, *a.* Precursory.
Precursor, prē-kėr'sėr, *n.* A forerunner; a harbinger.
Precursory, prē-kėr'so-ri, *a.* Forerunning.
Predaceous, prē-dā'shus, *a.* Living by prey; given to prey on other animals.
Predatory, pred'a-to-ri, *a.* Plundering; pillaging; practising rapine.
Predecease, prē-dē-sēs', *vt.* To die before.—*n.* The decease of one before another.
Predecessor, prē-dē-ses'ėr, *n.* One who has preceded another in any state, office, &c.
Predestinarian, prē-des'ti-nā"ri-an, *a.* Belonging to predestination.—*n.* One who believes in the doctrine of predestination.
Predestinate, prē-des'ti-nāt, *vt.* To foreordain.—*a.* Foreordained.
Predestination, prē-des'ti-nā"shon, *n.* The act of foredaining events; the doctrine that God has from eternity determined whatever comes to pass, and has preordained men to everlasting happiness or misery.
Predestine, prē-des'tin, *vt.* To decree beforehand; to foreordain.
Predeterminate, prē-dē-tėr'mi-nāt, *a.* Determined beforehand.
Predetermination, prē-dē-tėr'mi-nā"shon, *n.* Purpose formed beforehand.
Predetermine, prē-dē-tėr'min, *vt.* and *i.* To determine beforehand.
Predial, prē'di-al, *a.* Consisting of land or farms; landed; attached to land.
Predicable, pre'di-ka-bl, *a.* That may be attributed to something.—*n.* Anything that may be affirmed of another.
Predicament, prē-dik'a-ment, *n.* Class or kind; condition; dangerous or trying state.
Predicant, pre'di-kant, *n.* One that affirms anything; a preaching friar; a Dominican.—*a.* Predicating; preaching.
Predicate, pre'di-kāt, *vt.* and *i.* To affirm one thing of another; to assert.—*n.* In *logic*, that which is affirmed or denied of the subject; in *grammar*, the word or words which express what is affirmed or denied of the subject.
Predication, pre-di-kā'shon, *n.* The act of predicating; affirmation; assertion.
Predicative, pre'di-kāt-iv, *a.* Expressing predication; not used before a noun.
Predict, prē-dikt', *vt.* To foretell; to prophesy.
Prediction, prē-dik'shon, *n.* The act of predicting; a prophecy.
Predictive, prē-dik'tiv, *a.* Foretelling.
Predictor, prē-dik'tor, *n.* One who predicts.
Predilection, prē-di-lek'shon, *n.* A previous liking or preference; a prepossession of mind in favour of a person or thing.
Predispose, prē-dis-pōz', *vt.* To dispose beforehand; to fit or adapt previously.
Predisposition, prē-dis'pō-zi"shon, *n.* State of being predisposed; susceptibility from antecedent causes.
Predominance, Predominancy, prē-dom'i-nans, prē-dom'i-nan-si, *n.* Prevalence over others; superiority; ascendency.
Predominant, prē-dom'i-nant, *a.* Predominating; prevalent; ruling; controlling.
Predominate, prē-dom'i-nāt, *vi.* and *t.* To have surpassing power or authority; to rule.
Pre-eminence, prē-em'i-nens, *n.* State of being pre-eminent; superiority.
Pre-eminent, prē-em'i-nent, *a.* Eminent above others; surpassing or distinguished.
Pre-emption, prē-em'shon, *n.* The act or right of purchasing before others.
Preen, prēn, *vt.* To trim with the beak: said of birds dressing their feathers.
Pre-engage, prē-en-gāj', *vt.* To engage by previous agreement or influence.
Pre-establish, prē-es-tab'lish, *vt.* To establish beforehand.
Pre-exist, prē-egz-ist', *vi.* To exist beforehand, or before something else.
Pre-existence, prē-egz-ist'ens, *n.* Previous existence.
Pre-existent, prē-egz-ist'ent, *a.* Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.
Preface, pre'fās, *n.* Something introductory to a discourse or book, &c.—*vt.* (prefacing, prefaced). To introduce by preliminary remarks.
Prefatory, pre'fā-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of a preface.
Prefect, prē'fekt, *n.* One placed over others; a governor, chief magistrate.
Prefecture, prē'fekt-ūr, *n.* Office, jurisdiction, or official residence of a prefect.
Prefer, prē-fėr', *vt.* (preferring, preferred). To bring or lay before; to present, as a petition, &c.; to exalt; to set higher in estimation; to choose rather.
Preferable, pre'fėr-a-bl, *a.* Worthy to be preferred; more desirable.
Preferably, pre'fėr-a-bli, *adv.* Rather.
Preference, pre'fėr-ens, *n.* Act of preferring; state of being preferred; choice.
Preferential, pre-fėr-en'shal, *a.* Implying preference.
Preferment, prē-fėr'ment, *n.* Act of preferring; promotion; a superior office.
Prefiguration, prē-fig'ūr-ā"shon, *n.* Antecedent representation by similitude.
Prefigure, prē-fig'ūr, *vt* To exhibit by antecedent representation; to foreshow.
Prefix, prē-fiks', *vt.* To put before or at the beginning of something.—*n.* prē'fiks. A letter, syllable, or word added at the beginning of a word.
Pregnancy, preg'nan-si, *n.* State of being pregnant; time of going with child.
Pregnant, preg'nant, *a.* Being with young; full of meaning or consequence.
Prehensible, prē-hen'si-bl, *a.* That may be seized.
Prehensile, prē-hen'sil, *a.* Fitted for seizing or laying hold; grasping.
Prehension, prē-hen'shon, *n.* A taking hold of; apprehension.

Prehistoric, prē-his-tor'ik, *a.* Relating to a time anterior to written records.
Prejudge, prē-juj', *vt.* To judge beforehand; to condemn unheard.
Prejudgment, prē-juj'ment, *n.* Judgment without full examination.
Prejudicate, prē-jū'di-kāt, *vt.* and *i.* To prejudge; to judge with prejudice.
Prejudice, pre'jū-dis, *n.* An unwarranted bias; prepossession; detriment; injury —*vt* To bias the mind of; to do harm to.
Prejudicial, pre-jū-di'shal, *a.* Causing prejudice; hurtful; detrimental.
Prelacy, pre'la-si, *n.* The office of a prelate; episcopacy; bishops, collectively.
Prelate, pre'lat, *n.* An ecclesiastic of high rank, as an archbishop, bishop, &c.
Prelatic, Prelatical, pre-lat'ik, pre-lat'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy.
Prelatist, pre'lat-ist, *n.* An advocate for prelacy; a high-churchman.
Prelect, prē-lekt', *vi.* To read or deliver a lecture or public discourse.
Prelection, prē-lek'shon, *n.* A lecture.
Prelector, prē-lek'tor, *n.* A lecturer.
Prelibation, prē-lī-bā'shon, *n.* A foretaste
Preliminary, prē-lim'in-a-ri, *a.* Introductory; preparatory; prefatory.—*n.* Something introductory; preface; prelude.
Prelude, prel'ūd or prē-lūd', *vt.* (preluding, preluded). To introduce; to preface.—*vi.* To form a prelude.—*n.* prel'ūd or prē'lūd. Something preparatory; a musical introduction
Prelusive, prē-lū'siv, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a prelude; introductory
Premature, prē'ma-tūr, *a.* Happening; performed, &c., too early; untimely
Premeditate, prē-me'di-tāt, *vt.* and *i.* To meditate upon beforehand; to contrive previously; to deliberate.
Premeditation, prē-me'di-tā"shon, *n.* Act of premeditating; previous deliberation.
Premier, prē'mi-er, *a.* First; chief.—*n* The first minister of state; prime minister.
Premise, prē-mīz', *vt.* (premising, premised). To put forward by way of preface; to lay down, as antecedent to another statement.—*vi.* To make an introductory statement.
Premise, Premiss, pre'mis, *n.* A proposition laid down as a base of argument; *pl.* the portion of a legal document where articles of property to be transferred are described; a house and its adjuncts.
Premium, prē'mi-um, *n.* A reward or prize; a bonus; a bounty; sum paid for insurance; increase in value.
Premonish, prē-mon'ish, *vt.* To forewarn.
Premonition, prē-mō-ni'shon, *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information.
Premonitory, prē-mon'i-to-ri, *a.* Giving previous warning or notice.
Prentice, pren'tis. Apprentice.
Preoccupancy, prē-ok'kū-pan-si, *n.* Preoccupation; previous occupancy.
Preoccupation, prē-ok'kū-pā"shon, *n.* Act of preoccupying; prior possession; state of being preoccupied.
Preoccupied, prē-ok'kū-pīd, *p.a.* Occupied beforehand; absorbed; abstracted.
Preoccupy, prē-ok'kū-pī, *vt.* To occupy before another; to engross before another; to engross beforehand.
Preordain, prē-or-dān', *vt.* To appoint beforehand; to foreordain.
Preparation, pre-pa-rā'shon, *n.* Act or operation of preparing; that which is prepared; state of being prepared.
Preparative, prē-pa'rat-iv, *a.* Tending to prepare; preparatory.—*n.* That which serves to prepare; preparation.
Preparatory, prē-pa'ra-to-ri, *a.* Serving to prepare; introductory; preliminary.
Prepare, prē-pār', *vt.* and *i.* (preparing, prepared). To make ready; to adjust; to provide; to procure as suitable.
Prepay, prē-pā', *vt.* To pay in advance.
Prepayment, prē-pā'ment, *n.* Act of prepaying; payment in advance.
Prepense, prē-pens', *a.* Premeditated
Preponderance, prē-pon'dėr-ans, *n* State of being preponderant.
Preponderant, prē-pon'dėr ant, *a* Superior in power, influence, or the like
Preponderate, prē-pon'dėr āt, *vi* To outweigh; to exceed in influence or power
Preposition, pre-pō-zi'shon, *n.* A word governing a noun, pronoun, or clause.
Prepositional, pre-pō-zi'shon-al, *a* Pertaining to a preposition.
Prepossess, prē-po-zes', *vt.* To take possession of beforehand; to preoccupy; to prejudice.
Prepossessing, prē-po-zes'ing, *p.a.* Creating a favourable impression; attractive.
Prepossession, prē-po-ze'shon, *n* Preconceived opinion, prejudice; bias.
Preposterous, prē-pos'tėr-us, *a* Absurd; irrational; monstrous; utterly ridiculous
Prepuce, prē'pūs, *n* The foreskin
Pre-Raphaelite, prē-raf'a-el-īt, *n* A supporter of the style of painting before Raphael, or the modern revival of that style
Prerogative, prē-ro'ga-tiv, *n.* A prior claim or title; an exclusive privilege, an official and hereditary right
Presage, prē'sāj or pres'āj, *n* A presentiment; a prognostic, omen, or sign —*vt* and *i* prē-sāj', (presaging, presaged). To betoken; to forebode; to predict.
Presbyter, pres'bi-tėr, *n* An elder, a priest; a parson.
Presbyterian, pres-bi-tē'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to presbyters; pertaining to ecclesiastical government by presbyteries.—*n.* A member of one of the Christian churches who vest church governments in presbyteries.
Presbyterianism, pres-bi-tē'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines, principles, and ecclesiastical government of presbyterians.
Presbytery, pres'bi-te-ri, *n.* A body of presbyters; a church court consisting of the presbyterian pastors within a district, and one elder from each church.
Prescience, prē'shi-ens, *n.* Foreknowledge
Prescient, prē'shi-ent, *a* Foreknowing.
Prescind, prē-sind', *vt.* To consider apart from other ideas or notions.
Prescribe, prē-skrīb', *vt.* (prescribing, prescribed). To lay down authoritatively for direction; to appoint; to direct to be used as a remedy.—*vi.* To give directions; to give medical directions; to become of no validity through lapse of time.
Prescription, prē-skrip'shon, *n.* Act of prescribing; that which is prescribed; a claim or title based on long use; the loss of a legal right by lapse of time.
Prescriptive, prē-skript'iv, *a.* Consisting in or acquired by long use.
Presence, pre'zens, *n.* State of being present; existence in a certain place; company; sight; port; mien; the person of a great personage; an appearance or apparition; readiness.
Present, pre'zent, *a.* Being at hand, in view, or in a certain place; now existing; ready at hand; quick in emergency.—*n.* Present time; *pl.* term used in a legal document for the document itself.
Present, prē-zent', *vt.* To introduce to or bring before a superior, to show; to give or bestow; to nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to lay before a public body for consideration; to point or aim, as a weapon.—*n.* pre'zent. A donation; a gift.
Presentable, prē-zent'a-bl, *a.* That may be

presented; in such trim as to be able to present one's self.

Presentation, pre-zent-ā'shon, *n.* Act of presenting; thing presented; the act or right of presenting a clergyman to a parish.

Presentee, pre-zent-ē', *n.* One presented to a benefice.

Presentiment, prē-sen'ti-ment, *n.* Previous apprehension; anticipation of impending evil; foreboding.

Presently, pre'zent-li, *adv.* Immediately; forthwith; speedily; soon.

Presentment, prē-zent'ment, *n.* Act of presenting; appearance; representation.

Preservation, pre-zėr-vā'shon, *n.* Act of preserving; state of being preserved; safety.

Preservative, prē-zėrv'at-iv, *a.* Tending to preserve.—*n.* That which preserves; a preventive of injury or decay.

Preserve, prē-zėrv', *vt.* (preserving, preserved). To save from injury; to keep in a sound state; to maintain; to restrict the hunting of, as game.—*n.* Something that is preserved, as fruit, vegetables, &c.; ground set apart for animals intended for sport or food.

Preside, prē-zīd', *vi.* (presiding, presided). To exercise authority or superintendence; to have the post of chairman.

Presidency, pre'zi-den-si, *n.* Act of presiding; the office, jurisdiction, or term of office of a president.

President, pre'zi-dent, *n.* One who presides, the head of a province or state; the highest officer of state in a republic.

Presidential, pre-zi-den'shal, *a.* Pertaining to a president.

Presidentship, pre'zi-dent-ship, *n.* The office of president.

Press, pres, *vt.* To bear or weigh heavily upon; to squeeze; to urge; to enforce; to emphasize; to solicit earnestly; to force into service.—*vi.* To bear heavily or with force; to crowd; to push with force.—*n.* A pressing; a crowd; an instrument for squeezing or crushing; a machine for printing; the art or business of printing; periodical literature; an upright cupboard; urgency.

Press-gang, pres'gang, *n.* A detachment of seamen empowered to impress men.

Pressing, pres'ing, *p.a.* Urgent.

Pressman, pres'man, *n.* One who attends to a printing-press; a journalist.

Pressure, pre'shūr, *n.* The act of pressing; the force of one body acting on another; moral force; distress or difficulty; urgency.

Prestidigitation, pres'ti-di'ji-tā"shon, *n.* Skill in legerdemain; juggling.

Prestidigitator, pres-ti-di'ji-tā-tėr, *n.* A juggler.

Prestige, pres'tij or pres-tēzh', *n.* Influence based on high character or conduct.

Presto, pres'tō, *adv.* Quickly; in a trice.

Presumable, prē-zūm'a-bl, *a.* That may be presumed.

Presumably, prē-zūm'a-bli, *adv.* As may be presumed.

Presume, prē-zūm', *vt.* (presuming, presumed). To take for granted; to take the liberty; to make bold.—*vi.* To infer; to act in a forward way.

Presumption, prē-zum'shon, *n.* Act of presuming; supposition; forwardness; arrogance.

Presumptive, prē-zum'tiv, *a.* Based on presumption or probability.

Presumptuous, prē-zum'tū-us, *a.* Taking undue liberties; arrogant; overweening.

Presuppose, prē-sup-pōz', *vt.* To suppose or imply as previous; to necessitate as prior.

Pretence, prē-tens', *n.* Act of pretending; simulation; feint; pretext.

Pretend, prē-tend', *vt.* To feign; to simulate; to assume or profess to feel; use as a pretext.—*vi.* To assume a false character; to sham; to put in a claim.

Pretended, prē-tend'ed, *p.a.* Ostensible; feigned; assumed; hypocritical.

Pretender, prē-tend'ėr, *n.* One who pretends; one who lays claim to anything.

Pretension, prē-ten'shon, *n.* Claim true or false; an assumed right.

Pretentious, prē-ten'shus, *a.* Full of pretension; showy.

Preterit, Preterite, pre'tėr-it, *a.* Past.—*n.* The past tense.

Pretermit, prē-tėr-mit', *vt.* To omit; to overlook.

Preternatural, prē-tėr-na'tūr-al, *a.* Beyond what is natural; abnormal; anomalous.

Pretext, prē'tekst or prē-tekst', *n.* An ostensible reason or motive; a pretence.

Prettily, prit'i-li, *adv.* In a pretty manner.

Pretty, prit'i, *a.* Having diminutive beauty; of a pleasing form without dignity; comely; neatly arranged; affectedly nice; foppish.—*adv.* Moderately.

Prevail, prē-vāl', *vi.* To gain the victory or superiority; to be in force; to succeed; to gain over by persuasion.

Prevailing, prē-vāl'ing, *p.a.* Predominant; having superior influence; prevalent.

Prevalence, Prevalency, pre'va-lens, pre'va-len-si, *n.* State or quality of being prevalent; superiority.

Prevalent, pre'va-lent, *a.* Prevailing; predominant; extensively existing.

Prevaricate, prē-va'ri-kāt, *vi.* To act or speak evasively; to shuffle; to quibble.

Prevarication, prē-va'ri-kā"shon, *n.* Act of prevaricating; a shuffling or quibbling; misrepresentation by giving evasive evidence.

Prevaricator, prē-va'ri-kāt-or, *n.* One who prevaricates.

**Prevenient, prē-vē'ni-ent, *a.* Going before; preventing; preventive.

Prevent, prē-vent', *vt.* To stop or intercept; to impede; to thwart.

Prevention, prē-ven'shon, *n.* The act of preventing; a hindering by previous action; measure of precaution.

Preventive, prē-vent'iv, *a.* Tending to prevent.—*n.* That which prevents; an antidote previously taken. Also *Preventitive*.

Previous, prē'vi-us, *a.* Antecedent; prior.

Previously, prē'vi-us-li, *adv.* In time previous; before; beforehand.

Prevision, prē-vi'zhon, *n.* Foresight.

Prey, prā, *n.* Property taken from an enemy; spoil; booty; a victim.—*vi.* To take prey or booty; to get food by rapine; to cause to pine away: with *on*.

Price, prīs, *n.* The value which a seller sets on his goods; cost; value; worth.—*vt.* (pricing, priced). To set a price on; to ask the price of.

Priceless, prīs'les, *a.* Too valuable to admit of a price; invaluable; inestimable.

Prick, prik, *n.* A slender pointed thing that can pierce; a thorn; a puncture by a prick; a sting; tormenting thought.—*vt.* To pierce with a prick; to erect, as ears; to spur; to sting with remorse; to trace by puncturing.—*vi.* To spur on; to ride rapidly; to feel a prickly sensation.

Pricking, prik'ing, *n.* Act of piercing with a sharp point; a sensation of sharp pain, as if being pricked.

Prickle, prik'l, *n.* A small sharp-pointed shoot; a thorn; a small spine.—*vt.* To prick; to cause a prickly feeling in.

Prickly, prik'li, *a.* Full of small sharp points or prickles; pricking or stinging.

Pride, prīd, *n.* State or quality of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; a cause of pride; glory or delight; highest pitch; splendid show.—*vt.* To indulge pride; to value (one's self).

Priest, prēst, *n.* A man who officiates in sacred offices; a clergyman above a deacon and below a bishop

Priestcraft, prēst'kraft, *n.* The craft or stratagems of priests.

Priestess, prest'es, *n.* A female priest

Priesthood, prēst'hud, *n.* The office or character of a priest; the order of priests.
Priestlike, prēst'lik, *a.* Resembling a priest or that which belongs to priests.
Priestly, prēst'li, *a.* Resembling a priest; pertaining to a priest; sacerdotal.
Priest-ridden, prēst'rid-n, *a.* Entirely swayed or governed by priests.
Prig, prig, *n.* A conceited, narrow-minded fellow; one who affects superiority; a thief.—*vt.* (prigging, prigged). To steal.
Priggish, prig'ish, *a.* Conceited, affected.
Prim, prim, *a.* Formal; affectedly nice; demure.—*vt.* (primming, primmed). To deck with nicety
Primacy, prī'ma-si, *n.* Position of chief rank; the office or dignity of primate or archbishop.
Prima donna, prē'ma don'na. The first or chief female singer in an opera.
Prima facie, prī'ma fā'shi-ē. At first view or appearance.
Primage, prīm'āj, *n.* Money paid to the master of a ship for looking after goods; priming in steam-engines.
Primal, prī'mal, *a.* Primary; primitive.
Primarily, prī'ma-ri-li, *adv.* In a primary manner; originally; in the first place.
Primary, prī'ma-ri, *a.* First; chief; first in time; original; elementary; radical.—*n.* That which stands first or highest in importance; a large feather of a bird's wing.
Primate, prī'māt, *n.* A chief ecclesiastic; an archbishop. [primate.
Primatial, prī-mā'shal, *a.* Pertaining to a
Prime, prīm, *a.* Foremost; first; original; first in rank, excellence, or importance; not divisible by any smaller number.—*n.* The earliest stage; full health, strength, or beauty; the best part.—*vt.* (priming, primed). To make ready for action; to supply with powder for communicating fire to a charge; to instruct or prepare beforehand; to lay on the first colour in painting.
Primer, prīm'ėr, *n.* An elementary educational book; a size of printing-type.
Primeval, prīm-ē'val, *a.* Being of the earliest age or time; original: primitive.
Priming, prīm'ing, *n.* The powder used to ignite a charge; a first layer of paint; water carried over with the steam into the cylinder.
Primitive, prim'it-iv, *a.* Being the first or earliest of its kind; original; antiquated; primary; radical; not derived.—*n.* That which is original; an original word.
Primitively, prim'it-iv-li, *adv.* In a primitive manner; primarily; in antique style.
Primly, prim'li, *adv.* In a prim manner.
Primogenital, prī-mō-jen'it-al, *a.* Pertaining to primogeniture.
Primogeniture, prī-mō-jen'it-ūr, *n.* Seniority among children; right by which the eldest son succeeds to his father's real estate.
Primordial, prīm-or'di-al, *a.* First of all; first in order; original; earliest formed.—*n.* First principle or element.
Primrose, prim'rōz, *n.* An early flowering plant.—*a.* Resembling a yellow primrose in colour; abounding with primroses.
Prince, prins, *n.* A chief ruler; the son of a king or emperor; the chief of any body of men.
Princedom, prins'dum, *n.* The jurisdiction, rank, or state of a prince.
Princely, prins'li, *a.* Pertaining to a prince; noble; august; magnificent.
Princess, prin'ses, *n.* A female of the rank of a prince; the consort of a prince.
Principal, prin'si-pal, *a.* First; chief, most important or considerable.—*n.* A chief or head; the president, governor, or chief in authority; one primarily engaged; a capital sum lent on interest.
Principality, prin-si-pal'i-ti, *n.* Sovereignty; territory of a prince; a prince.
Principally, prin'si-pal-li, *adv.* Chiefly, mainly. [elements.
Principia, prin-sip'i-a, *n.pl* First principles;
Principle, prin'si-pl, *n.* Cause or origin; a general truth; a fundamental law, a rule of action; uprightness; an element.
Principled, prin'si-pld, *a.* Holding certain principles; fixed in certain principles.
Prink, pringk, *vt.* To deck —*vi* To dress for show; to strut
Print, print, *vt.* To mark by pressure, to stamp, to form or copy by pressure, as from types, &c.—*vi.* To use or practise typography; to publish.—*n.* A mark made by pressure; an engraving, &c.; state of being printed; a newspaper; printed calico.
Printer, print'ėr, *n.* One who prints; more especially, the printer of letterpress.
Printing, print'ing, *n.* The act, art, or practice of impressing letters or figures on paper, cloth, &c.; typography.
Printing-office, print'ing-of-is, *n.* An office where letterpress printing is executed.
Printing-press, print'ing-pres, *n.* A press for the printing of books, &c.
Print-work, print'wėrk, *n.* A place for printing calicoes.
Prior, prī'or, *a.* Preceding; earlier.—*adv.* Previously.—*n.* A monk next in dignity to an abbot.
Prioress, prī'or-es, *n.* A female prior.
Priority, prī-or'i-ti, *n.* State of being prior; pre-eminence; preference.
Priory, prī'o-ri, *n.* A convent of which a prior is the superior.
Prise, prīz, *vt.* (prising, prised). To raise as by means of a lever; to force up.
Prism, prizm, *n.* A solid whose ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.
Prismatic, priz-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a prism; formed or exhibited by a prism
Prismoid, priz'moid, *n.* A body that approaches to the form of a prism.
Prison, prī'zn, *n.* A place of confinement; a jail.—*vt.* To imprison. [prison; a captive.
Prisoner, prī'zn-ėr, *n.* One shut up in a
Pristine, pris'tin, *a.* Original; first; earliest.
Prithee, prī'ŦHĒ. A colloquial corruption of pray thee, I pray thee.
Privacy, priv'a-si, *n.* A state of being private; seclusion; secrecy.
Private, prī'vat, *a* Separate from others; solitary; personal; secret; not having a public or official character.—**In private**, secretly. *n.* A common soldier.
Privateer, prī-va-tēr', *n.* A private vessel licensed to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy.—*vi.* To engage in privateering.
Privately, prī'vat-li, *adv.* In a private or secret manner; not openly; personally.
Privation, prī-vā'shon, *n.* Act of depriving; state of being deprived; destitution; want; hardship.
Privative, prī'va-tiv, *a.* Causing deprivation. *n.* A prefix to a word which gives it a contrary sense. [ornamental hedges.
Privet, priv'et, *n.* A shrub much used for
Privilege, prī'vi-lej, *n.* A separate and personal advantage; a prerogative, immunity, or exemption.—*vt.* To grant some right or exemption to; to authorize.
Privily, prī'vi-li, *adv.* Privately; secretly.
Privity, prī'vi-ti, *n.* Privacy; joint knowledge of a private concern.
Privy, prī'vi, *a.* Private; assigned to private uses; secret; privately knowing (with *to*).—*n.* A water-closet or necessary house.
Privy-council, prī'vi-koun-sil, *n.* The council of state of the British sovereign.

Prize, priz, *n.* That which is seized; that which is deemed a valuable acquisition; a reward.—*vt.* (prizing, prized). To value highly.
Prize-fight, priz'fit, *n.* A boxing-match for a prize.
Prize-ring, priz'ring, *n.* An inclosed place for prize-fights; boxers collectively.
Probability, pro-ba-bil'i-ti, *n.* Likelihood; appearance of truth.
Probable, pro'ba-bl, *a.* Likely; credible.
Probably, pro'ba-bli, *adv.* In a probable manner; as is probable; likely.
Probate, prō'bāt, *n.* The proceeding by which a person's will is established and registered; official proof of a will.
Probation, prō-bā'shon, *n.* Act of proving; proof; trial; period of trial; novitiate.
Probationary, prō-bā'shon-a-ri, *a.* Serving for probation or trial.
Probationer, prō-bā'shon-ėr, *n.* One who is on probation; a novice; in Scotland, a student in divinity licensed to preach.
Probative, **Probatory**, prō'bat-iv, prō'ba-to-ri, *a.* Serving for trial or proof.
Probe, prōb, *n.* A surgeon's instrument for examining a wound, ulcer, or cavity.—*vt.* (probing, probed). To apply a probe to; to examine thoroughly.
Probity, prō'bi-ti, *n.* Uprightness; honesty; rectitude; integrity.
Problem, prob'lem, *n.* A question proposed for solution; a knotty point to be cleared up.
Problematic, **Problematical**, prob-lem-at'ik, prob-lem-at'ik-al, *a.* Of the nature of a problem; questionable; doubtful.
Proboscis, prō-bos'is, *n.*; pl. **Proboscides**, prō-bos'i-dēz. The snout or trunk of an elephant, &c.; the sucking-tube of insects.
Procedure, prō-sē'dūr, *n.* Act or manner of proceeding; conduct; management.
Proceed, prō-sēd', *vi.* To go forth or forward; to issue, arise, emanate; to prosecute any design; to carry on a legal action; to take a university degree.
Proceeding, prō-sēd'ing, *n.* A going forward; transaction; procedure.
Proceeds, prō'sēdz, *n.pl.* Money brought in by some piece of business.
Process, prō'ses, *n.* A proceeding or moving forward; gradual progress; course; method of manipulation; lapse; course of legal proceedings; a projecting portion.
Procession, prō-se'shon, *n.* A marching forward; a train of persons moving with ceremonious solemnity.
Processional, prō-se'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a procession.—*n.* A service-book containing prayers, hymns, &c.
Proclaim, prō-klām', *vt.* To announce publicly; to promulgate; to publish.
Proclamation, pro-kla-mā'shon, *n.* Act of claiming; an official public announcement.
Proclivity, prō-kliv'i-ti, *n.* Inclination; propensity; tendency. [tending by nature.
Proclivous, prō-kliv'us, *a.* Inclining forward;
Proconsul, prō-kon'sul, *n.* A Roman officer who acted in the place of a consul; the governor of a province.
Procrastinate, prō-kras'ti-nāt, *vt.* and *i.* To put off from day to day; to postpone.
Procrastination, prō-kras'ti-nā"shon, *n.* Act or habit of procrastinating; dilatoriness.
Procreate, prō'krē-āt, *vt.* To beget; to generate; to engender.
Procreation, prō-krē-ā'shon, *n.* Act of procreating or begetting.
Proctor, prok'tor, *n.* A legal practitioner in a civil or ecclesiastical court; an official in a university who sees that good order is kept.
Procumbent, prō-kum'bent, *a.* Lying down; prone; trailing on the ground.
Procurable, prō-kūr'a-bl, *a.* Obtainable.
Procuration, pro-kūr-ā'shon, *n.* Service rendered as procurator; agency.
Procurator, pro-kūr'āt-or, *n.* The manager of another's affairs as his representative; legal agent or prosecutor.
Procure, prō-kūr', *vt.* (procuring, procured). To obtain; to cause, effect, contrive.—*vi.* To pimp.
Procurement, prō-kūr'ment, *n.* The act of procuring or obtaining.
Procurer, prō-kūr'ėr, *n.* A pimp.
Procuress, prō-kū'res or prok'ū-res, *n.* A female pimp; a bawd.
Prod, prod, *n.* A pointed instrument, as a goad; a stab.—*vt.* (prodding, prodded). To prick with a pointed instrument; to goad.
Prodigal, prod'i-gal, *a.* Lavish; wasteful.—*n.* A waster; a spendthrift.
Prodigality, prod-i-gal'i-ti, *n.* Extravagance in expenditure; profusion; waste.
Prodigally, prod'i-gal-li, *adv.* Lavishly.
Prodigious, prō-dij'us, *a.* Portentous; extraordinary; huge; enormous.
Prodigiously, prō-dij'us-li, *adv.* Enormously; astonishingly; excessively.
Prodigy, prod'i-ji, *n.* A portent; a wonder or miracle; a monster.
Produce, prō-dūs', *vt.* (producing, produced). To bring forward; to exhibit; to bring forth, bear, yield; to supply; to cause; to extend, as a line.—*n.* prō'dūs. What is produced; outcome; yield; agricultural products.
Producer, prō-dūs'ėr, *n.* One who produces.
Producible, prō-dūs'i-bl, *a.* That may be produced.
Product, pro'dukt, *n.* That which is produced; result; effect; number resulting from multiplication.
Production, prō-duk'shon, *n.* Act or process of producing; product; performance; literary composition.
Productive, prō-duk'tiv, *a.* Having the power of producing; fertile; causing to exist; producing commodities of value.
Productivity, prō-duk-tiv'i-ti, *n.* Power of producing. [troduction.
Proem, prō'em, *n.* A prelude or preface; in-
Profanation, pro-fau-ā'shon, *n.* Act of violating sacred things; desecration.
Profane, prō-fān', *a.* Not sacred; secular; irreverent; blasphemous; impure.—*vt.* (profaning, profaned). To treat with irreverence; to desecrate.
Profanely, prō-fān'li, *adv.* In a profane manner; impiously; blasphemously.
Profanity, prō-fan'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being profane; profane language or conduct.
Profess, prō-fes', *vt.* To avow; to acknowledge; to declare belief in; to pretend; to declare one's self versed in.—*vi.* To declare openly.
Professedly, prō-fes'ed-li, *adv.* By profession or avowal; avowedly.
Profession, prō-fe'shon, *n.* Act of professing; declaration; vocation, such as medicine, law, &c.; the body of persons engaged in such calling.
Professional, prō-fe'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a profession.—*n.* A member of any profession; one who makes a living by arts, sports, &c., in which amateurs engage.
Professor, prō-fes'or, *n.* One who professes; a teacher of the highest rank in a university, &c.
Professorial, prō-fes-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a professor.
Professoriate, prō-fes-sō'ri-āt, *n.* A body of professors; the teaching staff of professors.
Professorship, prō-fes'or-ship, *n.* The office or post of a professor.
Proffer, prof'ėr, *vt.* (proffering, proffered). To offer for acceptance.—*n.* An offer made.
Proficiency, **Proficience**, prō-fi'shen-si, prō-fi'shens, *n.* State of being proficient; skill and knowledge acquired.

Proficient, prō-fi'shent, *a.* Fully versed; competent.—*n.* An adept or expert.
Proficiently, prō-fi'shent-li, *adv.* In a proficient manner.
Profile, prō'fil, *n.* An outline; an outline of the human face seen sideways; the side face.—*vt.* To draw in profile.
Profit, pro'fit, *n.* Any advantage, benefit, or gain; pecuniary gain.—*vt.* To benefit; to advance.—*vi.* To derive profit; to improve; to be made better or wiser.
Profitable, pro'fit-a-bl, *a.* Bringing profit or gain; lucrative; beneficial; useful.
Profitably, pro'fit-a-bli, *adv.* In a profitable manner; gainfully; advantageously.
Profitless, pro'fit-les, *a.* Void of profit, gain, or advantage.
Profligacy, pro'fli-ga-si, *n.* A profligate course of life; depravity; debauchery.
Profligate, pro'fli-gāt, *a.* Abandoned to vice; utterly dissolute.—*n.* A depraved man.
Profound, prō-found', *a.* Deep; deep in skill or knowledge; far-reaching; bending low; humble.—*n.* The ocean; the abyss.
Profoundly, prō-found'li, *adv.* In a profound manner; deeply; extremely.
Profundity, prō-fund'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being profound; depth.
Profuse, prō-fūs', *a.* Lavish; exuberant.
Profusely, prō-fūs'li, *adv.* Lavishly.
Profusion, prō-fū'zhon, *n.* State or quality of being profuse; exuberant plenty.
Progenitor, prō-jen'i-tor, *n.* A forefather.
Progeny, pro'je-ni, *n.* Offspring; descendants.
Prognathic, Prognathous, prog-nath'ik, prog-na'thus, *a.* Having projecting jaws.
Prognosis, prog-nō'sis, *n.* A forecast of the course of a disease.
Prognostic, prog-nos'tik, *a.* Foreshowing.—*n.* Omen; presage; token.
Prognosticate, prog-nos'tik-āt, *vt.* To foretell; to predict; to foreshow.—*vi.* To judge or pronounce from prognostics.
Prognostication, prog-nos'tik-ā"shon, *n.* Act of prognosticating; presage.
Programme, prō'gram, *n.* A plan of proceedings; statement of the order of proceedings in any entertainment.
Progress, prō'gres, *n.* A going forward; a journey of state; a circuit; advance; development.—*vi.* prō-gres'. To advance; to improve.
Progression, prō-gre'shon, *n.* Act of progressing; progress; regular or proportional advance.
Progressive, prō-gres'iv, *a.* Making steady progress; advancing; advocating progress.
Prohibit, prō-hib'it, *vt.* To forbid; to interdict by authority; to prevent.
Prohibition, prō-hi-bi'shon, *n* Act of prohibiting; an interdict; inhibition.
Prohibitive, Prohibitory, prō-hib'it-iv, prō-hib'i-to-ri, *a* Implying prohibition; forbidding.
Project, prō-jekt', *vt.* To throw out or forth; to scheme; to delineate.—*vi.* To shoot forward; to jut.—*n.* pro'jekt. A scheme, plan.
Projectile, prō-jek'til, *a* Throwing forward. *n.* A body impelled forward; a missile from a gun.
Projection, prō-jek'shon, *n.* Act of projecting; a prominence; representation of something by lines, &c., drawn on a surface.
Projector, prō-jek'tor, *n.* One who plans, that which casts something forward.
Prolapse, Prolapsus, prō-laps', prō-lap'sus, *n.* A falling down of some internal organ from its proper position.
Prolate, prō'lat, *a.* Apllied to a sphere projecting too much at the poles.
Prolegomenon, prō-le-gom'e-non, *n.*; pl. **-mena**. A preliminary observation, *pl.* an introduction.
Prolepsis, prō-lep'sis, *n.* Something of the nature of an anticipation; a rhetorical figure.
Proleptic, Proleptical, prō-lep'tik, prō-lep'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to anticipation.
Proletarian, prō-le-tā'ri-an, *n.* and *a.* Applied to a member of the poorest class.
Proletariate, prō-le-tā'ri-āt, *n.* Proletarians collectively; the lower classes.
Prolific, prō-lif'ik, *a.* Fruitful; productive.
Prolix, prō liks, *a.* Long and wordy; diffuse.
Prolixity, prō-liks'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being prolix.
Prologue, prō'log, *n.* A preface or introduction: address spoken before a dramatic performance.—*vt.* To preface.
Prolong, prō-long', *vt.* To lengthen out; to protract; to postpone.
Prolongation, prō-long-gā'shon, *n.* Act of prolonging; part prolonged; extension.
Prolusion, prō-lū'zhon, *n.* A prelude; a preliminary trial.
Promenade, pro-me-nād', *n.* A walk for pleasure; a place set apart for walking.—*vi.* (promenading, promenaded). To walk for pleasure.
Prominence, pro'mi-nens, *n.* State of being prominent; projection; protuberance.
Prominent, pro'mi-nent, *a.* Jutting out; protuberant; eminent.
Prominently, pro'mi-nent-li, *adv.* Eminently; conspicuously.
Promiscuous, prō-mis'kū-us, *a.* Confused; indiscriminate; miscellaneous.
Promise, pro'mis, *n.* A statement binding the person who makes it; ground or basis of expectation; pledge. —*vt.* (promising, promised). To make a promise of; to afford reason to expect.—*vi.* To make a promise; to afford expectations.
Promising, pro'mis-ing, *p.a.* Giving promise or grounds for good hopes.
Promissory, pro'mis-o-ri, *a.* Containing a promise or binding declaration.
Promontory, pro'mon-to-ri, *n.* A headland; a cape.
Promote, prō-mōt', *vt.* (promoting, promoted). To forward or further; to advance; to encourage; to exalt; to form (a company).
Promoter, prō-mōt'er, *n.* One who or that which promotes; an encourager; one engaged in getting up a joint-stock company.
Promotion, prō-mō'shon, *n.* Act of promoting; advancement; encouragement.
Prompt, promt, *a.* Ready; unhesitating; done without delay.—*vt.* To incite to action; to tell a speaker words he forgets; to suggest.
Prompter, promt'er, *n.* One who prompts; any one who suggests words to a speaker.
Promptitude, promt'i-tūd, *n.* State or quality of being prompt; cheerful alacrity
Promptly, promt'li, *adv.* Readily.
Promulgate, prō-mul'gāt, *vt.* (promulgating, promulgated). To publish; to proclaim.
Promulgation, prō-mul-gā'shon, *n.* Act of promulgating; publication.
Promulgator, prō'mul-gāt-or, *n.* One who promulgates.
Prone, prōn, *a.* Bending forward; lying with the face downward; sloping; apt.
Pronely, prōn'li, *adv.* In a prone manner or position.
Prong, prong, *n.* A spike, as of a fork.
Pronominal, prō-nom'in-al, *a.* Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun.
Pronoun, prō'noun, *n.* A word used instead of a noun.
Pronounce, prō-nouns', *vt.* and *i.* (pronouncing, pronounced). To articulate by the organs of speech: to utter formally; to declare or affirm.
Pronounceable, prō-nouns'a-bl, *a.* That may be pronounced or uttered.
Pronounced, prō-nounst', *p.a.* Strongly marked or defined; decided; glaring.

Pronunciation, prō-nun'si-ā"shon, *n.* Act or mode of pronouncing; utterance.
Proof, prōf, *n.* Something which tests; trial; what serves to convince; evidence; firmness; a certain standard of strength in spirit; an impression in printing for correction; early impression of an engraving.—*a.* Impenetrable; able to resist.
Prop, prop, *n.* A body that supports a weight; a support.—*vt.* (propping, propped). To support by a prop; to sustain generally.
Propaganda, pro-pa-gan'da, *n.* An institution or system for propagating any doctrine.
Propagandism, prop-a-gan'dizm, *n.* The system or practice of propagating tenets.
Propagandist, prop-a-gan'dist, *n.* One who labours in spreading any doctrines.
Propagate, pro'pa-gāt, *vt.* To multiply by generation or reproduction; to diffuse; to increase.—*vi.* To have young or issue; to be multiplied by generation, &c.
Propagation, pro-pa-gā'shon, *n.* Act of propagating; diffusion.
Propagator, pro'pa-gāt-or, *n.* One who propagates.
Propel, prō-pel', *vt.* (propelling, propelled). To drive, push, or thrust forward.
Propeller, prō-pel'ėr, *n.* One who or that which propels; a screw for propelling steamboats.
Propense, prō-pens', *a.* Naturally inclined; [disposed; prone.
Propensity, prō-pens'i-ti, *n.* Bent of mind; natural tendency; disposition.
Proper, pro'pėr, *a.* One's own; peculiar; used as the name of a particular person or thing; adapted; correct; real.
Properly, pro'pėr-li, *adv.* In a proper manner; fitly; rightly; strictly.
Property, pro'pėr-ti, *n.* A peculiar quality or attribute; characteristic; ownership; the thing owned; estate; a stage requisite.
Prophecy, pro'fe-si, *n.* A foretelling; a prediction; inspired prediction or utterance.
Prophesy, pro'fe-sī, *vt.* To foretell; to predict.—*vi.* To utter prophecies.
Prophet, pro'fet, *n.* One who foretells future [events.
Prophetess, pro'fet-es, *n.* A female prophet.
Prophetic, Prophetical, prō-fet'ik, prō-fet'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a prophet or prophecy; unfolding future events.
Prophylactic, prō-fi-lak'tik, *a.* Preventive of disease.—*n.* A medicine which preserves against disease.
Propinquity, prō-pin'kwi-ti, *n.* Nearness; vicinity; kindred.
Propitiate, prō-pi'shi-āt, *vt.* To make propitious; to appease.
Propitiation, prō-pi'shi-ā"shon, *n.* Act of propitiating or what propitiates; atonement.
Propitiatory, prō-pi'shi-a-to-ri, *a.* Having the power to make propitious; conciliatory.—*n.* Among the Jews, the mercy-seat.
Propitious, prō-pi'shus, *a.* Favourable; disposed to be gracious or merciful.
Propitiously, prō-pi'shus-li, *adv.* Favourably.
Proportion, pro-pōr'shon, *n.* Comparative relation; relative size and arrangement; symmetry; just or equal share; lot; that rule which enables us to find a fourth proportional to three numbers.—*vt.* To adjust in due proportion; to form with symmetry.
Proportionable, pro-pōr'shon-a-bl, *a.* That may be proportioned; in proportion; corresponding; symmetrical.
Proportional, pro-pōr'shon-al, *a.* Having a due proportion; relating to proportion.—*n.* A number or quantity proportioned.
Proportionally, pro-pōr'shon-al-li, *adv.* In proportion; in due degree.
Proportionate, pro-pōr'shon-āt, *a.* Proportional.—*vt.* To make proportional.
Proportionately, pro-pōr'shon-āt-li, *adv.* With due proportion.
Proposal, prō-pōz'al, *n.* That which is proposed; offer; proposition.
Propose, prō-pōz', *vt.* (proposing, proposed). To offer for consideration.—*vi.* To make a proposal; to purpose; to offer one's self in marriage.
Proposer, prō-pōz'ėr, *n.* One who proposes.
Proposition, pro-pō-zi'shon, *n.* That which is proposed; a proposal; offer of terms; a form of speech in which something is affirmed or denied.
Propound, prō-pound', *vt.* To propose; to offer for consideration; to put, as a question.
Proprietary, prō-prī'e-ta-ri, *a.* Belonging to a proprietor.—*n.* A proprietor; a body of proprietors.
Proprietor, pro-prī'e-tor, *n.* An owner; one who has legal right to anything.
Proprietress, Proprietrix, prō-prī'e-tres, prō-prī'e-triks, *n.* A female proprietor.
Propriety, prō-prī'e-ti, *n.* State of being proper; fitness; consonance with established principles or customs; justness.
Propulsion, prō-pul'shon, *n.* Act of propelling or of driving forward.
Prorogate, prō'ro-gāt, *vt.* To prorogue.
Prorogation, prō-ro-gā'shon, *n.* Act of proroguing; interruption of a session and continuance of parliament to another session.
Prorogue, prō-rōg', *vt.* (proroguing, prorogued). To defer; to adjourn to an indefinite period, as parliament.
Prosaic, prō-zā'ik, *a.* Pertaining to prose; dull; commonplace.
Proscribe, prō-skrīb', *vt.* To outlaw; to condemn as dangerous; to interdict.
Proscription, prō-skrip'shon, *n.* Act of proscribing; outlawry; utter rejection.
Proscriptive, prō-skrip'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing.
Prose, prōz, *n.* Speech or language not in verse.—*vi.* (prosing, prosed). To write or speak in a dull, tedious, style.—*a.* Relating to prose; prosaic.
Prosecute, pro'se-kūt, *vt.* and *i.* (prosecuting, prosecuted). To persist in; to carry on; to pursue at law.
Prosecution, pro-se-kū'shon, *n.* Act of prosecuting; the carrying on of a suit at law; the party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted.
Prosecutor, pro'se-kūt-or, *n.* One who prosecutes, especially in a criminal suit.
Prosecutrix, pro'sē-kūt-riks, *n.* A female who prosecutes.
Proselyte, pro'se-līt, *n.* A convert to the Jewish faith; a new convert.—*vt.* To make a convert of.
Proselytism, pro'se-līt-izm, *n.* The making [of proselytes; conversion.
Proselytize, pro'se-līt-īz, *vt.* To make a proselyte of.—*vi.* To engage in making proselytes.
Prosodic, pro-sod'ik, *a.* Pertaining to prosody.
Prosodist, pro'so-dist, *n.* One versed in prosody.
Prosody, pro'so-di, *n.* The rules of metre or versification.
Prosopopeia, Prosopopœia, pro'so-pō-pē"ya, *n.* A figure of rhetoric by which inanimate things are spoken of as living; personification.
Prospect, pros'pekt, *n.* A distant view; sight; scene; outlook; exposure; expectation.—*vt.* and *i.* pros-pekt'. To make search for precious stones or metals.
Prospective, pros-pek'tiv, *a.* Looking forward; regarding the future.
Prospectus, pros-pek'tus, *n.* A statement of some enterprise proposed, as a literary work, a new company, &c.
Prosper, pros'pėr, *vt.* To increase in wealth or any good; to thrive.—*vt.* To make to succeed.

Prosperity, pros-pe'ri-ti, *n.* Flourishing state; satisfactory progress; success.
Prosperous, pros'pėr-us, *a.* Successful; flourishing; fortunate; thriving. [fully.
Prosperously, pros'pėr-us-li, *adv.* Successfully.
Prostitute, pros'ti-tūt, *vt.* (prostituting, prostituted). To offer publicly for lewd purposes for hire; to devote to anything base.—*a.* Openly devoted to lewdness.—*n.* A female given to indiscriminate lewdness.
Prostitution, pros-ti-tū'shon, *n.* Practice of offering the body to indiscriminate intercourse with men; debasement.
Prostrate, pros'trāt, *a.* Lying with the body flat; lying at mercy.—*vt.* (prostrating, prostrated). To lay flat or prostrate; to bow in reverence; to overthrow; to ruin.
Prostration, pros-trā'shon, *n.* Act of prostrating; great depression of strength or spirits.
Prostyle, pros'tīl, *a.* Having pillars in front.
Prosy, prōz'i, *a.* Like prose; dull and tedious in discourse or writing.
Proteau, prō'tē-an, *a.* Assuming different shapes; variable; changeable.
Protect, prō-tekt', *vt.* To shield from danger, injury, &c.; to guard against foreign competition by tariff regulations.
Protection, prō-tek'shon, *n.* Act of protecting; shelter; defence; the system of favouring articles of home production by duties on foreign articles.
Protectionist, prō-tek'shon-ist, *n.* One who favours the protection of some branch of industry; one opposed to free-trade.
Protective, prō-tekt'iv, *a.* Affording protection; sheltering; defensive.
Protector, prō-tekt'or, *n.* One who protects; a defender; a guardian; a preserver
Protectorate, prō-tekt'or-āt, *n.* Government by a protector; a country protected by another.
Protectress, Protectrix, prō-tekt'res, prō-tekt'riks, *n.* A woman who protects.
Protégé, pro-tā-zhā'; fem. **Protégée**, pro-tā-zhā', *n.* One under the care of another.
Proteid, prō'tē-id, *n.* A name of certain nitrogenous substances forming the soft tissues of the body, and found also in plants.
Protest, prō-test', *vt.* To affirm with solemnity; to make a formal declaration of opposition.—*vt.* To assert; to mark for non-payment, as a bill.—*n.* prō'test. A formal declaration of dissent; a declaration that payment of a bill has been refused.
Protestant, pro'test-ant, *n.* One of the party who adhered to Luther at the Reformation; a member of a reformed church.—*a.* Belonging to the religion of the Protestants.
Protestantism, pro'test-ant-izm, *n.* The principles or religion of Protestants.
Protestation, prō-test-ā'shon, *n.* The act of protesting; a protest.
Protocol, prō'tō-kol, *n.* A diplomatic document serving as a preliminary to diplomatic transactions.
Protoplasm, prō'tō-plazm, *n.* A substance constituting the basis of living matter in animals and plants. [or model; a pattern.
Prototype, prō'tō-tīp, *n.* An original type
Protract, prō-trakt', *vt.* To prolong; to delay; to defer; to draw to a scale.
Protractedly, prō-trakt'ed-li, *adv.* With protraction; tediously.
Protraction, prō-trak'shon, *n.* Act of protracting; act of laying down on paper the dimensions of a field, &c.
Protractive, prō-trakt'iv, *a.* Protracting.
Protractor, prō-trakt'or, *n.* One who or that which protracts; an instrument for surveying; a muscle which draws forward a part.
Protrude, prō-tröd', *vt.* and *i.* (protruding, protruded). To thrust forward; to project.
Protrusion, prō-trö'zhon, *n.* State of being protruded; a thrusting forth.
Protrusive, prō-trö'siv, *a.* Protruding; prominent.
Protuberance, prō-tū'bėr-ans, *n.* A swelling or tumour; a prominence; a knob.
Protuberant, prō-tū'bėr-ant, *a.* Swelling; bulging out.
Protuberate, prō-tū'bėr-āt, *vi.* To bulge out.
Proud, proud, *a.* Having a high opinion of one's self; haughty; of fearless spirit; ostentatious; magnificent.—**Proud flesh**, an excessive granulation in wounds or ulcers.
Proudly, proud'li, *adv.* In a proud manner, haughtily; with lofty airs or mien.
Provable, prōv'a-bl, *a.* That may be proved.
Prove, prōv, *vt.* (proving, proved). To try by experiment; to test; to establish the truth or reality of; to demonstrate; to obtain probate of.—*vi.* To be found by experience or trial; to turn out to be.
Proven, prō'vn, *pp.* Proved.
Provenance, prov'e-nans, *n.* Origin.
Provender, prov'en-dėr, *n.* Dry food or fodder for beasts; provisions; food.
Proverb, pro'vėrb, *n.* A popular saying, expressing a truth or common fact; an adage; a maxim; a by-word; a dark saying.
Proverbial, prō-vėrb'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to or like a proverb; commonly spoken of.
Proverbially, prō-vėrb'i-al-li, *adv.* In a proverbial style; by way of proverb.
Provide, prō-vīd', *vt.* and *i.* (providing, provided). To procure beforehand; to prepare; to supply; to stipulate previously.
Provided, prō-vīd'ed, *conj.* On condition.
Providence, pro'vi-dens, *n.* Foresight; the care which God exercises over his creatures; God; a providential circumstance.
Provident, pro'vi-dent, *a.* Foreseeing and providing for wants; prudent; frugal.
Providential, pro-vi-den'shal, *a.* Effected by providence.
Providentially, pro-vi-den'shal-li, *adv.* By the intervention of providence.
Providently, pro'vi-dent-li, *adv.* In a provident manner; with prudent foresight.
Province, pro'vins, *n.* A territory at some distance from the metropolis; a large political division; sphere of action; department.
Provincial, prō-vin'shal, *a.* Pertaining to or forming a province; characteristic of the people of a province; rustic.—*n.* A person belonging to a province. [tic idiom or word.
Provincialism, prō-vin'shal-izm, *n.* A rus-
Provision, prō-vi'zhon, *n.* Act of providing; preparation; stores provided; victuals; stipulation; proviso.—*vt.* To supply with provisions.
Provisional, prō-vi'zhon-al, *a.* Provided for present need; temporary.
Provisionally, prō-vi'zhon-al-li, *adv.* In a provisional manner; temporarily.
Proviso, prō-vi'zō, *n.* An article or clause in any statute or contract; stipulation.
Provisory, prō-vi'zo-ri, *a.* Making temporary provision; temporary; conditional.
Provocation, pro-vō-kā'shon, *n.* Act of provoking; cause of resentment; incitement.
Provocative, prō-vōk'ā-tiv, *a.* Serving to provoke; exciting.—*n.* A stimulant.
Provoke, prō-vōk', *vt.* (provoking, provoked). To incite; to stimulate; to incense; to irritate.—*vi.* To produce anger.
Provoking, prō-vōk'ing, *p.a.* Exciting resentment; annoying; vexatious.
Provost, pro'vost, *n.* The head of certain bodies, as colleges; chief dignitary of a cathedral; chief magistrate of a Scotch burgh.
Provost-marshal, pro'vost-mär-shal, *n.* A military officer who attends to offences against discipline.
Prow, prou, *n.* The forepart of a ship.

Prowess, prou'es, *n.* Bravery; boldness and dexterity in war; gallantry.
Prowl, proul, *vi.* and *t.* To roam or wander stealthily.—*n.* Act of one who prowls.
Proximate, proks'i-māt, *a.* Nearest; next; in closest relationship; immediate.
Proximately, proks'i-māt-li, *adv.* In a proximate manner or position; nearly.
Proximity, proks-im'i-ti, *n.* State of being proximate; immediate nearness.
Proxy, proks'i, *n.* Agency of a substitute; a deputy; a writing by which one authorizes another to vote in his stead.
Prude, prōd, *n.* A woman affecting great reserve and excessive delicacy.
Prudence, prō'dens, *n.* Quality of being prudent; caution; discretion.
Prudent, prō'dent, *a.* Provident; careful; discreet; judicious.
Prudential, prō-den'shal, *a.* Proceeding from or dictated by prudence; politic.
Prudery, prōd'é-ri, *n.* The conduct of a prude; affected delicacy of feeling.
Prudish, prōd'ish, *a.* Like a prude; affecting excessive modesty or virtue.
Prune, prōn, *vt.* (pruning, pruned). To trim; to cut or lop off; to clear from superfluities.—*n.* A plum, particularly a dried plum.
Prunella, prụ-nel'a, *n.* A smooth woollen stuff used for the uppers of ladies' shoes.
Prurience, Pruriency, prō'ri-ens, prō'ri-en-si, *n.* An itching desire for anything; tendency to lascivious thoughts.
Prurient, prō'ri-ent, *a.* Itching after something; inclined to lascivious thoughts.
Prussic-acid, prus' or prụs'ik-a-sid, *a.* The common name for *Hydrocyanic Acid.*
Pry, prī, *vi.* (prying, pried). To peep narrowly; to look closely; to peer.—*n.* A keen glance.
Prying, prī'ing, *p.a.* Apt to pry; inspecting closely; looking into with curiosity.
Psalm, säm, *n.* A sacred song or hymn.
Psalmist, säm'ist or sal'mist, *n.* A writer or composer of psalms.
Psalmodist, säm'od-ist or sal'mod-ist, *n.* One who writes or sings psalms.
Psalmody, säm'od-i or sal'mo-di, *n.* Act or art of singing psalms; psalms collectively.
Psalter, sạl'tėr, *n.* The Book of Psalms; a book containing the Psalms separately.
Psaltery, sạl'te-ri, *n.* A Hebrew stringed instrument of music; a kind of dulcimer.
Pseudo-, sū'dō. A prefix signifying false or spurious.
Pseudonym, sū'dō-nim, *n.* A false or feigned name; a name assumed by a writer.
Pshaw, shạ, *interj.* An expression of contempt, disdain, or impatience.
Psychiatry, sī'ki-at-ri, *n.* Medical treatment of diseases of the mind.
Psychic, Psychical, sī'kik, sī'kik-al, *a.* Belonging to the soul; psychological: pertaining to that force by which spiritualists aver they produce "spiritual" phenomena.
Psychologic, Psychological, sī-ko-loj'ik, sī-ko-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to psychology or science of mind.
Psychologist, sī-kol'o-jist, *n.* One who is conversant with psychology.
Psychology, sī-kol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of knowledge which deals with the mind; mental science.
Ptarmigan, tär'mi-gan, *n.* The white grouse.
Ptolemaic, to-lē-mā'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Ptolemy, or to his system of the universe, in which the sun revolved round the earth.
Ptomaine, tō'mān, *n.* A name of certain substances generated during putrefaction or morbid conditions prior to death.
Ptyalism, tī'al-izm, *n.* Salivation.
Puberty, pū'bėr-ti, *n.* The age at which persons can beget or bear children.
Pubescence, pū-bes'ens, *n.* Puberty; the downy substance on plants.
Pubescent, pū-bes'ent, *a.* Arriving at puberty, covered with fine soft hairs.
Public, pub'lik, *a.* Not private; pertaining to a whole community; open or free to all; common; notorious.—*n.* The people, indefinitely.—**In public**, in open view.
Publican, pub'li-kan, *n.* A collector of public revenues; keeper of a public-house.
Publication, pub-li-kā'shon, *n.* Act of publishing; announcement; promulgation, act of offering a book, &c., to the public by sale; any book, &c., published.
Public-house, pub'lik-hous, *n.* An inn or shop for the retail of spirituous liquors.
Publicist, pub'li-sist, *n.* A writer on current political topics.
Publicity, pub-lis'i-ti, *n.* State of being made public; notoriety; currency.
Publicly, pub'lik-li, *adv.* In a public manner; openly; without concealment.
Publish, pub'lish, *vt.* To make public; to proclaim, promulgate; to cause to be printed and offered for sale.
Publisher, pub'lish-ėr, *n.* One who publishes, especially books.
Pucker, puk'ėr, *vt.* and *i.* To gather into small folds; to wrinkle.—*n.* A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds.
Pudder, pud'ėr, *n.* Bustle; pother.
Pudding, pud'ing, *n.* An intestine; a sausage; a dish variously compounded; of flour, milk, eggs, fruit, &c.
Puddle, pud'l, *n.* A small pool of dirty water; clay worked into a mass impervious to water.—*vt.* (puddling, puddled). To make muddy; to make water-tight with clay; to convert pig-iron into wrought-iron.
Puddling, pud'ling, *n.* The operation of working clay so as to resist water; clay thus used; process of converting cast-iron into malleable iron.
Pudenda, pū-den'da, *n.pl.* The parts of generation.
Pudgy, puj'i, *a.* Fat and short.
Puerile, pū'ėr-īl, *a.* Boyish; childish.
Puerility, pū-ėr-il'i-ti, *n.* State of being puerile; boyishness; that which is puerile.
Puerperal, pū-ėr'pėr-al, *a.* Pertaining to childbirth.
Puff, puf, *n.* A sudden emission of breath; a whiff; a short blast of wind; a puff-ball; piece of light pastry; a consciously exaggerated commendation.—*vt.* To give a quick blast with the mouth; to breathe hard after exertion.—*vt.* To drive with a blast; to inflate; to praise extravagantly.
Puff-adder, puf'ad-ėr, *n.* A venomous snake which swells out the upper part of its body.
Puff-ball, puf'bal, *n.* A ball-shaped fungus which when ripe discharges a fine powder.
Puffin, puf'in, *n.* A diving bird of the auk family.
Puffy, puf'i, *a.* Puffed out; turgid.
Pug, pug, *n.* A monkey; a dwarf variety of dog.
Pugilism, pū'jil-izm, *n.* The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist.
Pugilist, pū'jil-ist, *n.* One who fights with his fists.
Pugilistic, pū-jil-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to pugilism.
Pugnacious, pug-nā'shus, *a.* Disposed to fight; quarrelsome.
Pugnacity, pug-nas'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being pugnacious; inclination to fight.
Pug-nose, pug'nōz, *n.* A nose turned up at the end; a snub-nose.
Puisne, pū'ni, *a.* Younger or inferior in rank.
Puissance, pū'is-ans, *n.* Power; might.
Puissant, pū'is-ant, *a.* Powerful; strong, mighty; forcible.
Puke, pūk, *vi.* and *t.* (puking, puked). To vomit.

Pulchritude, pul'kri-tūd, *n.* Beauty; comeliness.
Pule, pūl, *vi.* (puling, puled). To cry like a chicken; to whine; to whimper.
Pulka, pul'ka, *n.* A Laplander's travelling sledge.
Pull, pul, *vt.* To draw towards one; to tug; to rend; to pluck; to gather.—*vi.* To draw; to tug.—*n.* Act of pulling; a twitch; act of rowing a boat; a drink; a struggle.
Pullet, pul'et, *n.* A young hen.
Pulley, pul'i, *n.* A small wheel in a block, used in raising weights.
Pullman-car, pul'man-kär, *n.* A luxuriously fitted up railway-carriage.
Pulmonary, pul'mon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the lungs.
Pulp, pulp, *n.* Moist, soft animal or vegetable matter.—*vt.* To make into pulp; to deprive of the pulp.
Pulpit, pul'pit, *n.* An elevated place for a preacher; preachers generally.
Pulpy, pul'pi, *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy.
Pulsate, pul'sāt, *vi.* To beat or throb.
Pulsation, pul-sā'shon, *n.* The beating of the heart or an artery; a throb.
Pulse, puls, *n.* The beating of the heart or an artery; vibration; leguminous plants or their seeds, as beans, &c.—*vi.* (pulsing, pulsed). To beat or throb.
Pulverize, pul'vér-īz, *vt.* To reduce to dust or fine powder.
Pulverulent, pul-ver'ū-lent, *a.* Powdery.
Puma, pū'ma, *n.* A carnivorous quadruped of the cat kind; the cougar.
Pumice, pū'mis or pum'is, *n.* A light and spongy stone, used for polishing.
Pumiceous, pū-mi'shus, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of or like pumice.
Pump, pump, *n.* A machine for raising water or extracting air; a shoe used in dancing.—*vt.* To work a pump.—*vt.* To raise with a pump; to free from liquid by a pump; to put artful questions to extract information.
Pumpkin, pump'kin, *n.* A plant and its fruit; a kind of gourd or vegetable marrow.
Pun, pun, *n.* A play on words like in sound, but different in meaning; a kind of quibble.—*vi.* (punning, punned). To make a pun or puns.
Punch, punsh, *n.* An instrument for driving holes in metal, &c.; a blow or thrust; a beverage of spirits, lemon-juice, water, &c.; a buffoon; a short-legged, barrel-bodied horse; a short fat fellow.—*vt.* To stamp or perforate with a punch; to hit with the fist.
Puncheon, pun'shon, *n.* A perforating or stamping tool; a punch; a cask containing from 84 to 120 gallons.
Punchy, punsh'i, *a.* Short and fat; squat.
Punctilio, pungk-til'i-ō, *n.* A nice point of exactness in conduct or ceremony.
Punctilious, pungk-til'i-us, *a.* Very exact in forms of behaviour or ceremony.
Punctual, pungk'tū-al, *a.* Exact; made or done at the exact time.
Punctuality, pungk-tū-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being punctual; scrupulous exactness.
Punctuate, pungk'tū-āt, *vt.* To mark with the points necessary in writings.
Punctuation, pungk-tū-ā'shon, *n.* The act, art, or system of punctuating a writing.
Puncture, pungk'tūr, *n.* The act of pricking; a small hole thus made.—*vt.* (puncturing, punctured). To pierce with a small point.
Pundit, pun'dit, *n.* A learned Brahman; an Indian scholar; any learned man.
Pungency, pun'jen-si, *n.* State or quality of being pungent; sharpness; keenness.
Pungent, pun'jent, *a.* Biting; acrid; caustic; keen; stinging.
Punic, pū'nik, *a.* Pertaining to the Carthaginians; faithless.—*n.* The language of the Carthaginians; Phœnician.
Punish, pun'ish, *vt.* To inflict pain or any evil on, as a penalty; to chastise; to hurt.
Punishable, pun'ish-a-bl, *a.* Liable to punishment; capable of being punished.
Punishment, pun'ish-ment, *n.* Act of punishing; penalty.
Punitive, pū'ni-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to, awarding, or involving punishment.
Punitory, pū'ni-to-ri, *a.* Punitive.
Punka, Punkah, pung'ka, *n.* A large fan slung from the ceilings of rooms in India to produce a current of air
Punning, pun'ing, *p.a.* Given to make puns; containing a pun or puns.
Punster, pun'stér, *n.* One skilled in punning.
Punt, punt, *n.* A square flat-bottomed boat.—*vt.* To convey in a punt; to propel (a boat) with a pole.
Puny, pū'ni, *a.* Small and weak; petty.
Pup, pup, *n.* A puppy.—*vi.* (pupping, pupped) To bring forth whelps.
Pupa, pū'pa, *n.*; pl. -æ. The chrysalis form of an insect.
Pupil, pū'pil, *n.* A young person under the care of a tutor; the aperture in the iris through which the rays of light pass.
Pupilage, pū'pil-āj, *n.* State of being a pupil or ward; wardship; a person's minority.
Pupilary, pū'pil-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a pupil or ward, or to the pupil of the eye.
Puppet, pup'et, *n.* A small figure in the human form mechanically worked; a person who is a mere tool.
Puppy, pup'i, *n.* A whelp; a young dog; a conceited, foppish fellow.
Puppyism, pup'i-izm, *n.* Extreme affectation or conceit; silly foppery.
Pur. *See* PURR.
Purblind, pér'blīnd, *a.* Dim-sighted.
Purchasable, pér'chās-a-bl, *a.* That may be purchased or bought.
Purchase, pér'chās, *vt.* (purchasing, purchased). To buy; to obtain by labour, danger, &c.—*n.* Acquisition of anything by money; what is bought; mechanical advantage.
Purchaser, pér'chās-ér, *n.* A buyer.
Pure, pūr, *a.* Clean; clear; unmixed; spotless; chaste; genuine; sincere; absolute.
Purely, pūr'li, *adv.* Innocently; stainlessly; chastely; wholly; absolutely.
Purgation, pér-gā'shon, *n.* Act or operation of purging.
Purgative, pér'ga-tiv, *a.* Having the power of purging,—*n.* A medicine that purges.
Purgatory, pér'ga-to-ri, *a.* Tending to purge or cleanse.—*n.* In the R. Catholic religion, a place in which souls after death are purified from sins; any place or state of temporary suffering.
Purge, pérj, *vt.* and *i.* (purging, purged). To make pure or clean; to clear from accusation; to evacuate the bowels of.—*n.* The act of purging; a cathartic medicine.
Purification, pū'ri-fi-kā'shon, *n.* Act of purifying; a cleansing from guilt or sin.
Purifier, pū'ri-fī-ér, *n.* One who or that which purifies or cleanses.
Purify, pū'ri-fī, *vt.* (purifying, purified). To make pure or clear; to free from admixture; to free from guilt.—*vi.* To become pure or clear.
Purism, pūr'izm, *n.* Practice of rigid purity; fastidious niceness in the use of words.
Purist, pūr'ist, *n.* One excessively nice in the use of words, &c.
Puritan, pūr'i-tan, *n.* One very strict in religious matters or in conduct; an early Protestant dissenter from the Church of England.—*a.* Pertaining to the Puritans.
Puritanic, Puritanical, pūr-i-tan'ik, pūr-i-tan'ik-al, *a.* Puritan; over rigid in religion.

Purity, pūr'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being pure; cleanness; innocence; chastity.
Purl, pėrl, *n.* Spiced malt liquor; gentle murmur of a stream.—*vi.* To murmur, as a stream; to reverse a stitch in knitting.
Purlieu, pėr'lū, *n.* Part lying adjacent; outskirts: generally in *pl.*
Purloin, pėr-loin', *vt.* To steal or pilfer; to filch; to take by theft or plagiarism.
Purple, pėr'pl, *n.* A colour produced by mixing red and blue; a purple robe, the badge of the Roman emperors; regal power.—*a.* Of a colour made of red and blue; dyed with blood. *vt.* (purpling, purpled). To make purple.
Purport, pėr'pōrt, *n.* Meaning; import.—*vt.* To signify; to profess.
Purpose, pėr'pos, *n.* End or aim; design; intention; matter in question.—*vt.* and *i.* (purposing, purposed). To propose; to intend.
Purposeless, pėr'pos-les, *a.* Having no purpose or effect. [design; intentionally.
Purposely, pėr'pos-li, *adv.* By purpose or
Purr, pėr, *vi.* To murmur, as a cat when pleased.—*n.* The sound of a cat when pleased.
Purse, pėrs, *n.* A small bag or receptacle for money; money collected as a prize or a present; finances.—*vt.* (pursing, pursed). To put in a purse; to pucker.
Purse-proud, pėrs'proud, *a.* Proud of wealth. [ship, who keeps accounts.
Purser, pėrs'ėr, *n.* A person belonging to a
Purslane, pėrs'lān, *n.* A succulent plant, used as a pot-herb, and for salads, &c.
Pursuance, pėr-sū'ans, *n.* The pursuing or carrying out (of a design).
Pursuant, pėr-sū'ant, *a.* Done in prosecution of anything; conformable.
Pursue, pėr-sū', *vt.* (pursuing, pursued). To follow with a view to overtake; to chase; to use measures to obtain; to carry on.—*vi.* To go in pursuit; to act as prosecutor.
Pursuer, pėr-sū'ėr, *n.* One who pursues; the plaintiff.
Pursuit, pėr-sūt', *n.* Act of pursuing; chase; quest; business occupation.
Pursuivant, pėr'swi-vant, *n.* A state messenger; an attendant on heralds.
Pursy, pėr'si, *a.* Fat and short-winded.
Purtenance, pėr'te-nans, *n.* Appurtenance; the pluck of an animal.
Purulence, **Purulency**, pū'rų-lens, pū'rų-len-si, *n.* State of being purulent; pus.
Purulent, pū'rų-lent, *a.* Consisting or of the nature of pus.
Purvey, pėr-vā', *vt.* To provide.—*vi.* To supply provisions, especially for a number.
Purveyance, pėr-vā'ans, *n.* Act of purveying; the former royal prerogative of obtaining necessaries on easy terms.
Purveyor, pėr-vā'or, *n.* One who purveys: a caterer.
Purview, pėr'vū, *n.* The body of a statute; the scope of a statute; limit; sphere.
Pus, pus, *n.* The soft yellowish substance formed in suppuration; matter of a sore.
Puseyism, pū'zi-izm, *n.* The doctrines promulgated by *Dr. Pusey* and other divines; tractarianism.
Push, pųsh, *vt.* To press against with force; to thrust or shove; to enforce; to urge; to prosecute energetically.—*vi.* To make a thrust or effort; to force one's way.—*n.* Act of pushing; vigorous effort; emergency; enterprise.
Pushing, pųsh'ing, *p.a.* Pressing forward in business; enterprising; energetic.
Pushto, **Pushtoo**, push'tō, push'tō, *n.* The language of the Afghans.
Pusillanimity, pū'sil-la-nim'i-ti *n.* Weakness of spirit; cowardice; timidity.
Pusillanimous, pū-sil-lan'im-us, *a.* Without strength of mind; timid; cowardly.
Puss, pųs, *n.* A cat; a hare.
Pussy, pųs'i, *n.* A diminutive of puss.
Pustular, pus'tū-lėr, *a.* Having the character of or proceeding from a pustule.
Pustulate, pus'tū-lāt, *vi.* To form into pustules.—*a.* Covered with pustule-like prominences.
Pustule, pus'tūl, *n.* A small blister; small elevation of the cuticle, containing pus.
Put, pųt, *vt.* (putting, put). To place in any position or situation; to apply; to propose or propound; to state in words.
Put, **Putt**, put, *vt.* (putting, putted). To throw (a heavy stone) from the shoulder; in golf, to play the ball into the hole.—*n.* A rustic; a silly fellow.
Putative, pū'ta-tiv, *a.* Supposed; reputed.
Putid, pū'tid, *a.* Disgusting; vile; nasty.
Putrefaction, pū-trē-fak'shon, *n.* Process or state of putrefying; decomposition.
Putrefactive, pū-trē-fak'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or causing putrefaction.
Putrefy, pū'trē-fī, *vt.* (putrefying, putrefied). To render putrid.—*vi.* To decay; to rot.
Putrescence, pū-tres'ens, *n.* State of becoming rotten; a putrid state.
Putrescent, pū-tres'ent, *a.* Growing putrid.
Putrid, pū'trid, *a.* In a state of decay; rotten; corrupt. [putrid; corruption.
Putridity, pū-trid'i-ti, *n.* State of being
Putt, put, *n.* An odd person; a put.
Putter, pųt'ėr, *n.* One who puts, sets, or places; a kind of golfing club (pron. put'ėr).
Putting-green, put'ing-grēn, *n.* A smooth piece of sward round a hole in a golf course.
Puttock, put'ok, *n.* The common kite.
Putty, put'i, *n.* A paste made of whiting and linseed-oil.—*vt.* To cement or fill with putty.
Puzzle, puz'l, *vt.* (puzzling, puzzled). To perplex; to entangle.—*vi.* To be bewildered.—*n.* Perplexity; something to try ingenuity.
Puzzle-headed, puz'l-hed-ed, *a.* Having a head easily puzzled; bungling.
Puzzlement, puz'l-ment, *n.* The state of being puzzled; bewilderment.
Puzzler, puz'l-ėr, *n.* One who or that which puzzles.
Puzzling, puz'l-ing, *p.a.* Such as to puzzle; perplexing; embarrassing; bewildering.
Pyæmia, pī-ē'mi-a, *n.* Blood-poisoning.
Pygmy, pig'mi, *n.* A dwarf; anything little.—*a.* Dwarfish; little.
Pyjamas, pī-jäm'az, *n.pl.* A sleeping-suit.
Pylorus, pī-lō'rus, *n.* The lower orifice of the stomach.
Pyramid, pi'ra-mid, *n.* A solid body having triangular sides meeting in a point at the top.
Pyramidal, pi-ram'id-al, *a.* Formed like a pyramid; relating to a pyramid.
Pyramidic, **Pyramidical**, pi-ra-mid'ik, pi-ra-mid'ik-al, *a.* Having the form of a pyramid; relating to a pyramid.
Pyre, pīr, *n.* A heap of combustibles for burning a dead body; a funeral pile.
Pyrethrum, pi-reth'rum, *n.* A plant akin to the chrysanthemum.
Pyretic, pī-ret'ik, *n.* A medicine for fever.—*a.* Pertaining to fever; feverish.
Pyrites, pi-rī'tēz, *n.* A mineral combining sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, &c.
Pyrolatry, pī-rol'a-tri, *n.* Fire-worship.
Pyroligneous, pī-rō-lig'nē-us, *a.* Generated by the distillation of wood.
Pyrology, pī-rol'o-ji, *n.* The science of heat.
Pyrometer, pī-rom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring high degrees of heat.
Pyrotechnic, pī-rō-tek'nik, *a.* Pertaining to pyrotechny or fireworks. Also *Pyrotechnical*.
Pyrotechnics, **Pyrotechny**, pī-rō-tek'niks, pī-rō-tek'ni, *n.* The art of making fireworks; the use of fireworks.
Pyrotechnist, pī-rō-tek'nist, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny.

Pyrrhic, pi'rik, *n.* and *a.* An ancient Grecian warlike dance; a metrical foot of two short syllables.

Pyrrhonism, pi'ron-izm, *n.* [universal doubt. Scepticism;

Pythagorean, pi-tha'gō-rē"an, *a.* Pertaining to Pythagoras or his philosophy, which taught the transmigration of souls.

Python, pī'thon, *n.* A large non-venomous serpent.

Pythoness, pī'thon-es, *n.* The priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi; a female with a spirit of divination.

Pyx, piks, *n.* A vessel used in the R. Catholic Church for holding the host; a box or chest for specimen coins at the British Mint; the metallic box containing the nautical compass-card. —**Trial of the Pyx**, the trial by weight and assay of the gold and silver coins of the United Kingdom.—*vt.* To test by weight and assay.

Q

Qua, kwa, *adv.* In the quality or character of; as being; as.

Quack, kwak, *vi.* To cry like a duck; to boast; to practise quackery.—*n.* The cry of a duck; a pretender to skill or knowledge, especially medical.—*a.* Pertaining to quackery.

Quackery, kwak'ē-ri, *n.* Practice or boastful pretences of a quack, particularly in medicine.

Quackish, kwak'ish, *a.* Like a quack.

Quacksalver, kwak'sal-vėr, *n.* A quack who deals in salves and ointments.

Quad, kwod, *n.* A quadrangle or court.

Quadragesima, kwod-ra-je'si-ma, *n.* Lent.

Quadragesimal, kwod-ra-je'si-mal, *a.* Belonging to Lent; used in Lent.

Quadrangle, kwod'rang-gl, *n.* A plane figure, having four angles and sides; an inner square of a building.

Quadrangular, kwod-rang'gū-lėr, *a.* Having four angles and four sides.

Quadrant, kwod'rant, *n.* The fourth part of a circle or its circumference; an old instrument for taking altitudes and angles; an old form of sextant.

Quadrat, kwod'rat, *n.* A piece of type-metal for leaving a blank in printing.

Quadrate, kwod'rāt, *a.* Square.—*n.* A square surface or figure.—*vi.* To square with; to agree or suit

Quadratic, kwod-rat'ik, *a.* In *algebra*, involving the square of an unknown quantity.

Quadrature, kwod'ra-tūr, *n.* Act of squaring; position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it 90°.

Quadrennial, kwod-ren'ni-al, *a.* Comprising four years; occurring once in four years.

Quadrilateral, kwod-ri-lat'ėr-al, *a.* Having four sides and four angles.—*n.* A plane figure having four sides and angles.

Quadrille, kwo-dril' or ka-dril', *n.* A game at cards for four; a dance for four couples, each forming the side of a square; music for such a dance.

Quadrillion, kwod-ril'yon, *n.* The fourth power of a million; a number represented by a unit and 24 ciphers.

Quadripartite, kwod-ri-pär'tīt, *a.* Divided into or having four parts.

Quadrisyllable, kwod-ri-sil'la-bl, *n.* A word consisting of four syllables.

Quadroon, kwod-rön', *n.* The offspring of a mulatto by a white person.

Quadrumana, kwod-rū'ma-na, *n.pl.* An order of mammals comprising the monkey tribe, characterized by the four limbs terminating in prehensile hands.

Quadrumanous, kwod-rū'ma-nus, *a.* Pertaining to the Quadrumana; four-handed.

Quadruped, kwod'rū-ped, *n.* An animal with four legs or feet.

Quadruple, kwod'rū-pl, *a.* Fourfold.—*n.* Four times the sum or number.—*vt.* To make fourfold.—*vi.* To become fourfold.

Quadruplicate, kwod-rū'pli-kāt, *a.* Fourfold.—*vt.* To make fourfold.

Quadruplication, kwod-rū'pli-kā"shon, *n.* Act of quadruplicating.

Quaff, kwäf, *vt.* and *i.* To drain to the bottom: to drink copiously.

Quag, kwag, *n.* A quagmire.

Quagga, kwag'a, *n.* An animal of S. Africa closely allied to the zebra.

Quaggy, kwag'i, *a.* Boggy.

Quagmire, kwag'mīr, *n.* A piece of soft, wet, boggy land; a bog; a fen.

Quail, kwāl, *vi.* To shrink; to flinch; to cower.—*n.* A small bird allied to the partridge.

Quaint, kwānt, *a.* Fanciful; curious; odd and antique; singular; whimsical.

Quaintly, kwānt'li, *adv.* In a quaint manner; oddly; fancifully; whimsically.

Quake, kwāk, *vi.* (quaking, quaked). To shake; to tremble; to quiver.—*n.* A shake; tremulous agitation.

Quaker, kwāk'ėr, *n.* One who quakes; one of the religious sect called the *Society of Friends*.

Quakeress, kwāk'ėr-es, *n.* A female Quaker.

Quakerism, kwāk'ėr-izm, *n.* The manners, tenets, or worship of the Quakers.

Quaky, kwāk'i, *a.* Shaky.

Qualification, kwo'li-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act of qualifying; state of being qualified; suitable quality or characteristic; legal power; ability; modification; restriction.

Qualified, kwo'li-fid, *p.a.* Having qualification; competent; limited; modified.

Qualify, kwo'li-fī, *vt.* (qualifying, qualified). To give proper or suitable qualities to; to furnish with the knowledge, skill, &c., necessary; to modify or limit; to soften or moderate; to dilute.—*vi.* To become qualified or fit.

Qualitative, kwo'li-tā-tiv, *a.* Relating to quality; estimable according to quality.

Quality, kwo'li-ti, *n.* Sort, kind, or character; a distinguishing property or characteristic; degree of excellence; high rank.

Qualm, kwäm, *n.* A sudden fit of nausea; a twinge of conscience; compunction.

Quandary, kwon-dā'ri or kwon'da-ri, *n.* A state of perplexity; a predicament.

Quantification, kwon'ti-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act or process of quantifying.

Quantify, kwon'ti-fi, *vt.* To determine the quantity of; to modify with regard to quantity.

Quantitative, kwon'ti-tā-tiv, *a.* Relating to or having regard to quantity.

Quantity, kwon'ti-ti, *n.* That property in virtue of which a thing is measurable; bulk; measure; amount; metrical value of syllables.

Quantum, kwan'tum, *n.* A quantity; an amount; a sufficient amount.

Quaquaversal, kwā-kwa-vėr'sal, *a.* Inclined towards every side.

Quarantine, kwo'ran-tīn, *n.* The period during which a ship suspected of being infected is obliged to forbear all intercourse with a port.—*vt.* To cause to perform quarantine.

Quarrel, kwo'rel, *n.* An angry dispute; a brawl; cause of dispute; a dart for a cross-bow; a glazier's diamond.—*vi.* (quarrelling, quarrelled). To dispute violently; to disagree.

Quarrelsome, kwo'rel-sum, *a.* Apt to quarrel; contentious; irascible; choleric.

Quarrier, kwo'ri-ėr, *n.* A worker at a quarry.

Quarry, kwo'ri, *n.* A place where stones are dug from the earth; any animal pursued for prey; game killed.—*vt.* (quarrying, quarried). To dig or take from a quarry.

Quarryman, kwo'ri-man, *n.* A quarrier.
Quart, kwąrt, *n.* The fourth part of a gallon; two pints.
Quartan, kwąr'tan, *a.* Recurring every fourth day.
Quarter, kwąr'tėr, *n.* The fourth part of anything; 28 lbs.; 8 bushels; any direction or point of the compass; a district; locality; division of a heraldic shield; proper position; mercy to a beaten foe; *pl.* shelter or lodging; encampment.—*vt.* To divide into four equal parts; to cut to pieces; to furnish with lodgings or shelter; to add to other arms on a heraldic shield.—*vi.* To lodge.
Quarter-day, kwąr'tėr-dā, *n.* A day when quarterly payments are made.
Quarter-deck, kwąr'tėr-dek, *n.* The upper deck of a ship abaft the main-mast.
Quartering, kwąr'tėr-ing, *n.* The conjoining of coats of arms in one shield; a compartment on a shield.
Quarterly, kwąr'tėr-li, *a.* Recurring each quarter of the year.—*adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.—*n.* A periodical published quarterly.
Quarter-master, kwąr'tėr-mäs-tėr, *n.* An officer who has charge of the barracks, tents, stores, &c., of a regiment; a petty officer in the navy, who steers, signals, &c.
Quartern, kwąr'tėrn, *n.* The fourth part of a pint, peck, stone, &c.
Quartern-loaf, kwąr'tėrn-lōf, *n.* A loaf of bread weighing about 4 lbs.
Quarter-sessions, kwąr'tėr-se-shonz, *n.pl.* In England, a criminal court held quarterly for petty offences.
Quartette, Quartet, kwąr-tet', *n.* A musical composition in four parts; the performers of such a composition.
Quarto, kwąr'tō, *n.* A book in which the sheets are folded into four leaves.—*a.* Having four leaves to the sheet.
Quartz, kwąrtz, *n.* A pure variety of silica, a constituent of granite and other rocks.
Quash, kwosh, *vt.* To subdue or quell; to suppress; to annul or make void.
Quasi, kwā'sī. A prefix implying appearance without reality; sort of; sham.
Quassia, kwas'i-a, *n.* A bitter S. American plant, yielding a tonic used in medicine.
Quatercentenary, kwa-tėr-sen'te-na-ri, *n.* A four hundredth anniversary.
Quaternary, kwa-tėr'na-ri, *a.* Consisting of four; arranged in fours; applied to the strata above the tertiary.
Quaternion, kwa-tėr'ni-on, *n.* A set of four; a quantity employed in mathematics.
Quatorzain, kwa'tor-zān, *n.* A stanza or poem of fourteen lines.
Quatrain, kwot'rān, *n.* A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.
Quaver, kwā'vėr, *vi.* To have a tremulous motion: to vibrate.—*vt.* To utter with a tremulous sound.—*n.* A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or on a musical instrument; a musical note equal to half a crotchet.
Quay, kē, *n.* A built landing-place for vessels; a wharf.
Quayage, kē'āj, *n.* Money paid for the use of a quay.
Queau, kwēn, *n.* A worthless woman.
Queasy, kwē'zi, *a.* Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; fastidious; squeamish.
Queen, kwēn, *n.* The wife of a king; a female sovereign; a pre-eminent woman; the sovereign of a swarm of bees; a playing-card; a piece at chess.
Queenhood, kwēn'hụd, *n.* The rank, quality, or character of a queen.
Queenly, kwēn'li, *a.* Like a queen, becoming a queen; suitable to a queen
Queer, kwēr, *a.* Odd; droll; peculiar.
Queerly, kwēr'li, *adv.* In a queer manner
Quell, kwel, *vt.* To subdue; to quiet; to allay.
Quench, kwensh, *vt.* To put out, as fire; to allay or slake, as thirst; to repress.—*vi.* To be extinguished; to lose zeal.
Quenchable, kwensh'a-bl, *a.* That may be quenched or extinguished.
Quenchless, kwensh'les, *a.* That cannot be quenched; inextinguishable; irrepressible.
Quercitron, kwėr'sit-ron, *n.* The dyer's-oak, a tree of N. America; the dye-stuff itself.
Querimonious, kwe-ri-mō'ni-us, *a.* Apt to complain; complaining; querulous.
Querist, kwēr'ist, *n.* One who asks questions.
Quern, kwėrn, *n.* A stone hand-mill for grinding grain.
Querulous, kwe'rū-lus, *a.* Complaining; murmuring; peevish.
Query, kwē'ri, *n.* A question; the mark of interrogation (?).—*vi.* (querying, queried). To ask a question or questions.—*vt.* To question; to mark with a query.
Quest, kwest, *n.* Act of seeking; search; pursuit; inquiry; solicitation,
Question, kwest'yon, *n.* Act of asking; an interrogation; inquiry; discussion; subject of discussion.—*vi.* To ask a question; to doubt.—*vt.* To interrogate; to doubt; to challenge.
Questionable, kwest'yon-a-bl, *a.* That may be questioned; doubtful.
Queue, kū, *n.* The tail of a wig; a pigtail; a number of persons waiting in a row.
Quibble, kwib'l, *n.* A turn of language to evade the point in question; a pun.—*vi.* (quibbling, quibbled). To evade the question or truth by artifice; to prevaricate; to pun.
Quick, kwik, *a.* Alive; brisk; swift; keen; sensitive; irritable.—*n.* A growing plant, usually hawthorn, for hedges; the living flesh; sensitiveness.—*adv.* Quickly; soon.
Quicken, kwik'n, *vt.* To revive or resuscitate; to cheer; to increase the speed of; to sharpen; to stimulate.—*vi.* To become alive; to move quickly or more quickly.
Quick-hedge, kwik'hej, *n.* A fence or hedge of growing plants.
Quicklime, kwik'līm, *n.* Lime burned but not yet slaked with water.
Quickly, kwik'li, *adv.* In a quick manner; speedily; rapidly; soon; without delay.
Quicksand, kwik'sand, *n.* A movable sand-bank under water; sand yielding under the feet; something treacherous.
Quickset, kwik'set, *n.* A plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge, as hawthorn.—*vt.* To plant with shrubs for a hedge.—*a.* Composed of living plants, as a hedge.
Quicksilver, kwik'sil-vėr, *n.* Mercury.
Quid, kwid, *n.* A piece of tobacco chewed and rolled about in the mouth.
Quiddity, kwid'i-ti, *n.* Essence or nature; a trifling nicety: quirk or quibble.
Quidnunc, kwid'nungk, *n.* One curious to know everything that passes; a newsmonger.
Quiescence, kwi-es'ens, *n.* Rest; repose,
Quiescent, kwi-es'ent, *a.* Resting; still; tranquil; silent.—*n.* A silent letter.
Quiet, kwī'et, *a.* At rest; calm; still; peaceful; patient; secluded; not glaring or showy.—*n.* Rest; repose; peace; security.—*vt.* To make quiet; to calm; to lull; to allay.
Quietism, kwī'et-izm, *n.* The practice of resigning one's self to mental inactivity to bring the soul into direct union with God.
Quietly, kwī'et-li, *adv.* In a quiet manner; calmly; so as not to attract attention.
Quietude, kwī'et-ūd, *n.* Rest; quiet.
Quietus, kwī-ē'tus, *n.* A final discharge of an account; a finishing stroke.
Quill, kwil, *n.* The strong feather of a goose, &c.; a feather made into a pen: the spine of a porcupine: a piece of reed used by weavers; a plait of a ruffle.—*vt.* To plait.

Quilt, kwilt, *n.* A padded bed-cover.—*vt.* To form into a quilt; to sew pieces of cloth with soft substance between.
Quilting, kwilt'ing, *n.* The act of making a quilt; the material used for quilts.
Quinary, kwī'na-ri, *a.* Consisting of five; arranged by fives.
Quince, kwins, *n.* The fruit of a tree allied to the pear and apple; the tree itself.
Quincentenary, kwin-sen'te-na-ri, *n.* A five hundredth anniversary.
Quincunx, kwin'kungks, *n.* An arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner and one in the middle.
Quinine, kwin'ēn or kwin-īn', *n.* An alkaline substance obtained from the bark of trees of the cinchona genus.
Quinquagesima, kwin-kwa-je'si-ma, *n.* Shrove Sunday; fiftieth day before Easter.
Quinquennial, kwin-kwen'ni-al, *a.* Occurring once in five years; lasting five years.
Quinquennium, kwin-kwen'ni-um, *n.* The space of five years.
Quinsy, kwin'zi, *n.* An inflammation of the tonsils or throat.
Quintain, kwin'tān, *n.* A figure to be tilted at in old English sports.
Quintal, kwin'tal, *n.* A weight of 220 lbs.
Quintan, kwin'tan, *a.* Recurring every fifth day.
Quintessence, kwint-es'ens, *n.* The fifth or highest essence of a natural body; the purest or most essential part of a thing.
Quintette, Quintet, kwin-tet', *n.* A musical composition in five parts; the performers of such a composition.
Quintuple, kwin'tū-pl, *a.* Fivefold.—*vt.* To make fivefold.
Quip, kwip, *n.* A sharp sarcastic turn; a severe retort; a gibe.
Quire, kwīr, *n.* A chorus; a choir; part of a church where the singers sit; twenty-four sheets of paper.
Quirk, kwerk, *n.* An artful turn for evasion; a shift; a quibble.
Quit, kwit, *a.* Discharged; released; free; clear.—*vt.* (quitting, quitted). To discharge; to rid; to acquit; to leave; to abandon.
Quite, kwīt, *adv.* Completely; wholly; entirely; altogether; very.
Quittance, kwit'ans, *n.* Acquittance; recompense; return; repayment.
Quiver, kwi'vėr, *n.* A case or sheath for arrows.—*vi.* To shake with small rapid movements; to tremble; to shiver.
Quixotic, kwiks-ot'ik, *a.* Chivalrous to extravagance; aiming at visionary ends.
Quiz, kwiz, *n.* A hoax; a jest; one who quizzes; one liable to be quizzed.—*vt.* (quizzing, quizzed). To make fun of, as by obscure questions; to look at inquisitively.
Quizzical, kwiz'i-kal, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a quiz; addicted to quizzing.
Quoad sacra, kwō'ad sā'kra, *a.* So far as regards sacred matters.
Quodlibet, kwod'li-bet, *n.* A nice point in theological discussion; a subtlety.
Quoin, koin, *n.* An external solid angle, as of a building; a wedge.
Quoit, koit, *n.* A flattish ring of iron, thrown at a mark.—*vi.* To throw or play at quoits.
Quondam, kwon'dam, *a.* Former.
Quorum, kwō'rum, *n.* A number of the members of any body competent to transact business.
Quota, kwō'ta, *n.* A share or proportion assigned to each.
Quotable, kwōt'a-bl, *a.* That may be quoted.
Quotation, kwōt-ā'shon, *n.* Act of quoting; passage quoted; the naming of the price of commodities, or the price specified.
Quote, kwōt, *vt.* (quoting, quoted). To adduce or cite, as from some author; to name as the price of an article.
Quoth, kwōth, *vt.* Said; spoke: used only in the first and third persons preterite and before its nominative.
Quotidian, kwō-ti'di-an, *a.* Daily.—*n.* A fever whose paroxysms return every day.
Quotient, kwō'shent, *n.* The number resulting from the division of one number by another, showing how often the one contains the other.

R

Rabbet, rab'et, *vt.* To cut so as to make a joint along an edge.—*n.* The cut so made on an edge to form a joint.
Rabbi, rab'bī, *n.* A Jewish teacher or expounder of the law.
Rabbinic, Rabbinical, rab-bin'ik, rab-bin'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the rabbins; pertaining to the Hebrew learning after Christ.
Rabbit, rab'it, *n.* A burrowing rodent allied to the hare.
Rabble, rab'l, *n.* A crowd of vulgar, noisy people; the mob; the lower class of people
Rabblement, rab'l-ment, *n.* A rabble.
Rabid, ra'bid, *a.* Raving; furious; mad.
Rabidly, ra'bid-li, *adv.* Madly; furiously.
Rabies, rā'bi-ēs, *n.* A disease affecting certain animals, especially dogs, from which hydrophobia is communicated.
Raccoon, Racoon, ra-kön', *n.* An American carnivorous animal.
Race, rās, *n.* A body of individuals sprung from a common stock; a breed or stock; a running; a contest in speed; a course or career; a rapid current or channel.—*vi.* (racing, raced). To run swiftly; to contend in running.—*vt.* To cause to contend in speed
Race-course, rās'kōrs, *n.* The ground or path on which races are run.
Race-horse, rās'hors, *n.* A horse bred or kept for racing.
Raceme, ras'ēm, *n.* A species of inflorescence, in which a number of flowers with short pedicels stand on a common stem.
Rachis, rā'kis, *n.* The spine of animals; shaft of a feather; stalk of the frond in ferns.
Racial, rā'si-al, *a.* Pertaining to race or lineage; pertaining to the races of man.
Racily, rā'si-li, *adv.* In a racy manner.
Racing, ras'ing, *n.* Act of running in a race; the business of joining in horse-races.
Rack, rak, *vt.* To stretch unduly; to distort; to punish on the rack; to torture; to strain.—*n.* Something used for stretching; an instrument of torture; torment; anguish; a frame for fodder, &c.; a bar with teeth on one of its edges; flying broken clouds; wreck.
Rackarock, rak'a-rok, *n.* An explosive substance used in mining, &c.
Racket, rak'et, *n.* A confused din; clamour; the bat used in tennis, &c.; *pl.* a game like tennis.—*vi.* To make a racket; to frolic.
Rack-rent, rak'rent, *n.* A rent raised to the uttermost.—*vt.* To subject to paying a full or exorbitant rent.
Racy, rā'si, *a.* Strong and well-flavoured; spirited; piquant
Raddle, rad'l, *n.* A red pigment; rouge.
Radial, rā'di-al, *a.* Relating to a radius; grouped or appearing like radii or rays.
Radiance, rā'di-ans, *n.* Brightness shooting in rays; lustre; brilliancy; splendour.
Radiant, rā'di-ant, *a.* Emitting rays of light or heat; issuing in rays; beaming.
Radiate, rā'di-āt, *vi.* To emit rays of light; to shine; to spread abroad as in rays.—*vt.* To emit in divergent lines; to enlighten.—*a.* Having rays or lines resembling radii.
Radiation, rā-di-ā'shon, *n.* Act of radiating; emission of rays; beamy brightness.
Radical, ra'di-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the root;

original; thorough-going; native; underived; relating to radicals in politics.—*n.* A root; a simple, underived word; one who advocates extreme political reform.

Radicalism, ra'di-kal-izm, *n.* The principles of radicals in politics.

Radically, ra'di-kal-li, *adv.* In a radical manner; fundamentally; essentially.

Radicle, ra'di-kl, *n.* A small root; that part of the seed which becomes the root.

Radish, ra'dish, *n.* A plant, the young root of which is eaten raw, as a salad.

Radius, rā'di-us, *n.*; pl. **-ii, -luses.** A straight line from the centre of a circle to the circumference; a bone of the forearm.

Radix, rā'diks, *n.* A root, as of a plant or a word; source; origin.

Raff, raf, *n.* Refuse; a worthless person; the [rabble.

Raffle, raf'l, *n.* A kind of lottery.—*vi.* (raffling, raffled). To engage in a raffle.—*vt.* To dispose of by raffle.

Raft, räft, *n.* Logs fastened together and floated; a floating structure.

Rafter, räf'tėr, *n.* A large sloping piece of timber supporting a roof.

Rag, rag, *n.* A rough separate fragment; a tattered cloth; a shred; a tatter.

Ragamuffin, rag-a-muf'in, *n.* A paltry fellow; a mean wretch.

Rage, rāj, *n.* Violent anger; fury; enthusiasm; rapture.—*vi.* (raging, raged). To be furious with anger; to be violently agitated.

Ragged, rag'ed, *a.* Rent or worn into rags; tattered; rugged; wearing tattered clothes.

Ragout, ra-gō', *n.* A dish of stewed and highly seasoned meat and vegetables.

Ragwort, rag'wėrt, *n.* A British weed of the same genus as the groundsel.

Raid, rād, *n.* A hostile incursion; a foray.—*vi.* To engage in a raid.—*vt.* To make a raid on.

Raider, rād'ėr, *n.* One who makes a raid.

Rail, rāl, *n.* A horizontal bar of wood or metal; a connected series of posts; a railing; one of the parallel iron bars forming a track for locomotives, &c.; a railway; a grallatorial bird.—*vt.* To inclose with rails; to furnish with rails.—*vi.* To use abusive language; to scold; to inveigh.

Railing, rāl'ing, *n.* A fence; rails in general.

Raillery, rāl'ė-ri, *n.* Light ridicule or satire; banter; jesting language.

Railroad, rāl'rōd, *n.* A railway.

Railway, rāl'wā, *n.* A road having iron rails laid in parallel lines, on which carriages run; all the land, buildings, and machinery required for traffic on the road.

Raiment, rā'ment, *n.* Clothing; vestments.

Rain, rān, *n.* The moisture of the atmosphere falling in drops; a shower of anything.—*vi.* To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall like rain.—*vt.* To pour or shower down.

Rainbow, rān'bō, *n.* An arc of a circle, consisting of all the prismatic colours appearing in the heavens opposite the sun.

Rainfall, rān'fal, *n.* A fall of rain; the amount of water that falls as rain.

Rain-gauge, Rain-gage, rān'gāj, *n.* An instrument for measuring the rainfall.

Rainy, rān'i, *a.* Wet; showery.

Raise, rāz, *vt.* (raising, raised). To cause to rise; to lift upward; to excite; to recall from death; to stir up; to construct; to levy; to breed; to originate; to give vent to; to inflate; to cause to be relinquished (a siege).

Raisin, rā'zn, *n.* A dried grape.

Raisonné, rā-zon-nā', *a.* Arranged and digested systematically.

Rajah, rā'jä, *n.* A Hindu king or ruler; a title of Hindus of rank.

Rake, rāk, *n.* An implement for collecting hay or straw, smoothing earth, &c.; a dissolute, lewd man; slope.—*vt.* (raking, raked). To apply a rake to; to gather with a rake; to ransack; to enfilade.—*vi.* To use a rake; to search minutely; to incline; to slope aft, as masts.

Raking, rāk'ing, *n.* Act of using a rake; what is collected by a rake; severe scrutiny.

Rakish, rāk'ish, *a.* Like a rake; dissolute; debauched; sloping, as masts.

Rally, ral'i, *vt.* (rallying, rallied) To reunite, as disordered troops; to collect, as things scattered; to attack with raillery; to banter.—*vi.* To recover strength or vigour.—*n.* A stand made by retreating troops; recovery of strength.

Ram, ram, *n.* The male of the sheep; a battering-ram; the loose hammer of a pile-driving machine; a heavy steel beak of a war-vessel; an iron-clad ship with such a beak; one of the signs of the zodiac.—*vt.* (ramming, rammed). To strike with a ram; to batter; to cram.

Ramble, ram'bl, *vi.* (rambling, rambled). To roam carelessly about; to talk incoherently; to have parts stretching irregularly.—*n.* An irregular excursion.

Rambler, ram'blėr, *n.* One who rambles; an irregular wanderer; a rover.

Rambling, ram'bling, *p.a.* Roving; unsettled; straggling; irregularly formed.

Ramification, ra'mi-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act or process of ramifying; a branch or set of branches; an offshoot.

Ramify, ra'mi-fi, *vt.* To divide into branches. *vi.* To be divided; to branch out.

Rammer, ram'ėr, *n.* An instrument for driving down anything; a ramrod.

Ramose, Ramous, rā'mōs, rā'mus, *a.* Branched; branchy; full of branches.

Ramp, ramp, *vi.* To climb, as a plant; to rear on the hind-legs; to spring.—*n.* A spring or leap; a slope.

Rampage, ram'pāj or ram-pāj', *vi.* To prance about; to rage and storm.—*n.* Violent conduct.

Rampant, ram'pant, *a.* Rank in growth; exuberant; unrestrained; in *heraldry*, standing up on the hind-legs.

Rampart, ram'pärt, *n.* A mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon-shot; a bulwark; a defence.

Ramrod, ram'rod, *n.* A rod used in ramming down the charge in a gun, pistol, &c.

Ramson, Ramsons, ram'zon, ram'zonz, *n.* A British species of wild garlic.

Ranch, Ranche, ranch, *n.* In North America, a farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses.

Rancid, ran'sid, *a.* Having a rank or stinking smell; strong-scented; sour; musty.

Rancidity, ran-sid'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being rancid.

Rancorous, rang'kor-us, *a.* Characterized by rancor; malignant; malicious; virulent.

Rancor, rang'kor, *n.* Deep-seated enmity; malice; malignity.

Random, ran'dum, *n.* Action without definite object; chance; caprice.—**At random**, in a haphazard manner.—*a.* Left to chance; done without previous calculation.

Ranee, Rani, ran'ē, *n.* The wife of a rajah; a female Indian ruler.

Range, rānj, *vt.* (ranging, ranged). To set in a row; to dispose systematically; to wander through or scour.—*vi.* To rank; to rove about; to fluctuate.—*n.* A row; a rank; compass or extent; a kitchen grate; distance to which a projectile is carried; a place for gun practice.

Ranger, rānj'ėr, *n.* One who ranges; an official connected with a forest or park.

Rank, rangk, *n.* A row; a line; a social class; comparative station; titled dignity.—*vt.* To place in a line; to classify.—*vi.* To belong to a class; to put in a claim against a bankrupt.—*a.* Luxuriant in growth; strong-scented; utter; coarse; disgusting.

Rankle, rang'kl, *vi.* (rankling, rankled). To

fester painfully; to continue to irritate.—*vt.* To irritate; to inflame.

Rankly, rangk'li, *adv.* In a rank manner; with vigorous growth; coarsely; grossly.

Ransack, ran'sak, *vt.* To plunder; to search thoroughly.

Ransom, ran'sum, *n.* Release from captivity by payment; price paid for redemption or pardon.—*vt.* To pay a ransom for; to buy off; to deliver.

Rant, rant, *vi.* To speak in extravagant language.—*n.* Boisterous, empty declamation; bombast.

Ranter, rant'ér, *n.* One who rants; a bolsterous preacher.

Ranunculus, ra-nun'kū-lus, *n.* A genus of flowering plants, the buttercup or crowfoot.

Rap, rap, *n.* A quick smart blow; a knock.—*vi.* (rapping, rapped). To strike a quick, sharp blow.—*vt.* To strike with a quick blow.

Rap, rap, *vt.* (rapping, rapped or rapt). To affect with ecstasy or rapture.

Rapacious, ra-pā'shus, *a.* Greedy of plunder; subsisting on prey; extortionate.

Rapacity, ra-pa'si-ti, *n.* Exorbitant greediness; extortionate practices.

Rape, rāp, *n.* A seizing by violence; carnal knowledge of a woman against her will; a plant of the cabbage kind, whose seeds yield an oil.—*vt.* (raping, raped). To carry off violently; to ravish.

Rapid, ra'pid, *a.* Very swift; speedy; hurried.—*n.* A swift current in a river.

Rapidity, ra-pid'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being rapid; celerity; velocity.

Rapidly, ra'pid-li, *adv.* In a rapid manner; with great speed; swiftly.

Rapier, ra'pi-ér, *n.* A long narrow sword; a sword used only in thrusting.

Rapine, ra'pin, *n.* Act of plundering; violent seizure of goods; pillage.

Rapparee, Raparee, rap-a-rē', *n.* An armed Irish plunderer.

Rappee, rap-pē', *n.* A coarse kind of snuff.

Rapt, rapt, *a.* Transported; enraptured.

Raptorial, rap-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the birds of prey (Raptores).

Rapture, rap'tūr, *n.* Extreme joy or pleasure; ecstasy; transport; enthusiasm.

Rapturous, rap'tūr-us, *a.* Marked with rapture; ecstatic; ravishing.

Rare, rār, *a.* Not dense or compact; sparse; not frequent; uncommon; very valuable; underdone, as meat.

Rarebit rār'bit, *n.* A dainty morsel.

Rarefaction, rā-rē-fak'shon, *n.* Act or process of rarefying; state of being rarefied.

Rarefy, rā'rē-fī, *vt.* and *i.* (rarefying, rarefied). To make or become less dense.

Rarely, rār'li, *adv.* In a rare degree or manner; seldom; not often.

Rarity, ra'ri-ti, *n.* State of being rare, a thing valued for its scarcity; tenuity.

Rascal, ras'kal, *n.* A scoundrel; a rogue.—*a.* Worthless; mean; low; base.

Rascality, ras-kal'i-ti, *n.* Act of a rascal; mean dishonesty; base fraud.

Rascallion, ras-kal'yun, *n.* A low mean person; a rascally wretch. Also *Rapscallion.*

Rascally, ras'kal-li, *a.* Like a rascal; dishonest; base; worthless.

Rase, rāz, *vt.* (rasing, rased). To graze; to erase; to raze.

Rash, rash, *a.* Precipitate; hasty; overbold; incautious.—*n.* An eruption on the skin.

Rasher, rash'ér, *n.* A thin slice of bacon.

Rashly, rash'li, *adv.* In a rash manner; hastily; without due deliberation.

Rasorial, ra-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the gallinaceous or scratching birds (Rasores).

Rasp, räsp, *vt.* To rub with something rough; to grate; to utter harshly.—*vi.* To rub or grate.—*n.* A coarse file; a raspberry.

Raspberry, räz'be-ri, *n.* The fruit of a plant allied to the bramble; the plant itself.

Raspy, räsp'i, *a.* Grating; harsh; rough.

Rasure, rā'zhūr, *n.* Erasure.

Rat, rat, *n.* A small rodent; one who deserts his party.—*vi.* (ratting, ratted). To catch or kill rats; to desert one's party.

Ratable, rāt'a-bl, *a.* That may be rated or set at a certain value; liable to taxation.

Ratafia, rat-a-fē'a, *n.* A spirituous liquor flavoured with the kernels of cherries, &c.

Ratchet, rach'et, *n.* A catch which abuts against the teeth of a wheel to prevent it running back.

Ratchet-wheel, rach'et-whēl, *n.* A wheel having teeth, into which a ratchet drops.

Rate, rāt, *n.* Proportion; standard; degree; degree of speed; price; a tax; assessment.—*vt.* (rating, rated). To fix the value, rank, or degree of; to appraise; to reprove; to scold.—*vi.* To be classed in a certain order.

Ratel, ra-tel', *n.* A carnivorous quadruped of the badger family.

Rate-payer, rāt'pā-ér, *n.* One who is assessed and pays a rate or tax

Rath, Rathe, räth, rāthe, *a.* Early.—*adv.* Soon; early.

Rather, räTH'ér, *adv.* More readily; preferably; more properly; somewhat.

Ratification, ra'ti-fi-kā'shon, *n.* Act of ratifying; confirmation; act of giving sanction.

Ratify, ra'ti-fī, *vt.* (ratifying, ratified). To confirm; to approve and sanction.

Ratio, rā'shi-ō, *n.* Relation or proportion; **Ratiocination**, ra-shi-os'i-nā"shon, *n.* The act or process of reasoning.

Ration, rā'shon, *n.* A daily allowance of provisions; allowance.—*vt.* To supply with rations.

Rational, ra'shon-al, *a.* Endowed with reason; agreeable to reason; judicious.

Rationale, ra-shon-ā'lē, *n.* Exposition of the principles of some process, action, &c.

Rationalism, ra'shon-al-izm, *n.* A system of opinions deduced from reason, as distinct from inspiration or opposed to it.

Rationalist, ra'shon-al-ist, *n.* An adherent of rationalism; one who rejects the supernatural element in Scripture.

Rationality, ra-shon-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being rational; the power of reasoning.

Rationally, ra'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a rational manner; reasonably.

Ratline, Ratlin, rat'lin, *n.* One of the ropes forming ladders on a ship's shrouds.

Ratsbane, rats'bān, *n.* Poison for rats.

Rattan, rat'an or rat-tan', *n.* An Asiatic palm; a walking-stick made from this.

Ratter, rat'ér, *n.* One who rats; one who catches rats; a dog employed to catch rats.

Rattle, rat'l, *vi.* and *t.* (rattling, rattled). To clatter; to chatter fluently.—*n.* A rapid succession of clattering sounds; an instrument or toy which makes a clattering sound; one who talks much and rapidly.

Rattlesnake, rat'l-snāk, *n.* A venomous American snake, with horny pieces at the point of the tail which rattle.

Rancous, ra'kus, *a.* Hoarse; harsh.

Ravage, ra'vāj, *n.* Devastation; havoc.—*vt.* (ravaging, ravaged). To lay waste; to pillage.

Rave, rāv, *vt.* (raving, raved). To be delirious; to speak enthusiastically; to dote.

Ravel, ra'vel, *vt.* (ravelling, ravelled). To disentangle; to make intricate; to involve.

Ravelin, rav'lin, *n.* A detached triangular work in fortification.

Raven, rā'vn, *n.* A bird of prey of the crow kind, of a black colour.

Raven, Ravin, rav'en, rav'in, *n.* Prey; plunder.—*vi.* To prey with rapacity.—*vt.* To devour.

Ravenous, rav'en-us, *a.* Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage.
Ravenously, rav'en-us-li, *adv.* With raging voracity. [by a torrent; a gorge or pass.
Ravine, ra-vēn', *n.* A long hollow formed
Raving, rāv'ing, *n.* Irrational, incoherent talk; delirious utterances.
Ravish, ra'vish, *vt.* To carry away by violence; to enrapture; to commit a rape upon.
Ravishing, ra'vish-ing, *p.a.* Delighting to rapture; transporting.
Ravishment, ra'vish-ment, *n.* Act of ravishing; rapture; transport; ecstasy.
Raw, rą, *a.* Not cooked or dressed; not manufactured; unfinished; not diluted; bare, as flesh; galled; sensitive; inexperienced; cold and damp.
Ray, rā, *n.* A line of light; a gleam of intellectual light; one of a number of diverging radii; a flat-fish.—*vt.* and *i.* (raying, rayed). To shine forth; to radiate; to streak.
Raze, rāz, *vt.* (razing, razed). To graze; to lay level with the ground; to efface.
Razor, rā'zor, *n.* A knife for shaving off hair.
Reach, rēch, *vt.* To extend; to hand; to extend or stretch from a distance; to arrive at; to gain.—*vi.* To extend; to stretch out the hand in order to touch; to make efforts at attainment.—*n.* Act or power of extending to; straight course of a river; scope.
React, rē-akt', *vi.* To act in return; to return an impulse; to act reciprocally upon each other.—*vt.* To perform anew.
Reaction, rē-ak'shon, *n.* A reacting; reciprocal action; tendency to revert to a previous condition; exhaustion consequent on activity, and *vice versa*.
Reactionary, rē-ak'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or favouring reaction.—*n.* One who attempts to reverse political progress.
Reactive, rē-ak'tiv, *a.* Having power to react; tending to reaction.
Read, rēd, *vt.* (reading, read). To peruse; to utter aloud, following something written or printed; to explain.—*vi.* To peruse; to study; to stand written or printed; to make sense.—*a.* red. Instructed by reading; learned.
Readable, rēd'a-bl, *a.* That may be read; legible; fit or deserving to be read.
Reader, rēd'er, *n.* One who reads; one who reads aloud prayers, lectures, &c.; one who corrects for the press; a reading-book.
Readily, re'di-li, *adv.* In a ready manner; quickly; promptly; easily; cheerfully.
Readiness, re'di-nes, *n.* Quickness; promptitude; facility; aptitude; alacrity.
Reading, rēd'ing, *a.* Addicted to reading; studious.—*n.* Perusal; study of books; public or formal recital; form of a word or passage in a manuscript, &c.; rendering.
Readmit, rē-ad-mit', *vt.* To admit again.
Ready, re'di, *a.* Prepared; in order; prompt; willing; inclined; at hand; opportune.
Ready-made, re'di-mād, *a.* Made beforehand; kept in stock ready for use or sale.
Reaffirm, rē-af-fėrm', *vt.* To affirm again.
Reagent, rē-ā'jent, *n.* Anything that produces reaction; a substance employed chemically to detect the presence of other bodies.
Real, rē'al, *a.* Actual; true; genuine; in *law*, pertaining to things fixed or immovable, as lands and houses.
Realism, rē'al-izm, *n.* The endeavour in art or literature to reproduce nature or describe life as it actually appears.
Realist, rē'al-ist, *n.* One who practises or believes in realism.
Realistic, rē-al-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to realism; representing scenes vividly.
Reality, rē-al'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being real; actuality; fact; truth.
Realize, rē'al-iz, *vt.* (realizing, realized). To make real; to convert into money; to impress on the mind as a reality; to render tangible or effective; to acquire; to gain.
Really, rē'al-li, *adv.* Actually; in truth; in fact; indeed.
Realm, relm, *n.* The dominions of a sovereign; a region, sphere, or domain.
Realty, rē'al-ti, *n.* The fixed nature of property termed *real*; real property.
Ream, rēm, *n.* A package of paper, consisting generally of 20 quires, or 480 sheets.
Reanimate, rē-an'i-māt, *vt.* To animate again; to revive; to infuse new life into.
Reap, rēp, *vt.* and *i.* To cut with a scythe, &c., as grain; to gather, to clear of a grain crop; to receive as a reward of labour, &c.
Reaper, rēp'er, *n.* One who reaps; a machine for reaping.
Reappear, rē-ap-pēr', *vi.* To appear a second time or anew
Reappoint, rē-ap-point', *vt.* To appoint again.
Rear, rēr, *n.* The part behind; the part of an army behind the rest; the background.—*vt.* To raise; to bring up, as young; to breed, as cattle; to build up.—*vi.* To rise on the hind-legs, as a horse; to become erect.
Rear-guard, rēr'gārd, *n.* The part of an army that marches in the rear.
Rearmost, rēr'mōst, *a.* Farthest in the rear; last of all.
Rear-mouse, rēr'mous, *n.* A bat.
Rearrange, rē'a-rānj, *vt.* To arrange again, to put in different order
Rearward, rēr'ward, *n.* The rear-guard, the end.—*a.* At or towards the rear
Reason, rē'zn, *n.* A motive or cause; explanation; faculty for logical operations; justice; equity; moderate demands.—*vi.* To exercise the faculty of reason; to argue; to discuss.—*vt.* To examine or discuss by arguments; to persuade by reasoning.
Reasonable, rē'zn-a-bl, *a.* Having the faculty of reason; rational; conformable to reason; moderate; fair; tolerable.
Reasonably, rē'zn-a-bli, *adv.* In a reasonable manner; moderately; tolerably.
Reasoning, rē'zn-ing, *n.* The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; arguments employed. [semble again.
Reassemble, rē-as-sem'bl, *vt.* and *i.* To as-
Reassert, rē-as-sėrt', *vt.* To assert again.
Reassurance, rē-a-shör'ans, *n.* Act of reassuring; a second assurance against loss.
Reassure, rē-a-shör', *vt.* To assure anew, to free from fear or terror; to reinsure.
Reave, rēv, *vt.* (reaving, reaved or reft). To take away by violence; to bereave.
Reaver, rēv'er, *n.* One who reaves; a robber.
Rebate, rē-bāt', *vt.* (rebating, rebated). To blunt; to diminish; to make a discount from.
Rebate, Rebatement, rē-bāt', rē-bāt'ment, *n.* Abatement in price; deduction.
Rebel, re'bel, *n.* One who makes war against or opposes constituted authorities.—*a.* Rebellious; acting in revolt.—*vi.* rē-bel' (rebelling, rebelled). To oppose lawful authority; to revolt; to conceive a loathing.
Rebellion, rē-bel'yon, *n.* Act of rebelling, an armed rising against a government.
Rebellious, rē-bel'yus, *a.* Pertaining to rebellion; mutinous; insubordinate.
Rebound, rē-bound', *vi.* To spring or bound back; to recoil.—*n.* The act of flying back on collision; resilience.
Rebuff, rē-buf', *n.* A sudden check; a repulse; refusal.—*vt.* To beat back; to check; to repel the advances of.
Rebuild, rē-bild', *vt.* To build again.
Rebuke, rē-būk', *vt.* (rebuking, rebuked). To reprimand; to reprove sharply.—*n.* A direct and severe reprimand; reproof.

Rebukingly, rē-būk'ing-li, *adv.* In a rebuking manner; by way of rebuke.
Rebus, rē'bus, *n.* A set of words represented by pictures of objects; a kind of puzzle made up of such pictures.
Rebut, rē-but', *vt.* (rebutting, rebutted). To repel; to refute; in *law*, to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.
Rebuttal, rē-but'al, *n.* Refutation.
Rebutter, rē-but'er, *n.* One who rebuts; answer of a defendant to a plaintiff.
Recalcitrant, rē-kal'si-trant, *a.* Not submissive; refractory.
Recalcitrate, rē-kal'si-trāt, *vi.* To show resistance; to be refractory.
Recall, rē-kal', *vt.* To call or bring back; to revive in memory.—*n.* A calling back.
Recant, rē-kant', *vt.* To retract, as a declaration.—*vi.* To retract one's words.
Recantation, rē-kant-ā'shon, *n.* Act of recanting; retraction.
Recapitulate, rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt, *vt.* To give a summary of.—*vi.* To repeat briefly.
Recapitulation, rē-ka-pit'ū-lā"shon, *n.* Act of recapitulating; summary.
Recapture, rē-kap'tūr, *n.* Act of retaking; a prize retaken.—*vt.* To retake.
Recast, rē-kast', *vt.* To throw again; to mould anew.
Recede, rē-sēd', *vi.* (receding, receded). To go back; to withdraw.—*vt.* To cede back.
Receipt, rē-sēt', *n.* Act of receiving; that which is received; a written acknowledgment of something received; a recipe.—*vt.* To give a receipt for; to discharge, as an account.
Receivable, rē-sēv'a-bl, *a.* That may be received.
Receive, rē-sēv', *vt.* (receiving, received). To take, as a thing offered; to admit; to entertain; to contain; to be the object of; to take stolen goods.
Receiver, rē-sēv'ėr, *n.* One who or that which receives; one who takes stolen goods from a thief.
Recency, rē'sen-si, *n.* State of being recent; newness; freshness.
Recense, rē-sens', *vt.* To revise.
Recension, rē-sen'shon, *n.* A revision of the text of an author; an edited version.
Recent, rē'sent, *a.* New; late; fresh.
Recently, rē'sent-li, *adv.* Lately.
Receptacle, rē-sep'ta-kl, *n.* A place or vessel in which anything is received; repository.
Reception, rē-sep'shon, *n.* Act or manner of receiving; welcome; a formal receiving of guests; admission or acceptance.
Receptive, rē-sep'tiv, *a.* Such as to receive readily; able to take in or contain.
Receptivity, rē-sep-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being receptive.
Recess, rē-ses', *n.* A withdrawing; place or period of retirement; time during which business is suspended; a niche in a wall; an alcove.
Recession, rē-se'shon, *n.* Act of receding; withdrawal; a granting back.
Réchauffé, rā-shō-fā, *n.* A warmed-up dish; a concoction of old materials.
Recherché, rē-sher'shā, *a.* Much sought after; out of the common; exquisite.
Recipe, re'si-pē, *n.* A medical prescription; a statement of ingredients for a mixture.
Recipient, rē-si'pi-ent, *n.* One who or that which receives; a receiver.
Reciprocal, rē-sip'rō-kal, *a.* Reciprocating; alternate; done by each to the other; mutual; interchangeable.
Reciprocally, rē-sip'rō-kal-li, *adv.* In a reciprocal manner; mutually.
Reciprocate, rē-sip'rō-kāt, *vi.* To move backward and forward; to alternate.—*vt.* To exchange; to give in requital.
Reciprocation, rē-sip'rō-kā"shon, *n.* Act of reciprocating; a mutual giving.
Reciprocity, re-si-pros'i-ti, *n.* Reciprocation; interchange; reciprocal obligation; equal commercial rights mutually enjoyed.
Recital, rē-sīt'al, *n.* Act of reciting; narration; a musical entertainment.
Recitation, re-si-tā'shon, *n.* Recital; the delivery before an audience of the compositions of others.
Recitative, re'si-ta-tēv, *n.* A species of singing approaching ordinary speaking.
Recite, rē-sīt', *vt.* and *i.* (reciting, recited). To repeat aloud, as a writing committed to memory; to relate; to recapitulate.
Reciter, rē-sīt'ėr, *n.* One who recites; a book containing passages for recitation.
Reck, rek, *vt.* To heed; to regard.
Reckless, rek'les, *a.* Heedless; careless; rash.
Recklessly, rek'les-li, *adv.* Carelessly.
Reckon, rek'n, *vt.* and *i.* To count; to estimate; to account, consider.
Reckoner, rek'n-ėr, *n.* One who or that which reckons or computes.
Reckoning, rek'n-ing, *n.* Calculation; a statement of accounts with another; landlord's bill; calculation of a ship's position.
Reclaim, rē-klām', *vt.* To claim back; to reform; to tame; to recover; to reduce to a state fit for cultivation.
Reclaimable, rē-klām'a-bl, *a.* That may be reclaimed, reformed, or tamed.
Reclamation, re-kla-mā'shon, *n.* Act of reclaiming; a claim made.
Recline, rē-klīn', *vt.* and *i.* (reclining, reclined). To lean; to rest or repose.
Recluse, rē-klōs', *a.* Retired; solitary.—*n.* A person who lives in seclusion; a hermit.
Reclusion, rē-klō'zhon, *n.* Seclusion.
Recognition, re-kog-ni'shon, *n.* Act of recognizing; avowal; acknowledgment.
Recognizable, re'kog-nīz-a-bl, *a.* That may be recognized.
Recognizance, rē-kog'niz-ans or rē-kon'i-zans, *n.* Recognition; an obligation, as to appear at the assizes, keep the peace, &c.
Recognize, re'kog-nīz, *vt.* (recognizing, recognized). To know again; to admit a knowledge of; to acknowledge formally; to indicate one's notice by a bow, &c.; to indicate appreciation of.
Recoil, rē-koil', *vi.* To move or start back; to retreat; to shrink; to rebound.—*n.* A starting or falling back; rebound, as of a gun.
Recollect, re'kol-lekt, *vt.* To remember; to recover composure of mind (with refl. pron.).
Recollect, rē-kol-lekt', *vt.* To collect again.
Recollection, re-kol-lek'shon, *n.* Act of recollecting; remembrance; something recalled to mind.
Recommence, rē-kom-mens', *vt.* To begin anew.
Recommend, re-kom-mend', *vt.* To praise to another; to make acceptable; to commit with prayers; to advise.
Recommendation, re'kom-mend-ā"shon, *n.* The act of recommending; a favourable representation; that which procures favour.
Recommit, rē-kom-mit', *vt.* To commit again; to refer again to a committee.
Recommitment, Recommittal, rē-kom-mit'ment, rē-kom-mit'al, *n.* Act of recommitting; a further commitment or reference.
Recompense, re'kom-pens, *vt.* (recompensing, recompensed). To compensate; to requite; to make amends for.—*n.* Compensation; reward; amends.
Reconcilable, re'kon-sīl-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being reconciled.
Reconcile, re'kon-sīl, *vt.* (reconciling, reconciled). To make friendly again; to adjust or settle; to harmonize.
Reconcilement, re-kon-sīl'ment, *n.* Reconciliation; renewal of friendship.

Reconciliation, re'kon-si-li-ā''shon, *n.* Act of reconciling; renewal of friendship.
Recondite, rē-kon'dīt or re'kon-dīt, *a.* Abstruse; profound.
Reconnaissance, re-kon'nā-sans, *n.* The act or operation of reconnoitring.
Reconnoitre, re-kon-noi'tėr, *vt.* and *i.* (reconnoitring, reconnoitred). To make a preliminary survey of; to survey for military purposes.
Reconquer, rē-kong'kėr, *vt.* To conquer again; to recover by conquest.
Reconquest, rē-kong'kwest, *n.* A conquest again or anew.
Reconsider, rē-kon-si'dėr, *vt.* To consider again.
Reconsideration, rē-kon-si'dėr-ā''shon, *n.* Act of reconsidering; renewed consideration.
Reconstruct, rē-kon-struktʹ, *vt.* To construct again; to rebuild.
Record, rē-kordʹ, *vt.* To preserve in writing; to register; to chronicle.—*n.* re'kord. A written memorial; a register; a public document; memory; one's personal history; best result in contests.
Recorder, rē-kordʹėr, *n.* One who records; an official registrar; an old musical instrument; a registering apparatus.
Recount, rē-kountʹ, *vt.* To relate in detail; to count again.—*n.* A second counting.
Recoup, rē-kōpʹ, *vt.* To recompense or compensate; to indemnify.
Recourse, rē-kōrsʹ, *n.* A going to with a request, as for aid; resort in perplexity.
Recover, rē-kuv'ėr, *vt.* To get back; to regain; to revive; to rescue; to obtain in return for injury or debt.—*vi.* To grow well; to regain a former condition.
Recoverable, rē-kuv'ėr-a-bl, *a.* That may be recovered or regained.
Recovery, rē-kuv'ėr-i, *n.* Act of recovering; restoration from sickness, &c.; the obtaining of something by legal procedure.
Recreant, re'krē-ant, *a.* Craven; cowardly; apostate.—*n.* One who basely yields in combat; a cowardly wretch.
Recreate, re'krē-āt, *vt.* To revive; to enliven; to amuse.—*vi.* To take recreation.
Re-create, rē-krē-āt', *vt.* To create anew.
Recreation, re-krē-ā'shon, *n.* Refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; entertainment.
Recreative, re'krē-āt-iv, *a.* Serving to recreate; refreshing; diverting.
Recrement, re'krē-ment, *n.* Refuse; dross.
Recriminate, rē-krim'in-āt, *vi.* To return one accusation with another.—*vt.* To accuse in return.
Recrimination, rē-krim'in-ā''shon, *n.* Act of recriminating; a counter-accusation.
Recriminative, Recriminatory, rē-krim'in-āt-iv, rē-krim'in-a-to-ri, *a.* Recriminating or retorting accusation.
Recrudesce, re-krō-desʹ, *vi.* To revive or show renewed activity.
Recrudescence, re-krō-desʹens, *n.* Renewed outbreak; increased severity after remission.
Recruit, rē-krōtʹ, *vt.* To repair; to supply with new soldiers.—*vi.* To gain new supplies of anything; to raise new soldiers.—*n.* A soldier newly enlisted.
Rectangle, rek'tang-gl, *n.* A quadrilateral having all its angles right angles.
Rectangular, rek-tang'gū-lėr, *a.* Right-angled.
Rectification, rek'ti-fi-kā''shon, *n.* Act or operation of rectifying; process of refining by repeated distillation.
Rectifier, rek'ti-fī-ėr, *n.* One who or that which rectifies; a refiner of alcohol.
Rectify, rek'ti-fī, *vt.* (rectifying, rectified). To correct; to refine by repeated distillation.
Rectilineal, Rectilinear, rek-ti-lin'ē-al, rek-ti-lin'ē-ėr, *a.* Consisting of straight lines.
Rectitude, rek'ti-tūd, *n.* Integrity; probity; uprightness; honesty.
Rector, rek'tor, *n.* A ruler; an Episcopal clergyman who has the cure of a parish; a head of certain institutions, chiefly academical.
Rectorial, rek-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a rector or rectory.
Rectorship, Rectorate, rek'tor-ship, rek'tor-āt, *n.* Office or rank of a rector.
Rectory, rek'to-ri, *n.* A church or living held by a rector; a rector's house.
Rectum, rek'tum, *n.* The lowest part of the large intestine opening at the anus.
Recumbent, rē-kum'bent, *a.* Leaning; reclining; reposing; inactive.
Recuperate, rē-kūʹpėr-āt, *vt.* and *i.* (recuperating, recuperated). To recover.
Recuperation, rē-kū'pėr-ā''shon, *n.* Recovery.
Recuperative, rē-kūʹpėr-a-tiv, *a.* Tending or pertaining to recovery.
Recur, rē-kėrʹ, *vi.* (recurring, recurred). To return; to be repeated at a stated interval.
Recurrence, rē-kuʹrens, *n.* Act of recurring; return; resource.
Recurrent, rē-kuʹrent, *a.* Recurring from time to time.
Recusancy, Recusance, re'kū-zan-si, re'kū-zans, *n.* Nonconformity.
Recusant, re'kū-zant, *a.* Obstinate in refusal; refusing to conform to the established church.—*n.* A nonconformist.
Red, red, *a.* Of a colour resembling that of arterial blood.—*n.* A colour resembling that of arterial blood; a red pigment.
Redact, rē-dakt', *vt.* To edit; to give a presentable literary form to.
Redaction, rē-dak'shon, *n.* Act of preparing for publication; the work thus prepared.
Redactor, rē-dakt'ėr, *n.* An editor.
Redan, rē-danʹ, *n.* A field fortification of two faces, forming an angle towards the enemy.
Redargue, red'ar-gūʹ, *vt.* To put down by argument; to refute.
Redbreast, red'brest, *n.* A British bird; the robin.
Redcoat, red'kōt, *n.* A familiar name for a British soldier.
Red-deer, red'dėr, *n.* The common stag.
Redden, red'n, *vt.* To make red.—*vi.* To become red; to blush.
Reddish, red'ish, *a.* Somewhat red.
Reddition, red-di'shon, *n.* A giving back; restitution.
Reddle, red'l, *n.* Red chalk; raddle.
Redeem, rē-dēmʹ, *vt.* To buy back; to ransom; to rescue; to save; to atone for; to employ to the best purpose; to perform, as what has been promised.
Redeemable, rē-dēmʹa-bl, *a.* That may be redeemed.
Redeemer, rē-dēmʹėr, *n.* One who redeems; Jesus Christ.
Redeliver, rē-dē-livʹėr, *vt.* To deliver back or again.
Redemption, rē-demʹshon, *n.* The act of redeeming; state of being redeemed; ransom; release; deliverance.
Red-handed, red'hand-ed, *a.* With red or bloody hands; in the act.
Red-hot, red'hot, *a.* Red with heat; very hot.
Redintegrate, re-din'ti-grāt, *vt.* To make whole again.
Red-lead, red'led, *n.* An oxide of lead of a fine red colour, used in painting, &c.; minium.
Red-letter, red'let-ėr, *a.* Having red letters; fortunate or auspicious.
Redolence, re'dō-lens, *n.* Quality of being redolent; fragrance; perfume; scent.
Redolent, re'dō-lent, *a.* Emitting an odour; having or diffusing a sweet scent.
Redouble, rē-duʹbl, *vt.* To double again.—*vi.* To become twice as much.
Redoubt, rē-doutʹ, *n.* *See* REDOUT.
Redoubtable, rē-dout'a-bl, *a.* Such as to cause dread; formidable; valiant.

Redoubted, rē-dout'ed, *a.* Redoubtable.
Redound, rē-dound', *vi.* To conduce; to contribute; to have effect.
Redout, Redoubt, rē-dout', *n.* A small inclosed fortification.
Redpoll, red'pōl, *n.* A name for several species of linnets.
Redraft, rē-draft', *vt.* To draft anew.—*n.* A second draft; a second order for money.
Redraw, rē-drą', *vt.* To draw again.—*vi.* To draw a new bill of exchange.
Redress, rē-dres', *vt.* To set right; to adjust; to repair; to relieve.—*n.* Relief; deliverance; reparation.
Redshank, red'shangk, *n.* A bird allied to [the snipes, with red legs.
Redskin, red'skin, *n.* A Red Indian, or Indian of North America.
Redstart, Redtail, red'stärt, red'tāl, *n.* A bird with a red tail; a small singing bird.
Red-tape, red'tāp, *n.* Excessive official routine and formality.—*a.* Characterized by excessive routine or formality.
Reduce, rē-dūs', *vt.* (reducing, reduced). To bring down; to decrease; to degrade; to subdue; to bring under rules or within categories; to restore to its proper place.
Reducible, rē-dūs'i-bl, *a.* That may be reduced.
Reduction, rē-duk'shon, *n.* Act of reducing; diminution; conversion into another state or form; subjugation.
Redundancy, Redundance, rē-dun'dan-si, rē-dun'dans, *n.* Superfluity.
Redundant, rē-dun'dant, *a.* Superfluous; having more words than necessary.
Reduplicate, rē-dū'pli-kāt, *vt.* and *i.* To double again; to repeat.
Reduplication, rē-dū'pli-kā"shon, *n.* Act of reduplicating; the repetition of a root or initial syllable.
Redwing, red'wing, *n.* A species of thrush.
Re-echo, rē-e'kō, *vt.* and *i.* To echo back; to reverberate.—*n.* The echo of an echo.
Reed, rēd, *n.* A tall broad-leaved grass growing in marshy places, or its hollow stems; a musical instrument; a rustic pipe.
Reeded, rēd'ed, *a.* Covered or furnished with reeds.
Reed-pipe, rēd'pīp, *n.* A musical pipe made of reed.
Reedy, rēd'i, *a.* Abounding with reeds; harsh and thin, as a voice.
Reef, rēf, *n.* The part of a sail which can be drawn together to expose a smaller area; a range of rocks in the sea near the surface; a vein containing gold.—*vt.* To take in a reef in; to reduce the extent of a sail.
Reefer, rēf'er, *n.* One who reefs; a midshipman.
Reef-point, rēf'point, *n.* One of the small pieces of line for tying up a sail when reefed.
Reefy, rēf'i, *a.* Full of reefs or rocks.
Reek, rēk, *n.* Vapour; steam; exhalation; smoke.—*vi.* To smoke; to exhale.
Reel, rēl, *n.* A bobbin for thread; a revolving appliance for winding a fishing-line; a staggering motion; a lively Scottish dance.—*vt.* To wind upon a reel; to stagger.
Re-elect, rē-ē-lekt', *vt.* To elect again.
Re-embark, rē-em-bärk', *vt.* and *i.* To embark again.
Re-enact, rē-en-akt', *vt.* To enact again.
Re-enforce, rē-en-förs', *vt.* and *i.* To reinforce.
Re-engage, rē-en-gāj', *vt.* and *i.* To engage a second time.
Re-enter, rē-en'tèr, *vt.* and *i.* To enter again or anew.
Re-entry, rē-en'tri, *n.* An entering again; the resuming possession of lands lately lost.
Re-establish, rē-es-tab'lish, *vt.* To establish anew; to fix or confirm again.
Reeve, rēv, *n.* A bailiff; a steward; a peace officer.—*vt.* and *i.* (reeving, reeved). To pass a rope through any hole in a block, &c.; to pass through such hole.

Re-examine, rē-eg-zam'in, *vt.* To examine anew.
Re-export, rē-eks-pōrt', *vt.* To export after having been imported.—*n.* rē-eks'pōrt. Any commodity re-exported.
Re-fashion, rē-fa'shon, *vt.* To fashion or form into shape a second time.
Refection, rē-fek'shon, *n.* Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast.
Refectory, rē-fek'to-ri, *n.* A room for refreshment or meals.
Refer, rē-fèr', *vt.* (referring, referred). To trace or carry back; to attribute; to appeal; to assign.—*vi.* To respect or have relation; to appeal; to apply; to allude.
Referable, ref'èr-a-bl, *a.* That may be referred, assigned, attributed, &c.
Referee, ref-èr-ē', *n.* One to whom a matter in dispute is referred for decision; an umpire.
Reference, re'fèr-ens, *n.* Act of referring; allusion; relation; one of whom inquiries may be made.
Referendum, ref-èr-en'dum, *n.* The referring of a measure passed by a legislature to the people for final approval.
Referrible, rē-fèr'i-bl, *a.* That may be referred; referable.
Refill, rē-fil', *vt.* To fill again.
Refine, rē-fīn', *vt.* (refining, refined). To increase the fineness of; to purify; to make elegant; to give culture to.—*vi.* To become purer; to indulge in hair-splitting.
Refined, rē-find', *p.a.* Free from what is coarse, rude, &c.; polished; polite.
Refinement, rē-fīn'ment, *n.* Act of refining; elegance; culture; nicety.
Refiner, rē-fīn'èr, *n.* One who refines, specially metals, liquors, sugars, &c.
Refinery, rē-fīn'èr-i, *n.* A place and apparatus for refining sugar, metals, &c.
Refit, rē-fit', *vt.* and *i.* (refitting, refitted). To fit anew; to repair.—*n.* Repair.
Reflect, rē-flekt', *vt.* To cast back; to throw off, as light or heat, after striking the surface; to mirror.—*vi.* To throw back light or heat; to meditate; to bring reproach.
Reflecting, rē-flekt'ing, *p.a.* Serving to reflect; thoughtful; meditative.
Reflection, rē-flek'shon, *n.* Act of reflecting; that which is produced by being reflected; meditation; a censorious remark; reproach.
Reflective, rē-flekt'iv, *a.* Throwing back rays; meditating.
Reflector, rē-flekt'or, *n.* One who reflects; a polished surface for reflecting light, &c.
Reflex, rē'fleks, *a.* Bent or directed back; done involuntarily or unconsciously.—*n.* A reflection.
Reflexible, rē-fleks'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being reflexion, rē-flek'shon. *See* REFLECTION.
Reflexive, rē-flek'siv, *a.* Reflective; having respect to something past; in *grammar*, having for its object a pronoun which stands for the subject: also applied to such pronouns.
Refluent, ref'lų-ent, *a.* Flowing back.
Reflux, rē'fluks, *n.* A flowing back; ebb.
Refold, rē-fōld', *vt.* To fold again.
Reform, rē-form', *vt.* and *i.* To change from worse to better; to amend; to form anew.—*n.* A beneficial change; amendment; a change in the regulations of parliamentary representation.
Reformation, re-for-mā'shon, *n.* Act of reforming; amendment; the Protestant revolution of the sixteenth century.
Re-formation, rē-for-mā'shon, *n.* The act of forming anew; a second forming.
Reformatory, rē-for'ma-to-ri, *n.* An institution for reclaiming young criminals.
Reformed, rē-formd', *p.* Restored to a good state; amended; having accepted the principles of the Reformation.

Reformer, rē-form'ėr, *n.* One who reforms; one who took a part in the Reformation; one who promotes political reform.
Refract, rē-frakt', *vt.* To bend back sharply; to deflect (a ray of light) on passing from one medium into another.
Refracting, rē-frakt'ing, *p.a.* Serving or tending to refract.
Refraction, rē-frak'shon, *n.* Act of refracting; a change of direction in rays on passing from one medium into another.
Refractive, rē-frakt'iv, *a.* Pertaining to refraction; having power to refract.
Refractor, rē-frakt'ėr, *n.* That which refracts; a refracting telescope.
Refractory, rē-frak'to-ri, *a.* Sullen in disobedience; stubborn; unmanageable, resisting ordinary treatment.
Refragable, re'fra-ga-bl, *a.* That may be opposed, gainsaid, or refuted.
Refrain, rē-frān', *vt.* To restrain, to keep (one's self) from action.—*vi.* To forbear; to abstain.—*n.* The burden of a song; part repeated at the end of every stanza.
Refrangible, rē-fran'ji-bl, *a.* Capable of being refracted; subject to refraction.
Refresh, rē-fresh', *vt.* To revive; to reanimate; to freshen.
Refresher, rē-fresh'ėr, *n.* One who or that which refreshes; additional fee paid to counsel in a long case.
Refreshing, rē-fresh'ing, *a.* Invigorating; reanimating; enlivening.
Refreshment, rē-fresh'ment, *n.* Act of refreshing; that which refreshes; *pl.* food and drink. [A medicine which abates heat.
Refrigerant, rē-fri'jė-rant, *a.* Cooling.—*n.*
Refrigerate, rē-fri'jė-rāt, *vt.* To cool.
Refrigeration, rē-fri'jė-rā"shon, *n.* Act of refrigerating; abatement of heat.
Refrigerator, rē-frij'ė-rāt-ėr, *n.* That which refrigerates; an apparatus for cooling or for making ice; a refrigerant.
Refrigeratory, rē-fri'jė-ra-to-ri, *a.* Cooling. *n.* A refrigerator. [fracting.
Refringent, rē-frin'jent, *a.* Refractive; re-
Refuge, re'fūj, *n.* Protection from danger or distress; a retreat; a shelter; a device; contrivance; shift.—*vt.* and *i.* To shelter.
Refugee, re-fū-jē', *n.* One who flees for refuge; one who flees to another country or place for safety.
Refulgence, **Refulgency**, rē-ful'jens, rē-ful'jen-si, *n.* Splendour; brilliancy.
Refulgent, rē-ful'jent, *a.* Casting a bright light; shining; splendid. [to reimburse.
Refund, rē-fund', *vt.* To pay back; to repay;
Refurnish, rē-fėr'nish, *vt.* To furnish anew.
Refusal, rē-fūz'al, *n.* Act of refusing; choice of taking or refusing.
Refuse, rē-fūz', *vt.* (refusing, refused). To deny, as a request or demand; to decline; to reject.—*vi.* To decline a request or offer.
Refuse, re'fūz, *a.* Rejected; worthless.—*n.* Waste matter; dregs.
Refutable, rē-fūt'a-bl or ref', *a.* That may be refuted or disproved.
Refutation, re-fūt-ā'shon, *n.* Act or process of refuting; disproof.
Refute, rē-fūt', *vt.* (refuting, refuted). To disprove; to overthrow by argument.
Regain, rē-gān', *vt.* To gain anew; to recover; to retrieve; to reach again.
Regal, rē'gal, *a.* Kingly; royal.
Regale, rē-gāl', *vt.* and *i.* (regaling, regaled). To refresh sumptuously; to feast.—*n.* A splendid feast; a treat.
Regalia, rē-gā'li-a, *n.pl.* Ensigns of royalty, as the crown, sceptre, &c.
Regality, rē-gal'i-ti, *n.* Royalty; kingship.
Regally, rē'gal-li, *adv.* In a regal manner.
Regard, rē-gärd', *vt.* To notice carefully; to observe; to respect; to heed; to view in the light of; to relate to.—*n.* Look or gaze; respect; notice; heed; esteem; deference; *pl.* good wishes.
Regardant, rē-gärd'ant, *a.* Regarding; in *heraldry*, with the face turned backwards in an attitude of vigilance. [regard.
Regardful, rē-gärd'ful, *a.* Having or paying
Regarding, rē-gärd'ing, *prep.* Respecting; concerning; relating to.
Regardless, rē-gärd'les, *a.* Without regard or heed; heedless; negligent; careless.
Regatta, rē-gat'a, *n.* A race in which yachts or boats contend for prizes.
Regelation, rē-je-lā'shon, *n.* The freezing together of pieces of moist ice.
Regency, rē'jen-si, *n.* Government of a regent; men intrusted with the power of a regent.
Regeneracy, rē-jen'ė-ra-si, *n.* State of being regenerated.
Regenerate, rē-jen'ė-rāt, *vt.* To generate anew; to bring into a better state.—*n.* Born anew; changed to a spiritual state.
Regeneration, rē-jen'ė-rā"shon, *n.* Act of regenerating; that change by which love to God is implanted in the heart.
Regent, rē'jent, *a.* Ruling.—*n.* A ruler; one who governs during the minority or disability of the king. [the murder of a king.
Regicide, re'ji-sīd, *n.* One who kills a king; the
Regime, rā-zhēm', *n.* Mode of management; administration; rule.
Regimen, re'ji-men, *n.* Orderly government; regulation of diet, exercise, &c.
Regiment, re'ji-ment, *n.* A body of troops under the command of a colonel.
Regimental, re-ji-ment'al, *a.* Belonging to a regiment.
Regimentals, re-ji-ment'alz, *n.pl.* Uniform of a regiment; articles of military dress.
Region, rē'jun, *n.* A tract of land; country; territory; portion of the body.
Register, re'jis-tėr, *n.* An official record; a roll; a book for special entries of facts; device for indicating work done by machinery; musical compass; a stop in an organ.—*vt.* To record; to insure (a letter).—*vi.* To enter one's name. [tected by enrolment; insured.
Registered, re'jis-tėrd, *p.a.* Enrolled; pro-
Register-office, re'jis-tėr-of-is, *n.* An office where registers or records are kept.
Registrar, re'jis-trär, *n.* An officer who keeps a public register or record.
Registration, re-jis-trā'shon, *n.* Act of registering; enrolment.
Registry, re'jis-tri, *n.* Registration; place where a register is kept; an entry.
Regius, rē'ji-us, *a.* Occupying a university chair founded by the crown.
Regnant, reg'nant, *a.* Reigning.
Regress, rē'gres, *n.* Return; power of returning.—*vi.* rē-gres'. To go back.
Regression, rē-gre'shon, *n.* The act of passing back or returning; retrogression.
Regret, rē-gret', *n.* Grief at something done or undone; remorse; penitence.—*vt.* (regretting, regretted). To be sorry for; to lament.
Regretful, rē-gret'ful, *a.* Full of regret.
Regrettable, rē-gret'a-bl, *a.* Admitting of or calling for regret.
Regular, re'gū-lėr, *a.* Conformed to a rule, law, or principle; normal; methodical; uniform; having the parts symmetrical; thorough. *n.* A monk who has taken the vows in some order; a soldier of a permanent army.
Regularity, re-gū-la'ri-ti, *n.* State or character of being regular; steadiness or uniformity.
Regularly, re'gū-lėr-li, *adv.* In uniform order; at fixed periods; methodically.
Regulate, re'gū-lāt, *vt.* (regulating, regulated). To adjust by rule; to put or keep in good order; to direct.

Regulation, re-gū-lā'shon, *n.* Act of regulating; a rule; a precept.
Regulator, re'gū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which regulates.
Regurgitate, rē-gėr'ji-tāt, *vt.* and *i.* To pour or cause to surge back.
Rehabilitate, rē-ha-bil'i-tāt, *vt.* To restore to a former capacity or position; to re-establish in esteem.
Rehearsal, rē-hėrs'al, *n.* Act of rehearsing; recital; a trial performance.
Rehearse, rē-hėrs', *vt.* (rehearsing, rehearsed). To repeat; to recite; to relate; to repeat in private for trial.
Reign, rān, *vi.* To be sovereign; to rule; to prevail.—*n.* Royal authority; supremacy; time of a sovereign's supreme authority.
Reimburse, rē-im-bėrs', *vt.* To refund; to pay back.
Reimbursement, rē-im-bėrs'ment, *n.* Act of reimbursing; repayment.
Reimport, rē-im-pōrt', *vt.* To carry back to the country of exportation.—*n.* rē-im'pōrt. Something reimported.
Reimpose, rē-im-pōz', *vt.* To impose anew.
Rein, rān, *n.* The strap of a bridle, by which a horse is governed; an instrument for restraining; restraint.—*vt.* To govern by a bridle; to restrain.—*vi.* To obey the reins.
Reindeer, rān'dēr, *n.* A deer of northern parts, with broad branched antlers.
Reinforce, rē-in-fōrs', *vt.* To strengthen by new assistance, as troops.—*n.* An additional thickness given to an object to strengthen it.
Reinforcement, rē-in-fōrs'ment, *n.* Act of reinforcing; additional troops or ships.
Reins, rānz, *n.pl.* The kidneys; lower part of the back; seat of the affections and passions.
Reinsert, rē-in-sėrt', *vt.* To insert a second time.
Reinstate, rē-in-stāt', *vt.* To instate anew; to restore to a former position.
Reinsurance, rē-in-shōr'ans, *n.* A renewed insurance; a contract by which an insurer devolves to another the risks he had undertaken himself; act of reinsuring.
Reinsure, rē-in-shōr', *vt.* To insure again.
Reinvest, rē-in-vest', *vt.* To invest anew.
Reinvestment, rē-in-vest'ment, *n.* A second or repeated investment.
Reissue, rē-ish'ū, *vt.* To issue a second time.—*n.* A second or repeated issue.
Reiterate, rē-it'ėr-āt, *vt.* To repeat again and again; to do or say repeatedly.
Reiteration, rē-it'ėr-ā'shon, *n.* Repetition.
Reject, rē-jekt', *vt.* To cast off; to discard; to repel; to forsake; to decline.
Rejection, rē-jek'shon, *n.* Act of rejecting; refusal to accept or grant.
Rejoice, rē-jois', *vi.* (rejoicing, rejoiced). To be glad; to exult.—*vt.* To gladden; to cheer.
Rejoicing, rē-jois'ing, *n.* Act of expressing joy; festivity.
Rejoin, rē-join', *vt.* To join again; to answer.—*vi.* To answer to a reply.
Rejoinder, rē-join'dėr, *n.* An answer to a reply.
Rejudge, rē-juj', *vt.* To judge again.
Rejuvenate, rē-jū'ven-āt, *vt.* To restore to youth; to make young again.
Rejuvenescence, rē-jū'ven-es''ens, *n.* A renewing of youth.
Relapse, rē-laps', *vi.* (relapsing, relapsed). To slip back; to return to a former state.—*n.* A falling back, either in health or morals.
Relate, rē-lāt', *vt.* (relating, related). To tell; to narrate; to ally by kindred.—*vi.* To refer; to stand in some relation.
Related, rē-lāt'ed, *p.a.* Connected by blood; standing in some relation.
Relation, rē-lā'shon, *n.* Act of relating; account; reference; connection; kindred; a relative; proportion.
Relationship, rē-lā'shon-ship, *n.* The state of being related; kinship.
Relative, re'lat-iv, *a.* Having relation or reference; not absolute or existing by itself; relevant.—*n.* Something considered in its relation to something else; one allied by blood; a word which relates to or represents another word or sentence.
Relatively, re'lat-iv-li, *adv.* In a relative manner; not absolutely; comparatively.
Relator, rē-lāt'ėr, *n.* One who relates.
Relax, rē-laks', *vt.* To slacken; to loosen or weaken; to unbend.—*vi.* To become loose, feeble, or languid; to abate in severity.
Relaxation, re-laks-ā'shon, *n.* Act of relaxing; abatement of rigour; recreation.
Relay, rē-lā', *n.* A supply of horses placed on the road to relieve others; a squad of men to relieve others; a supply stored up.—*vt.* To lay again; to lay a second time.
Release, rē-lēs', *vt.* (releasing, released). To liberate; to disengage; to acquit.—*n.* Liberation; discharge; acquittance.
Re-lease, rē-lēs', *vt.* To lease again.
Relegate, re'lē-gāt, *vt.* To consign to some remote destination; to banish.
Relent, rē-lent', *vi.* To soften in temper; to yield or become less severe.
Relentless, rē-lent'les, *a.* Unmerciful; implacable; pitiless.
Relet, rē-let', *vt.* To let anew, as a house.
Relevance, Relevancy, re'le-vans, re'le-van-si, *n.* State or quality of being relevant; pertinence.
Relevant, re'le-vant, *a.* Applicable; pertinent to the purpose.
Reliable, rē-lī'a-bl, *a.* That may be relied on; trustworthy.
Reliably, rē-lī'a-bli, *adv.* In a reliable manner; so as to be relied on.
Reliance, rē-lī'ans, *n.* Act of relying; trust; confidence; dependence.
Reliant, rē-lī'ant, *a.* Confident; self-reliant.
Relic, re'lik, *n.* A remaining fragment; the body of a deceased person (usually in *pl.*); a memento or keepsake.
Relict, re'likt, *n.* A widow.
Relief, rē-lēf', *n.* Ease or mitigation of pain; succour; remedy; redress; assistance given to a pauper; one who relieves another by taking duty; prominence of figures above a plane surface in sculpture, carving, &c.; prominence or distinctness.
Relieve, rē-lēv', *vt.* (relieving, relieved). To remove or lessen, as anything that pains; to ease; to succour; to release from duty; to give variety to; to set off by contrast; to give the appearance of projection to.
Relievo, rē-lē'vō or rel-ē-ā'vō, *n.* Rilievo.
Religion, rē-li'jon, *n.* An acknowledgment of our obligation to God; practical piety; devotion; any system of faith and worship.
Religionist, rē-li'jon-ist, *n.* A religious bigot; a formalist.
Religiosity, rē-li'ji-os''i-ti, *n.* A natural tendency of mind towards religion; weak superficial religious sentiment.
Religious, rē-li'jus, *a.* Pertaining to religion; teaching religion; used in worship; devout; scrupulously faithful.
Religiously, rē-li'jus-li, *adv.* Piously; reverently; strictly; conscientiously.
Relinquish, rē-ling'kwish, *vt.* To give up; to leave; to resign; to renounce.
Reliquary, re'li-kwa-ri, *n.* A depository for relics; a shrine.
Reliquiæ, re-lik'wi-ē, *n.pl.* Relics, fossil remains.
Relish, re'lish, *vt.* To enjoy the taste of; to have a taste for; to give an agreeable taste to.—*vi.* To have a pleasing taste.—*n.* Taste, usually pleasing; fondness; flavour; something to increase the pleasure of eating.
Relive, rē-liv', *vt.* To live again.

Reluctance, Reluctancy, rē-luk'tans, rē-luk'tan-si, *n.* Aversion; unwillingness.
Reluctant, rē-luk'tant, *a.* Loath; averse; acting with slight repugnance.
Relume, Relumine, rē-lūm', rē-lū'min, *vt.* To illuminate again.
Rely, rē-lī', *vt.* (relying, relied). To rest with confidence; to trust: with *on* or *upon*.
Remain, rē-mān', *vi.* To continue in a place or condition; to abide; to be left; to last.—*n.* That which is left; *pl.* a dead body; literary works of one who is dead.
Remainder, rē-mān'dėr, *n.* That which remains; residue; remnant; an estate limited so as to be enjoyed after the death of the present possessor or otherwise.—*a.* Left over.
Remake, rē-māk', *vt.* To make anew.
Remand, rē-mand', *vt.* To call or send back; to send back to jail.
Remanent, rem'a-nent, *a.* Remaining.
Remark, rē-märk', *n.* Notice; an observation in words; a comment.—*vt.* To observe; to utter by way of comment.
Re-mark, rē-märk', *vt.* To mark anew.
Remarkable, rē-märk'a-bl, *a.* Worthy of remark; conspicuous; unusual; extraordinary.
Remarkably, rē-märk'a-bli, *adv.* Strikingly; singularly; surprisingly.
Remarry, rē-ma'ri, *vt.* and *i.* To marry again.
Remediable, rē-mē'di-a-bl, *a.* Curable.
Remedial, re-mē'di-al, *a.* Affording a remedy; healing; intended for a remedy.
Remedy, re'me-di, *n.* That which cures a disease; that which counteracts an evil; redress.—*vt.* (remedying, remedied). To cure; to repair; to redress; to counteract.
Remember, rē-mem'bėr, *vt.* To have in the memory; to think of; to observe; to give a gratuity for service done.—*vi.* To have something in remembrance.
Remembrance, rē-mem'brans, *n.* The keeping of a thing in mind; memory; what is remembered; a memorial; a keepsake.
Remembrancer, rē-mem'brans-ėr, *n.* An officer in the exchequer; a recorder.
Remind, rē-mīnd', *vt.* To put in mind; to cause to remember.
Reminder, rē-mīnd'ėr, *n.* One who reminds; a hint that awakens remembrance.
Reminiscence, re-mi-nis'ens, *n.* Recollection; what is recalled to mind; account of past incidents within one's knowledge.
Reminiscent, re-mi-nis'ent, *a.* Having remembrance; calling to mind.
Remiss, rē-mis', *a.* Careless; negligent; heedless; slack.
Remission, rē-mi'shon, *n.* Act of remitting; relinquishment; abatement; pardon.
Remissly, rē-mis'li, *adv.* Carelessly; negligently; slackly.
Remit, rē-mit', *vt.* (remitting, remitted). To relax; to abate; to relinquish; to forgive; to transmit or send.—*vi.* To slacken; to abate in violence for a time.
Remittance, rē-mit'ans, *n.* Act of remitting; the sum or thing remitted.
Remittent, rē-mit'ent, *a.* Temporarily ceasing.—*n.* A remittent fever.
Remnant, rem'nant, *n.* That which is left; a scrap, fragment:—*a.* Remaining.
Remodel, rē-mo'del, *vt.* To model anew.
Remonetize, rē-mon'et-īz, *vt.* To make again a legal or standard money of account.
Remonstrance, rē-mon'straus, *n.* Act of remonstrating; expostulation; strong representation against something. [strating.
Remonstrant, rē-mon'strant, *a.* Remon-
Remonstrate, rē-mon'strāt, *vi.* To present strong reasons against an act; to expostulate.
Remora, rem'o-ra, *n.* The sucking-fish.
Remorse, rē-mors', *n.* Reproach of conscience; compunction for wrong committed.
Remorseful, rē-mors'ful, *a.* Full of remorse; impressed with a sense of guilt.
Remorseless, rē-mors'les, *a.* Without remorse; ruthless; relentless; merciless.
Remote, rē-mōt', *a.* Distant in place or time; not immediate or direct; slight; inconsiderable.
Remotely, rē-mōt'li, *adv.* In a remote manner; distantly; slightly.
Remould, rē-mōld', *vt.* To mould anew.
Remount, rē-mount', *vt.* and *i.* To mount again.—*n.* A fresh horse to mount.
Removable, rē-mōv'a-bl, *a.* That may be removed.
Removal, rē-mōv'al, *n.* Act of removing; a moving to another place.
Remove, rē-mōv', *vt.* (removing, removed). To move from its place; to take away; to displace from an office; to banish or destroy.—*vi.* To be moved from its place; to change the place of residence.—*n.* A removal; departure.
Removed, rē-mōvd', *p.a.* Remote.
Remunerate, rē-mū'né-rāt, *vt.* To reward for service; to recompense.
Remuneration, rē-mū'né-rā"shon, *n.* Act of remunerating; reward; compensation.
Remunerative, rē-mū'né-rāt-iv, *a.* Affording remuneration; profitable.
Renaissance, re-nā'sans, *n.* Revival; the revival of letters and arts in the fifteenth century.
Renal, rē'nal, *a.* Pertaining to the kidneys.
Renard, re'nārd, *n.* A fox.
Renascence, rē-nas'ens, *n.* The state of being renascent; also same as *Renaissance*.
Renascent, rē-nas'ent, *a.* Springing into being again; reappearing; rejuvenated.
Rencounter, Rencontre, ren-koun'tėr, ren-kon'tėr, *n.* An abrupt meeting of persons; a casual combat; encounter.—*vi.* To meet an enemy unexpectedly.
Rend, rend, *vt.* (rending, rent). To force asunder; to tear away; to sever.—*vi.* To be or become torn; to split.
Render, ren'dėr, *vt.* To give in return; to give back; to present; to afford; to invest with qualities; to translate; to interpret; to clarify, as tallow. [lation; interpretation.
Rendering, ren'dėr-ing, *n.* Version; trans-
Rendezvous, ren'de-vō, *n.* A place of meeting.—*vi.* To meet at a particular place.
Rendible, rend'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being rent.
Rendition, ren-di'shon, *n.* A rendering; interpretation; translation; surrender.
Renegade, re'nē-gād, *n.* An apostate; a deserter.
Renew, rē-nū', *vt.* To make new again; to repair; to repeat; to grant anew; to transform.—*vi.* To grow or begin again.
Renewal, rē-nū'al, *n.* Act of renewing; a new loan on a new bill or note.
Reniform, rē'ni-form, *a.* Having the shape of the kidneys. [persistently opposed.
Renitent, rē-nī'tent, *a.* Resisting pressure;
Rennet, reh'et, *n.* The prepared inner membrane of the calf's stomach, which coagulates milk; a kind of apple.
Renounce, rē-nouns', *vt.* (renouncing, renounced). To disown; to reject; to forsake.—*vi.* To revoke. [to freshness.
Renovate, re'nō-vāt, *vt.* To renew; to restore
Renovater, Renovator, re'nō-vāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which renovates.
Renovation, re-nō-vā'shon, *n.* Act of renovating; renewal.
Renown, rē-noun', *n.* Fame; glory; reputation.—*vt.* To make famous.
Renowned, rē-nound', *a.* Famous; celebrated; eminent; remarkable.
Rent, rent, *n.* Money, &c., payable yearly for the use of lands or tenements; a tear; a schism.—*vt.* To let on lease; to hold on condition of paying rent.—*vi.* To be leased or let for rent.

Rental, rent'al, *n.* A roll or account of rents; gross amount of rents from an estate.
Renter, rent'ér, *n.* The lessee or tenant who pays rent.—*vt.* To sew together finely; to fine-draw. [to be paid.
Rent-roll, rent'rōl, *n.* A list of rents falling
Renunciation, rē-nun'si-ā"shon, *n.* Act of renouncing; disavowal; abandonment.
Reoccupy, rē-ok'kū-pī, *vt.* To occupy anew.
Reopen, rē-ō'pen, *vt.* and *i.* To open again.
Reorganize, rē-or'gan-īz, *vt.* To organize anew.
Rep, Repp, rep, *n.* A dress fabric with a corded surface, the ribs being transverse.
Repair, rē-pār', *vt.* To restore; to refit; to mend; to retrieve.—*vi.* To betake one's self; to resort.—*n.* Restoration; supply of loss; state as regards repairing; a resorting; abode.
Reparable, re'pa-ra-bl, *a.* That may be repaired.
Reparation, re-pa-rā'shon, *n.* Act of repairing; restoration; satisfaction for injury; amends.
Reparative, re-pa'ra-tiv, *a.* Repairing; tending to amend.—*n.* That which repairs or makes amends. [witty reply.
Repartee, re-pär-tē', *n.* A smart, ready, and
Repass, rē-pas', *vt.* and *i.* To pass again or back. [taken; a meal.—*vt.* and *i.* To feed.
Repast, rē-past', *n.* Act of taking food; food
Repatriate, rē-pā'tri-āt, *vt.* To restore to one's own country. [refund; to requite.
Repay, rē-pā', *vt.* To pay back or again; to
Repayable, rē-pā'a-bl, *a.* That is to be or may be repaid. [money repaid.
Repayment, rē-pā'ment, *n.* Act of repaying;
Repeal, rē-pēl', *vt.* To recall; to revoke; to abrogate, as a law.—*n.* Act of repealing; abrogation.
Repeat, rē-pēt', *vt.* To do or utter again; to recite; to recapitulate.—*n.* Repetition.
Repeatedly, rē-pēt'ed-li, *adv.* With repetition; again and again; indefinitely.
Repeater, rē-pēt'ér, *n.* One who repeats; a watch that strikes the hours; an indeterminate decimal.
Repeating, rē-pēt'ing, *a.* Producing a like result several times in succession.
Repel, rē-pel', *vt.* (repelling, repelled). To drive back; to resist successfully.—*vi.* To cause repugnance; to shock.
Repellence, Repellency, rē-pel'ens, rē-pel'en-si, *n.* Quality of being repellent.
Repellent, rē-pel'ent, *a.* Having the effect of repelling; repulsive; deterring.
Repent, rē-pent', *vi.* To feel regret for something done or left undone; to be penitent.—*vt.* To remember with self-reproach or sorrow.
Repent, rē'pent, *a.* Creeping.
Repentance, rē-pent'ans, *n.* Act of repenting; sorrow for sin; penitence; contrition.
Repentant, rē-pent'ant, *a.* Repenting.
Repercuss, rē-pėr-kus', *vt.* To drive back (as sound or air); to make rebound.
Repercussion, rē-pėr-ku'shon, *n.* Act of driving back; reverberation.
Repercussive, rē-pėr-kus'iv, *a.* Having power of repercussion; causing to reverberate.
Répertoire, rep'ėr-twär, *n.* The aggregate of pieces that an actor or company performs.
Repertory, re'pėr-to-ri, *n.* A treasury; a magazine; a repository.
Repetition, re-pē-ti'shon, *n.* Act of repeating; recital; that which is repeated.
Repine, rē-pīn', *vi.* (repining, repined). To fret one's self; to complain discontentedly; to murmur.
Replace, rē-plās', *vt.* (replacing, replaced). To put again in the former place; to put in the place of another; to take the place of.
Replenish, rē-plen'ish, *vt.* To fill again; to fill completely; to stock abundantly.
Replete, rē-plēt', *a.* Filled up; full; abounding; thoroughly imbued.
Repletion, rē-plē'shon, *n.* State of being replete; superabundant fulness; surfeit.
Replevin, Replevy, rē-plev'in, rē-plev'i, *n.* A personal action to recover goods.
Replevy, rē-plev'i, *vt.* (replevying, replevied). To reclaim (as goods wrongfully seized) upon giving security to try the cause in court.
Replica, rep'li-ka, *n.* A copy of a picture or a piece of sculpture made by the hand that executed the original. [a copy; a replica.
Replication, re-pli-kā'shon, *n.* An answer;
Reply, rē-plī', *vi.* and *t.* (replying, replied). To answer; to respond; to do something in return.—*n.* An answer; a response; a rejoinder.
Report, rē-pōrt', *vt.* and *i.* To bring back, as an answer; to relate; to give an official statement of; to take down from the lips of a speaker, &c.; to lay a charge against.—*n.* An account; rumour; repute; noise of explosion; official statement; account of proceedings.
Reporter, rē-pōrt'ėr, *n.* One who reports; one of a newspaper staff who gives accounts of public meetings, events, &c.
Reposal, rē-pōz'al, *n.* The act of reposing or resting with reliance.
Repose, rē-pōz', *vt.* (reposing, reposed). To lay at rest.—*vi.* To lie at rest; to rely.—*n.* A lying at rest; tranquillity; composure; absence of show of feeling.
Reposeful, rē-pōz'ful, *a.* Full of repose; affording repose or rest; trustful.
Reposit, rē-poz'it, *vt.* To lay up; to lodge, as for safety. [things are stored; warehouse.
Repository, rē-poz'i-to-ri, *n.* A place where
Repoussé, rē-pös'sā, *a.* Embossed.
Reprehend, re-prē-hend', *vt.* To charge with a fault; to reprove; to censure.
Reprehensible, re-prē-hen'si-bl, *a.* Deserving reprehension; blamable.
Reprehension, re-prē-hen'shon, *n.* Act of reprehending; reproof; censure; blame.
Reprehensive, re-prē-hen'siv, *a.* Containing reprehension or reproof.
Represent, re-prē-zent', *vt.* To exhibit by a likeness of; to typify; to act the part of; to describe; to be a substitute for; to exemplify.
Representable, re-prē-zent'a-bl, *a.* That may be represented.
Representation, re'prē-zen-tā"shon, *n.* The act of representing; an image or likeness; dramatic performance; a remonstrance; the representing of a constituency.
Representative, re-prē-zent'a-tiv, *a.* Fitted or serving to represent; conducted by the agency of delegates; typical.—*n.* One who or that which represents; a person elected to represent a constituency.
Repress, rē-pres', *vt.* To press back; to check; to quell. [being repressed.
Repressible, rē-pres'i-bl, *a.* Capable of
Repression, rē-pre'shon, *n.* Act of repressing or subduing; check; restraint.
Repressive, rē-pres'iv, *a.* Having power or tending to repress.
Reprieve, rē-prēv', *vt.* (reprieving, reprieved). To grant a respite to; to relieve temporarily.—*n.* Suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence; respite.
Reprimand, rep'ri-mand, *n.* A severe reproof for a fault.—*vt.* rep-ri-mand'. To administer a sharp rebuke to.
Reprint, rē-print', *vt.* To print again.—*n.* rē'print. A second or new edition.
Reprisal, rē-prīz'al, *n.* Seizure from an enemy by way of retaliation; retaliation.
Reproach, rē-prōch', *vt.* To charge severely with a fault; to censure.—*n.* Censure; blame; source of blame; disgrace.
Reproachable, rē-prōch'a-bl, *a.* Deserving reproach.

Reproachably, rē-prōch'a-bli, *adv.* In a reproachable manner.
Reproachful, rē-prōch'fụl, *a.* Containing or expressing reproach; opprobrious.
Reprobate, re'prō-bāt, *a.* Morally abandoned; prodigate.—*n.* A wicked, depraved wretch.—*vt.* To disapprove strongly; to reject.
Reprobation, re-prō-bā'shon, *n.* Strong disapproval; condemnation; rejection.
Reproduce, rē-prō-dūs', *vt.* To produce again; to generate, as offspring; to portray or represent.
Reproduction, rē-prō-duk'shon, *n.* Act or process of reproducing; that which is produced anew; an accurate copy.
Reproductive, rē-prō-dukt'iv, *a.* Pertaining to or used in reproduction.
Reproof, rē-prōf', *n.* Words intended to reprove; rebuke.
Reprovable, rē-prōv'a-bl, *a.* Worthy of being reproved; blamable.
Reproval, rē-prōv'al, *n.* Reproof.
Reprove, rē-prōv', *vt.* (reproving, reproved). To charge with a fault orally; to chide; to rebuke.
Reptile, rep'tīl, *a.* Creeping; grovelling.—*n.* An animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small short legs.
Reptilian, rep-til'i-an, *a.* Belonging to the class of reptiles.—*n.* A reptile.
Republic, rē-pub'lik, *n.* A commonwealth; a state in which the supreme power is vested in elected representatives.
Republican, rē-pub'lik-an, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a republic.—*n.* One who favours republican government.
Republicanism, rē-pub'lik-an-izm, *n.* A republican form of government; republican principles.
Republication, rē-pub'li-kā''shon, *n.* A second or new publication.
Republish, rē-pub'lish, *vt.* To publish a second time or anew.
Repudiate, rē-pū'di-āt, *vt.* (repudiating, repudiated). To divorce; to reject; to disavow.
Repudiation, rē-pū'di-ā''shon, *n.* Act of repudiating; rejection; disavowal.
Repugnance, rē-pug'nans, *n.* Aversion; reluctance; dislike; inconsistency.
Repugnant, rē-pug'nant, *a.* Opposed; inconsistent; inimical; offensive.
Repulse, rē-puls', *n.* Act of repelling; a check or defeat; refusal; denial.—*vt.* (repulsing, repulsed). To repel. [feeling of aversion.
Repulsion, rē-pul'shon, *n.* Act of repelling;
Repulsive, rē-puls'iv, *a.* That repulses or repels; repellent; forbidding.
Repurchase, rē-pėr'chās, *vt.* To buy back.—*n.* Purchase again of what has been sold.
Reputable, re'pūt-a-bl, *a.* Held in esteem; estimable.
Reputation, re-pūt-ā'shon, *n.* Character derived from public opinion; repute; good name; honour; fame.
Repute, rē-pūt', *vt.* (reputing, reputed). To estimate; to deem.—*n.* Reputation; character; good character. [repute.
Reputedly, rē-pūt'ed-li, *adv.* In common
Request, rē-kwest', *n.* An expressed desire; a petition; thing asked for; a state of being asked for.—*vt.* To ask; to beg.
Requiem, rē'kwi-em, *n.* A mass for the dead in the R. Catholic Church; music for this mass.
Require, rē-kwīr', *vt.* (requiring, required). To ask as of right; to demand; to have need for; to find it necessary.
Requirement, rē-kwīr'ment, *n.* Act of requiring; demand; an essential condition; something necessary.
Requisite, re'kwi-zit, *a.* Necessary; essential.—*n.* Something indispensable.
Requisition, re-kwi-zi'shon, *n.* Act of requiring; demand; a written call or invitation *vt.* To make a demand upon or for.
Requital, rē-kwīt'al, *n.* Act of requiting; reward; recompense; retribution.
Requite, rē-kwīt', *vt.* (requiting, requited). To repay: to reward; to retaliate on.
Reredos, rēr'dos, *n.* The decorated wall behind the altar in a church.
Rere-mouse, rēr'mous, *n.* Rear-mouse.
Rereward, rēr'ward, *n.* Rearward.
Rescind, rē-sind', *vt.* To abrogate; to annul; to repeal; to revoke.
Rescission, rē-si'zhon, *n.* Act of rescinding.
Rescript, rē'skript, *n.* Official decision; an edict or decree.
Rescue, res'kū, *vt.* (rescuing, rescued). To deliver from confinement, danger, or evil.—*n.* Act of rescuing; deliverance.
Rescuer, res'kū-ėr, *n.* One that rescues.
Research, rē-sėrch', *n.* A diligent seeking of facts or principles; investigation.—*vt.* To search again.
Reseat, rē-sēt', *vt.* To seat again; to furnish with a new seat. [state.
Reseize, rē-sēz', *vt.* To seize again; to rein-
Resemblance, rē-zem'blans, *n.* Likeness; similarity; something similar; similitude.
Resemble, rē-zem'bl, *vt.* (resembling, resembled). To be like; to liken; to compare.
Resent, rē-zent', *vt* To take ill; to consider as an affront; to be angry at.—*vi.* To feel resentment. [ment; of a vindictive temper.
Resentful, rē-zent'fụl, *a.* Full of resent-
Resentment, rē-zent'ment, *n.* Deep sense of injury; indignation; revengeful feeling.
Reservation, re-zėrv-ā'shon, *n.* Act of reserving; reserve; concealment; state of being treasured up; proviso.
Reserve, rē-zėrv', *vt.* (reserving, reserved). To keep in store; to retain.—*n.* Act of reserving; that which is retained; retention; habit of restraining the feelings; coldness towards others; shyness; troops kept for an exigency.
Reserved, rē-zėrvd', *a.* Showing reserve; not free or frank; restrained; cautious.
Reservoir, re'zėr-vwar, *n.* A place where anything is kept in store; an artificial lake to supply a town with water.
Reset, rē-set', *n.* The receiving of stolen goods.—*vt.* (resetting, resetted). To receive stolen goods (Scots).
Reset, rē-set', *vt.* To set again. [goods.
Resetter, rē-set'ėr, *n.* A receiver of stolen
Reside, rē-zīd', *vi.* (residing, resided). To have one's abode; to dwell; to inhere.
Residence, re'zi-dens, *n.* Act or state of residing; abode; home; dwelling.
Residency, re'zi-den-si, *n.* Residence; official residence of a British resident in India.
Resident, re'zi-dent, *a.* Residing.—*n.* One who resides; a dweller; a public minister at a foreign court.
Residenter, re'zi-dent-ėr, *n.* A resident.
Residential, re-zi-den'shal, *a.* Pertaining to or suitable for residence. [taken.
Residual, rē-zid'ū-al, *a.* Left after a part is
Residuary, rē-zid'ū-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the residue.
Residue, re'zi-dū, *n.* That which remains after a part is taken; remainder.
Residuum, rē-zid'ū-um, *n.* Residue.
Resign, rē-zīn', *vt.* To give up; to renounce; to submit, as to Providence.
Resignation, re-zig-nā'shon, *n.* Act of resigning; state of being resigned; habitual submission to Providence.
Resigned, rē-zīnd', *a.* Submissive; patient.
Resile, rē-zīl', *vi.* (resiling, resiled). To withdraw from a purpose or agreement.
Resilience, **Resiliency**, rē-si'li-ens, rē-si'li-en-si, *n.* Act of resiling or rebounding; rebound from being elastic.

Resilient, rē-sil'i-ent, *a.* Inclined to resile; rebounding.
Resin, re'zin, *n.* An inflammable vegetable substance; the hardened juice of pines.
Resinous, re'zin-us, *a.* Pertaining to, like, or obtained from resin.
Resist, rē-zist', *vt.* and *i.* To withstand; to oppose; to struggle against.
Resistance, rē-zist'ans, *n.* Act of resisting; check; quality of not yielding to force.
Resistant, Resistent, rē-zist'ent, *a.* Making resistance.—*n.* One who or that which resists. [sisted.
Resistible, rē-zist'i-bl, *a.* That may be re-
Resistless, rē-zist'les, *a.* That cannot be resisted; that cannot resist.
Resolute, re'zō-lūt, *a.* Having fixedness of purpose; determined; steadfast.
Resolutely, re'zō-lūt-li, *adv.* In a resolute manner; steadily; determinedly.
Resolution, re-zō-lū'shon, *n.* Character of being resolute; determination; a formal decision; operation of separating the component parts; solution. [solved.
Resolvable, rē-zolv'a-bl, *a.* That may be re-
Resolve, rē-zolv', *vt.* (resolving, resolved) To separate the component parts of; to analyse; to solve; to determine; to decide.—*vi.* To separate into component parts; to melt; to determine; to decide.—*n.* Fixed purpose of mind; resolution.
Resolvent, rē-zolv'ent, *a.* Having power to resolve or to dissolve; causing solution.
Resolver, rē-zolv'ėr, *n.* One who or that which resolves; one who determines.
Resonance, re'zo-nans, *n.* State or quality of being resonant; act of resounding.
Resonant, re'zo-nant, *a.* Resounding; full of sounds.
Resort, rē-zort', *vi.* To have recourse; to go; to repair frequently —*n.* Recourse; concourse; a haunt.
Resound, rē-zound', *vt.* To give back the sound of; to echo; to praise.—*vi.* To sound again; to echo; to be much praised.
Resource, rē-sōrs', *n.* Any source of aid or support; expedient; *pl.* funds; means.
Respect, rē-spekt', *vt.* To regard; to relate to; to honour; to have consideration for.—*n.* Regard; attention; due deference; bias; a point or particular; reference.
Respectability, rē-spekt'a-bil"i-ti, *n* State or quality of being respectable.
Respectable, rē-spekt'a-bl, *a.* Worthy of respect; held in good repute; moderately good.
Respectably, rō-spekt'a-bli, *adv.* In a respectable manner; moderately; pretty well.
Respectful, rē-spekt'fụl, *a.* Marked by respect; civil; dutiful; courteous.
Respecting, rē-spekt'ing, *prep* In regard to; regarding; concerning.
Respective, rē-spekt'iv, *a.* Relating severally each to each; relative.
Respectively, rē-spekt'iv-li, *adv.* In their respective relations; as each belongs to each.
Respirable, rē-spī'a-bl, *a.* That may be respired or breathed; fit for respiration.
Respiration, re-spi-rā'shon, *n.* Act of respiring or breathing.
Respirator, re'spi-rāt-ėr, *n.* An appliance covering the mouth, and serving to exclude cold air, dust, &c.
Respiratory, rē-spī'ra-to-ri, *a.* Serving for respiration; pertaining to respiration.
Respire, rē-spīr', *vi.* and *t.* (respiring, respired) To breathe; to recover one's breath.
Respite, res'pit, *n.* Temporary intermission, interval; a reprieve.—*vt.* (respiting, respited) To grant a respite to; to reprieve. [lustre.
Resplendence, rē-splen'dens, *n.* Brilliant
Resplendent, rē-splen'dent, *a.* Very bright; shining with brilliant lustre.
Respond, rē-spond', *vi.* To answer; to suit.—*n.* A short anthem; response.
Respondent, rē-spond'ent, *a.* Answering; corresponding.—*n.* One who responds; one who answers in a lawsuit.
Response, rē-spons', *n.* An answer; reply.
Responsibility, rē-spons'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* State of being responsible; that for which one is responsible; ability to answer in payment.
Responsible, rē-spons'i-bl, *a.* Answerable; accountable; important.
Responsive, rē-spons'iv, *a* Making reply; answering; correspondent: suited
Responsory, rē-spon'so-ri, *a.* Containing response or answer.—*n.* A response.
Rest, rest, *n.* Cessation of action; peace; sleep; an appliance for support; a pause; remainder; the others —*vi.* To cease from action; to lie for repose; to be supported; to be in a certain state; remain; to be left.—*vt.* To lay at rest; to place, as on a support.
Restaurant, res'tō-rant or -rong, *n* An establishment for the sale of refreshments.
Restaurateur, res-tō'ra-tėr, *n.* The keeper of a restaurant.
Restful, rest'fụl, *a.* Giving rest; quiet
Restitution, res-ti-tū'shon, *n.* Act of restoring; reparation; amends.
Restive, res'tiv, *a.* Stubborn; fidgeting; impatient under restraint or opposition.
Restless, rest'les, *a.* Without rest; disturbed; uneasy; anxious. [restored.
Restorable, rē-stor'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being
Restoration, re-stō-rā'shon, *n.* Act of restoring; replacement; recovery; the re-establishment of the English monarchy in 1660.
Restorative, rē-stōr'at-iv, *a.* Having power to renew strength.—*n.* A medicine which restores strength.
Restore, rē-stōr', *vt.* (restoring, restored) To make strong again; to repair; to cure; to re-establish; to give back.
Restrain, rē-strān', *vt.* To hold back; to curb; to check; to repress; to restrict.
Restraint, rē-strānt', *n.* Act of restraining; hindrance; curb; limitation.
Restrict, rē-strikt', *vt.* To limit; to curb.
Restriction, rē-strik'shon, *n.* Act of restricting; limitation; a reservation.
Restrictive, rē-strikt'iv, *a.* Having the quality of restricting; imposing restraint.
Result, rē-zult', *vi.* To rise as a consequence; to issue; to ensue; to end.—*n.* Consequence; effect; issue; outcome.
Resultant, rē-zult'ant, *a.* Following as a result or consequence. [resumed.
Resumable, rē-zūm'a-bl, *a.* That may be
Resume, rē-zūm', *vt.* (resuming resumed). To take up again; to begin again.
Résumé, rā'zō-mā, *n.* A recapitulation; a summary. [suming.
Resumption, rē-zum'shon, *n.* Act of re-
Resumptive, rē-zum'tiv, *a.* Resuming.
Resurgent, rē-sėr'jent, *a.* Rising again.
Resurrection, re-zėr-rek'shon, *n.* A rising again; the rising of the dead at the general judgment.
Resuscitate, rē-sus'i-tāt, *vt.* and *i.* To revive.
Resuscitation, rē-sus'i-tā"shon, *n.* Act of resuscitating; restoration to life.
Retail, rē-tāl', *vt.* To sell in small quantities; to tell to many.—*n.* rē'tāl. The sale of commodities in small quantities: used also as *adj.*
Retailer, rē-tāl'ėr, *n.* One who retails.
Retain, rē-tān', *vt.* To hold back; to keep in possession; to detain; to hire; to engage.
Retainer, rē-tān'ėr, *n.* One who retains, an adherent or dependent, a fee to engage a counsel.
Retake, rē-tāk', *vt.* To take again or back.
Retaliate, rē-ta'li-āt, *vi.* and *t.* To return like for like; to repay; to take revenge.

Retaliation, rē-ta'li-ā''shon, *n.* The return of like for like; requital; reprisal.
Retaliative, Retaliatory, rē-ta'li-ā-tiv, rē-tal'i-ā-to-ri, *a.* Returning like for like.
Retard, rē-tärd', *vt.* To render slower, to impede; to delay; to postpone.
Retardation, rē-tärd-ā'shon, *n.* Act of retarding; diminution in speed; obstruction.
Retch, rech, *vi.* To make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting.
Retention, rē-ten'shon, *n.* Act or power of retaining; maintenance; memory.
Retentive, rē-ten'tiv, *a.* Characterized by retention; having power to retain ideas.
Reticence, re'ti-sens, *n.* Act or character of keeping silence; keeping of one's own counsel.
Reticent, re'ti-sent, *a.* Having a disposition to be silent; reserved.
Reticular, re-tik'ū-lėr, *a.* Having the form or character of a net.
Reticulate, Reticulated, re-tik'ū-lāt, re-tik'ū-lāt-ed, *a.* Resembling net-work.
Reticulation, re-tik'ū-lā''shon, *n.* Net-work
Reticule, re'ti-kūl, *n.* A net-work bag.
Retiform, re'ti-form, *a.* Reticular.
Retina, re'ti-na, *n.* One of the coats of the eye, where visual impressions are received.
Retinue, re'ti-nū, *n.* A train of attendants; a suite.
Retiral, rē-tīr'al, *n.* Act of retiring.
Retire, rē-tīr', *vi.* (retiring, retired). To go back; to withdraw from business or active life; to go to bed.—*vt.* To remove from service; to pay when due, as a bill of exchange.
Retired, rē-tīrd', *a.* Secluded; private; having given up business.
Retirement, rē-tīr'ment, *n* Act of retiring; retired life; seclusion.
Retiring, rē-tīr'ing, *a.* Reserved; unobtrusive; granted to one who retires from service.
Retort, rē-tort', *vt.* To retaliate; to throw back.—*vi.* To return an argument or charge.—*n.* A severe reply; a repartee; a chemical vessel for distilling.
Retouch, rē-tuch', *vt.* To improve by new touches, as a picture, &c.
Retrace, rē-trās', *vt.* To trace back, to trace over again.
Retract, rē-trakt', *vt.* To draw back, to recall.—*vi.* To unsay one's words.
Retractable, rē-trakt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being retracted. [tion.
Retractation, rē-trak-tā'shon, *n.* Retrac-
Retractile, rē-trakt'il, *a.* Capable of being drawn back, as claws.
Retraction, rē-trak'shon, *n.* Act of drawing back; recantation; retractation. [tract.
Retractive, rē-trakt'iv, *a.* Tending to re-
Retractor, rē-trakt'ėr, *n.* One who retracts; a muscle that draws back some part.
Retranslate, rē-trans-lāt', *vt.* To translate back into the original tongue.
Retreat, rē-trēt', *n.* Act of retiring; seclusion; a shelter; the retiring of an army from an enemy.—*vi.* To draw back; to retire from an enemy.
Retrench, rē-trensh', *vt.* To lessen; to limit or restrict.—*vi.* To economize.
Retrenchment, rē-trensh'ment, *n.* Act of curtailing; economy; an interior rampart.
Retribution, re-tri-bū'shon, *n.* Act of rewarding; a requital for evil done.
Retributive, Retributory, rē-trib'ūt-iv, rē-trib'ū-to-ri, *a.* Making retribution; entailing justly deserved punishment.
Retrievable, rē-trēv'a-bl, *a.* That may be retrieved or recovered.
Retrieval, rē-trēv'al, *n.* Act of retrieving.
Retrieve, rē-trēv', *vt.* (retrieving, retrieved). To recover; to regain; to repair.
Retriever, rē-trēv'ėr, *n.* A dog that brings in game which a sportsman has shot.
Retroact, rē-trō-akt' or ret'rō-akt, *vi.* To act backward, in opposition, or in return.
Retrocede, rē-trō-sēd' or ret', *vi.* To go back; to retire.—*vt.* To cede back.
Retrocession, rē-trō-se'shon or ret-, *n.* Act of going or of ceding back.
Retrograde, ret'rō-grād or rē', *a.* Going backward; appearing to move from east to west in the sky.—*vi.* To go backward.
Retrogression, rē-trō-gre'shon or ret-, *n.* Act of going backward.
Retrogressive, rē-trō-gres'iv or ret-, *a* Going or moving backward; declining.
Retrorse, rē-trors', *a.* Turned or directed backwards, as a part of a plant.
Retrospect, ret'rō-spekt or rē', *n.* A view of things past; backward survey.
Retrospection, ret-rō-spek'shon or rē-, *n.* Act or faculty of looking on things past.
Retrospective, ret-rō-spekt'iv or rē-, *a.* Looking back; affecting things past.
Retroussé, rē-trō'sā, *a.* Turned up at the end, as a nose.
Return, rē-tėrn', *vi.* To come or go back; to recur.—*vt.* To send back; to repay; to report officially; to elect; to yield.—*n.* Act of returning; repayment; election of a representative; profit; an official statement; *pl.* tabulated statistics; a light tobacco.
Returning-officer, rē-tėrn'ing-of-is-ėr, *n.* The presiding officer at an election who declares the persons duly elected.
Return-ticket, rē-tėrn'ti-ket, *n.* A ticket for a journey to a place and back.
Retuse, rē-tūs', *a.* Having a rounded end, with a slight hollow or indentation, as a leaf
Reunion, rē-ūn'yon, *n.* Union after separation; a meeting for social purposes.
Reunite, rē-ū-nīt', *vt.* and *i.* To unite again; to reconcile after variance.
Reveal, rē-vēl', *vt.* To disclose; to divulge; to make known by divine means.
Reveille, re-vel'ye, *n.* The morning beat of drum or bugle sound to awaken soldiers.
Revel, re'vel, *n.* A feast with noisy jollity.—*vi.* (revelling, revelled). To carouse; to delight.
Revelation, re-ve-lā'shon, *n.* Act of revealing; that which is revealed; divine communication; the Apocalypse.
Reveller, re'vel-ėr, *n.* One who revels.
Revelry, re'vel-ri, *n.* Noisy festivity; jollity
Revenge, rē-venj', *vt.* and *i.* (revenging, revenged). To take vengeance for; to avenge.—*n.* Act of revenging; retaliation; deliberate infliction of injury in return for injury; vindictive feeling.
Revengeful, rē-venj'ful, *a.* Full of revenge; vindictive; resentful.
Revenue, re've-nū, *n.* Income, the annual income of a state.
Reverberate, rē-vėr'bė-rāt, *vt.* and *i.* To return, as sound; to echo; to reflect, as heat or light. [of reverberating; an echo.
Reverberation, rē-vėr'bė-rā''shon, *n.* Act
Reverberatory, rē-vėr'bė-ra-to-ri, *a.* Producing reverberation; reverberating.
Revere, rē-vēr', *vt.* (revering, revered). To regard with awe and respect; to venerate
Reverence, rev'er-ens, *n.* Awe combined with respect; veneration; an obeisance; a reverend personage; a title of the clergy.—*vt* To revere; to pay reverence to.
Reverend, rev'er-end, *a.* Worthy of reverence: a title given to clergymen.
Reverent, rev'er-ent, *a.* Expressing reverence; humble; impressed with reverence.
Reverential, re-ver-en'shal, *a.* Proceeding from reverence, or expressing it.
Reverie, re'ver-i, *n.* A loose train of thoughts; a day-dream; a visionary project.
Reversal, rē-vėrs'al, *n.* Act of reversing; a change or overthrowing.

Reverse, rē-vėrs', *vt.* (reversing, reversed). To alter to the opposite; to annul.—*n.* A reversal; a complete change or turn; a check; a defeat; the contrary; the back or under-surface.—*a.* Turned backward; opposite.
Reversible, rē-vėrs'i-bl, *a.* That may be reversed, turned outside in, or the like.
Reversion, rē-vėr'shon, *n.* A reverting or returning; succession to an office after the present holder's term; a return towards some ancestral type; return of an estate to the grantor or his heirs.
Reversioner, rē-vėr'shon-ėr, *n.* One who has the reversion of an estate.
Revert, rē-vėrt', *vt.* To reverse.—*vi.* To return to a former position, habit, statement, &c.; to return to the donor.
Revertible, rē-vėrt'i-bl, *a.* That may revert, as an estate.
Revet, rē-vet', *vt.* (revetting, revetted). To face (an embankment) with mason-work, &c.
Revetment, rē-vet'ment, *n.* A facing to a wall or bank; a retaining wall.
Review, rē-vū', *vt.* To view again; to reconsider; to write a critical notice of: to inspect.—*vi.* To write reviews.—*n.* A re-examination; a criticism; a periodical containing criticisms; official inspection of troops.
Reviewer, rē-vū'ėr, *n.* One who writes reviews. [vilify; to upbraid; to abuse.
Revile, rē-vīl', *vt.* (reviling, reviled). To
Revisal, rē-vīz'al, *n.* Revision.
Revise, rē-vīz', *vt.* (revising, revised). To go over with care for correction.—*n.* A revision; a second proof-sheet in printing.
Reviser, rē-vīz'ėr, *n.* One who revises.
Revision, rē-vi'zhon, *n.* Act of revising; revisal; what is revised.
Revisit, rē-vi'zit, *vt.* To visit again.
Revival, rē-vīv'al, *n.* Act of reviving; restoration from neglect or depression; religious awakening.
Revive, rē-vīv', *vi.* (reviving, revived). To return to life; to recover new vigour.—*vt.* To bring again to life; to refresh; to bring again into use or notice.
Revivify, rē-viv'i-fī, *vt.* To recall to life.
Revocable, re'vōk-a-bl, *a.* That may be revoked. [ing; annulment; repeal.
Revocation, re-vōk-ā'shon, *n.* Act of revok-
Revoke, rē-vōk', *vt.* (revoking, revoked). To repeal; to annul.—*vi.* In *card playing*, to neglect to follow suit.
Revolt, rē-vōlt', *vi.* To renounce allegiance; to rebel; to be disgusted: with *at*.—*vt.* To shock.—*n.* Rebellion; mutiny.
Revolting, rē-vōlt'ing, *a.* Exciting extreme disgust; shocking.
Revolution, re-vō-lū'shon, *n.* Act of revolving; rotation; a turn; circuit; a cycle of time; a radical change; overthrow of existing political institutions.
Revolutionary, re-vō-lū'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or tending to produce a revolution. *n.* A revolutionist.
Revolutionist, re-vō-lū'shon-ist, *n.* The favourer of revolution.
Revolutionize, re-vō-lū'shon-īz, *vt* To bring about a complete change in.
Revolve, rē-volv', *vi.* (revolving, revolved). To turn round an axis or centre.—*vt.* To cause to turn round; to consider attentively.
Revolver, rē-volv'ėr, *n.* A pistol with several barrels, each containing a charge fired by means of a revolving motion.
Revulsion, rē-vul'shon, *n.* A violent drawing away: a violent change, especially of feeling.
Reward, rē-wąrd', *n.* What is given in return for good done; recompense; punishment. *vt.* To repay; to requite.
Rewrite, rē-rīt', *vt.* To write over again.
Reynard, rē'nėrd. *See* RENARD.
Rhabdomancy, rab'dō-man-si, *n.* Divination by a rod or wand.
Rhadamanthine, Rhadamantine, rad-a-man'thin, rad-a-man'tin, *a.* Severely or rigorously just.
Rhapsodic, Rhapsodical, rap-sod'ik, rap-sod'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to rhapsody.
Rhapsodist, rap'sod-ist, *n.* One who writes or sings rhapsodies or extravagant matter.
Rhapsody, rap'so-di, *n.* A short epic poem, or portion of an epic; a confused series of extravagantly enthusiastic statements.
Rhea, rē'a, *n.* A valuable East India fibre used for textile purposes, the produce of a species of nettle. [Rhine.
Rhenish, ren'ish, *a.* Pertaining to the river
Rhetoric, re'to-rik, *n.* The art of using language effectively; the art which teaches oratory; eloquence; flashy oratory; declamation.
Rhetorical, re-to'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to, exhibiting, or involving rhetoric.
Rhetorician, re-to-ri'shan, *n.* One who teaches or is versed in rhetoric; a declaimer.
Rheum, rūm, *n.* A thin serous fluid secreted by the mucous glands, &c.
Rheumatic, rū-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or like rheumatism; subject to rheumatism.
Rheumatism, rū'mat-izm, *n.* A painful disease of the muscles and joints.
Rheumy, rūm'i, *a.* Pertaining to, like, or affected with rheum.
Rhinal, rī'nal, *a.* Pertaining to the nose.
Rhinoceros, ri-nos'e-ros, *n.* A large hoofed animal, allied to the hippopotamus, with one or two horns on the nose.
Rhizome, rī'zōm or rīz'om, *n.* A prostrate stem which throws out rootlets.
Rhododendron, rō-dō-den'dron, *n.* An evergreen shrub with large brilliant flowers.
Rhomb, Rhombus, rom, rom'bus, *n.* A quadrilateral whose sides are equal, but the angles not right angles. [rhomb.
Rhombic, rom'bik, *a.* Having the figure of a
Rhomboid, rom'boid, *n.* A quadrilateral whose opposite sides only are equal, and whose angles are not right angles.
Rhomboidal, rom-boid'al, *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid.
Rhubarb, rō'bärb, *n.* A plant of which the leaf-stalks are used in cookery, and the roots of some species in medicine.
Rhyme, Rime, rīm, *n.* A correspondence of sound in the ends of words or verses; a short poem; a word rhyming with another.—*vi.* (rhyming, rhymed). To makes verses; to accord in sound.—*vt.* To put into rhyme.
Rhymer, Rhymster, rīm'ėr, rīm'stėr, *n.* One who makes rhymes; a poor poet.
Rhythm, rithm, *n.* Periodical emphasis in verse or music; metrical movement; harmony; rhyme; metre; verse.
Rhythmic, Rhythmical, rith'mik, rith'mik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or having rhythm.
Rib, rib, *n.* One of the curved bones springing from the backbone; something resembling a rib; a long ridge on cloth.—*vt.* (ribbing, ribbed). To furnish with ribs; to inclose with ribs.
Ribald, ri'bald, *n.* A low, lewd fellow.—*a.* Low; obscene. [indecency.
Ribaldry, ri'bald-ri, *n* Obscene language;
Riband, ri'band, *a.* *See* RIBBON.
Ribbon, ri'bon, *n.* A narrow band of silk, satin, &c. [a light nutritious food.
Rice, rīs, *n* A cereal plant, whose seed forms
Rich, rich, *a.* Having abundant possessions; wealthy, costly; valuable; fertile; plentiful; bright; mellow; highly flavoured; highly provocative of amusement.
Riches, rich'ez, *n.* Wealth, opulence; affluence.
Richly, rich'li, *adv.* In a rich manner; abundantly; splendidly; amply.

Richness, rich'nes, *n.* Wealth; fertility; brilliancy; sweetness.
Rick, rik, *n.* A stack or pile of grain or hay.—*vt.* To pile up in ricks, as hay.
Rickets, rik'ets, *n.pl.* A disease of children in which there is usually some distortion of the bones.
Rickety, rik'et-i, *a.* Affected with rickets; [feeble: shaky.
Ricochet, rik'o-shet, *n.* A rebounding from a flat, horizontal surface.—*vt.* and *i.* rik-o-shet'. To operate upon by ricochet firing; to rebound.
Rid, rid, *vt.* (ridding, rid). To make free; to clear; to disencumber.—*a.* Free; clear.
Riddance, rid'ans, *n.* Act of ridding; disencumbrance.
Riddle, rid'l, *n.* A puzzling question; an enigma; a coarse sieve.—*vt.* (riddling, riddled). To solve; to sift; to make many holes in.
Riddlings, rid'lingz, *n.pl.* That which is separated out by riddling.
Ride, rīd, *vi.* (riding, pret. rode, pp. ridden). To be borne on horseback, in a vehicle, &c.; to have ability as an equestrian; to be at anchor.—*vt.* To sit on, so as to be carried; to go over in riding; to domineer over.—*n.* An excursion on horseback, or in a vehicle; a road for the amusement of riding.
Rider, rīd'ėr, *n.* One who rides; one who manages a horse; a supplement or amendment; subsidiary problem.
Ridge, rij, *n.* A long narrow prominence; strip thrown up by a plough; a long crest of hills; upper angle of a roof.—*vt.* (ridging, ridged). To form into ridges.
Ridicule, ri'di-kūl, *n.* Laughter with contempt; mockery; satire.—*vt.* To treat with ridicule; to make sport of.
Ridiculous, ri-dik'ū-lus, *a.* Worthy of or fitted to excite ridicule; droll; absurd.
Riding, rī'ding, *n.* One of the three great divisions of Yorkshire. [ing to riding.
Riding, rīd'ing, *p.a.* Used in riding; pertain-
Riding-habit, rid'ing-ha-bit, *n.* A garment worn by ladies on horseback.
Rifacimento, rē-fä'chē-men''tō, *n.*; pl. **-ti**. A recasting of a literary work.
Rife, rīf, *a.* Abundant; prevalent; replete.
Riffraff, rif'raf, *n.* Refuse; the rabble.
Rifle, rī'fl, *n.* A gun the inside of whose barrel is grooved; *pl.* a body of troops with rifles.—*vt.* (rifling, rifled). To groove spirally the bore of; to rob; to plunder.
Rifleman, rī'fl-man, *n.* One of a body of troops armed with rifles.
Rift, rift, *n.* An opening; a cleft; a fissure.—*vt.* and *i.* To cleave; to split.
Rig, rig, *vt.* (rigging, rigged). To clothe; to accoutre; to fit with tackling.—*n.* Dress; style of the sails and masts of a ship.
Rigadoon, rig-a-dön', *n.* A gay brisk dance performed by one couple.
Rigger, rig'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to fit up the rigging of a ship.
Rigging, rig'ing, *n.* The ropes which support the masts, extend the sails, &c., of a ship.
Right, rīt, *a.* Straight; upright; just; suitable; proper; real; correct; belonging to that side of the body farther from the heart; to be worn outward; perpendicular; formed by one line perpendicular to another.—*adv.* Justly; correctly; very; directly; to the right hand.—*n.* What is right; rectitude; a just claim; authority; side opposite to the left.—*vt.* To put right; to do justice to; to restore to an upright position.—*vi.* To resume a vertical position.
Righteous, rīt'yus, *a.* Upright; pious; just; honest; virtuous; equitable.
Righteously, rīt'yus-li, *a.* Uprightly.
Righteousness, rīt'yus-nes, *n.* Integrity; purity of heart and rectitude of life; justice.
Rightful, rīt'ful, *a.* Having a just or legal claim; just; lawful.
Right-hand, rīt'hand, *a.* Belonging to or on the side next the right hand; essentially needful or serviceable.
Right-handed, rīt'hand-ed, *a.* Using the right hand more easily than the left.
Rightly, rīt'li, *adv.* In a right manner; properly; fitly; justly; correctly.
Rigid, ri'jid, *a.* Stiff; unyielding; not pliant; strict; stern; rigorous.
Rigidity, ri-jid'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being rigid; stiffness; severity; harshness.
Rigidly, ri'jid-li, *adv.* Stiffly; strictly.
Rigmarole, rig'ma-rōl, *n.* A succession of confused statements.
Rigor, ri'gor, *n.* A sudden coldness attended by shivering.
Rigorous, rig'or-us, *a.* Characterized by rigor; severe; stringent.
Rigorously, rig'or-us-li, *adv.* Strictly; rigidly.
Rigor, rig'or, *n.* Stiffness; strictness; austerity; severity; intense cold.
Rillievo, rē-lē-ā'vō, *n.* Relief, in *carving*, &c.
Rill, ril, *n.* A small brook.
Rim, rim, *n.* The border or edge of a thing; brim.—*vt.* (rimming, rimmed). To put a rim round. [rhyme.
Rime, rīm, *n.* White or hoar frost; a chink;
Rimose, Rimous, rī'mōs, rī'mus, *a.* Full of chinks and fissures.
Rimple, rim'pl, *n.* Rumple.
Rimy, rīm'i, *a.* Abounding with rime; frosty.
Rind, rīnd, *n.* The outward coat of trees, fruits, &c.; bark; peel.
Rinderpest, rin'dėr-pest, *n.* A virulent contagious disease affecting cattle.
Ring, ring, *n.* Anything in the form of a circle; a circle of gold, &c., worn on the finger; an area in which games, &c., are performed; a group of persons; sound of a bell; a metallic sound.—*vt.* To encircle; to cause to sound; to repeat often or loudly.—*vi.* To sound; to resound; to tingle.
Ringleader, ring'lēd-ėr, *n.* The leader of a circle of persons engaged in any evil course.
Ringlet, ring'let, *n.* A small ring; a curl.
Ringworm, ring'wėrm, *n.* A contagious skin disease forming discoloured rings.
Rink, ringk, *n.* A portion of a sheet of ice marked off for curling; a smooth flooring for skating on with roller-skates.
Rinse, rins, *vt.* (rinsing, rinsed). To wash by laving water over; to cleanse the interior by the introduction of any liquid.
Riot, rī'ot, *n.* An uproar; a tumult; wild and loose festivity; revelry.—*vi.* To engage in a riot; to revel.
Rioter, rī'ot-ėr, *n.* One who engages in a riot.
Riotous, rī'ot-us, *a.* Indulging in riot or revelry; tumultuous; seditious; excessive.
Rip, rip, *vt.* (ripping, ripped). To tear or cut open; to take out by cutting or tearing.—*n.* A rent; a scamp. [bank of a river.
Riparian, ri-pā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the
Ripe, rīp, *a.* Brought to perfection in growth; mature; complete; ready for action or effect.—*vt.* and *i.* (riping, riped). To mature.
Ripen, rīp'n, *vi.* To grow or become ripe; to become ready.—*vt.* To mature.
Ripple, rip'l, *vi.* (rippling, rippled). To show a ruffled surface, as water; to make a gentle sound, as running water.—*vt.* To clean the seeds from, as flax.—*n.* A ruffle of the surface of water; a comb for separating the seeds from flax.
Rise, rīz, *vi.* (rising, pret. rose, pp. risen). To pass to a higher position; to stand up; to bring a session to an end; to arise; to swell by fermentation; to slope upwards; to become apparent; to come into existence; to rebel.—*n.* Act of rising; ascent; elevation;

origin; beginning; appearance above the horizon; increase; advance.

Risible, ri'zi-bl, *a.* Having the faculty of laughing; ludicrous; ridiculous.

Rising, rīz'ing, *p.a.* Increasing in power, &c.; advancing to adult years.—*n.* Act of one who or that which rises; appearance above the horizon; resurrection; an insurrection; a prominence.

Risk, risk, *n.* Hazard; peril; jeopardy.—*vt.* To hazard; to dare to undertake.

Risky, risk'i, *a.* Dangerous; full of risk.

Rissole, ris'ōl, *n.* A dish of minced meat or fish covered with a paste and fried.

Rite, rīt, *n.* A formal act of religion, &c.; form; ceremony; observance; usage.

Ritual, rit'ū-al, *a.* Pertaining to rites.—*n.* A book containing the rites of a church; a system of rights; ceremonial.

Ritualism, rit'ū-al-izm, *n.* Observance of prescribed forms in religion.

Ritualist, rit'ū-al-ist, *n.* One skilled in ritual; one who favours an elaborate ritual.

Rivage, riv'āj, *n.* A bank, shore.

Rival, rī'val, *n.* One who pursues the same object as another; a competitor.—*a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; competing.—*vt.* (rivalling, rivalled). To strive to excel; to compete with.

Rivalry, rī'val-ri, *n.* Act of rivalling; competition; emulation.

Rive, rīv, *vt.* and *i.* (riving, rived, pp. rived and riven). To tear or rend; to split; to cleave.

Rivel, riv'l, *vt.* and *i.* (rivelling, rivelled). To wrinkle; to corrugate.

River, ri'vėr, *n.* A large stream of water on land; a copious flow; abundance.

Rivet, ri'vet, *n.* A metallic bolt whose end is hammered broad after insertion.—*vt.* (riveting, riveted). To fasten with rivets; to clinch; to make firm.

Riveter, ri'vet-ėr, *n.* One who rivets; a workman employed in fixing rivets.

Rivulet, ri'vū-let, *n.* A small stream.

Roach, rōch, *n.* A fresh-water fish of the carp family.

Road, rōd, *n.* An open way or public passage; a highway; a means of approach; a roadstead (usually in *plural*).

Road-book, rōd'buk, *n.* A traveller's guide-book of towns, distances, &c.

Road-metal, rōd'me-tal, *n.* Broken stones used for macadamizing.

Roadstead, rōd'sted, *n.* A place where ships may ride at anchor off a shore.

Roadster, rōd'stėr, *n.* A horse well fitted for the road or employed in travelling.

Roadway, rōd'wā, *n.* The part of a road travelled by horses and carriages; highway.

Roam, rōm, *vi.* To wander; to rove; to ramble.

Roan, rōn, *a.* Of a mixed colour with a shade of red predominant.—*n.* A roan colour, or horse of this colour; a leather prepared from sheep-skin.

Roar, rōr, *vi.* To cry with a full, loud sound; to bellow; to bawl or squall.—*vt.* To cry out aloud.—*n.* A full, loud sound of some continuance; cry of a beast.

Roaring, rōr'ing, *n.* Loud, continued sound; a bronchial disease in horses.—*a.* Characterized by noise; disorderly; very brisk.

Roast, rōst, *vt.* To cook by exposure to a fire; to parch by heat; to banter severely.—*vi.* To become roasted.—*n.* Roasted meat; part selected for roasting.—*a.* Roasted.

Roasting-jack, rōst'ing-jak, *n.* An apparatus for turning meat roasting before a fire.

Rob, rob, *vt.* (robbing, robbed). To strip unlawfully and by force; to deprive by stealing; to deprive.

Robber, rob'ėr, *n.* One who robs.

Robbery, rob'ėr-i, *n.* Act or practice of robbing; theft.

Robe, rōb, *n.* A gown, or long, loose garment, worn over other dress; an elegant dress.—*vt.* (robing, robed). To put a robe upon; to invest.

Robin, rob'in, *n.* The European bird called also redbreast.

Roborant, rob'o-rant, *a.* Strengthening.—*n.* A tonic.

Robust, rō-bust', *a.* Sturdy; vigorous; muscular.

Rocambole, rok'am-bōl, *n.* A kind of garlic.

Rochet, roch'et, *n.* A sort of short surplice, with tight sleeves, worn by bishops.

Rock, rok, *vt.* To move backwards and forwards without displacing; to swing.—*vi.* To sway; to reel.—*n.* A large mass of stone; defence; source of peril or disaster; a kind of solid sweetmeat.

Rock-crystal, rok'kris-tal, *n.* Crystallized quartz.

Rocker, rok'ėr, *n.* One who rocks; a curving piece on which a cradle, &c., rocks; a trough for washing ore by agitation.

Rockery, rok'ėr-i, *n.* An ornamented mound formed of fragments of rock, fern, &c.

Rocket, rok'et, *n.* A projectile firework; a garden plant.

Rocking-horse, rok'ing-hors, *n.* A wooden horse mounted on rockers; a hobby-horse.

Rocking-stone, rok'ing-stōn, *n.* A large stone so poised as to oscillate readily.

Rock-oil, rok'oil, *n.* Petroleum.

Rock-salt, rok'salt, *n.* Mineral salt; common salt found in masses in the earth.

Rocky, rok'i, *a.* Full of rocks; resembling a rock; stony; obdurate.

Rococo, ro-kō'kō, *n.* and *a.* A meaninglessly decorative style of ornamentation of the time of Louis XIV and XV.

Rod, rod, *n.* A straight slender stick; a badge of office; an enchanter's wand; a fishing-rod; a measure of 5½ lineal yards.

Rodent, rō'dent, *a.* Gnawing; belonging to the gnawing animals (Rodentia).—*n.* An animal that gnaws, as the squirrel.

Rodomontade, rod'ō-mon-tād", *n.* Vain boasting; empty bluster; rant.

Roe, rō, *n.* The spawn of fishes; female of the hart.

Roebuck, Roe-deer, rō'buk, rō'dēr, *n.* A small species of European deer of elegant shape and remarkably nimble.

Rogation, rō-gā'shon, *n.* A supplication; the litany.

Rogue, rōg, *n.* A knave; a wag; a sly fellow.

Roguery, rōg'ėr-i, *n.* Knavish tricks; fraud; waggery; mischievousness.

Roguish, rōg'ish, *a.* Pertaining to or like a rogue; knavish; waggish.

Roll, rōl, *vt.* To render turbid by stirring.

Rolster, rois'tėr, *vi.* To bluster; to swagger.

Rolsterer, rois'tėr-ėr, *n.* A blustering or turbulent fellow.

Rôle, rōl, *n.* A part represented by an actor; any conspicuous part or function.

Roll, rōl, *vt.* To turn on its surface; to wrap on itself by turning; to involve in a bandage or the like; to press with a roller.—*vi.* To turn over and over; to run on wheels; to be tossed about; to sound with a deep prolonged sound.—*n.* Act of rolling; something rolled up; an official document; a catalogue; a cake of bread; a roller; a prolonged deep sound.

Roll-call, rōl'kal, *n.* The calling over a list of names, as of soldiers.

Roller, rōl'ėr, *n.* One who or that which rolls; a cylinder for smoothing, crushing, &c.; that on which something may be rolled up; a long, heavy, swelling wave.

Roller-skate, rōl'ėr-skāt, *n.* A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers.

Rollick, rol'ik, *vi.* To move with a careless swagger; to be jovial.

Rolling, rōl'ing, *p.a.* Revolving; making a continuous noise; undulating.

Rolling-pin, rōl'ing-pin, *n.* A round piece of wood with which dough is rolled out.

Rolling-stock, rōl'ing-stok, *n.* The carriages, vans, engines, &c., of a railway.
Rollock, rol'ok, *n.* Same as *Rowlock*.
Roly-poly, rō'li-pō-li, *n.* Paste spread with jam and rolled into a pudding.
Romaic, rō-mā'ik, *n.* and *a.* The vernacular language of modern Greece.
Roman, rō'man, *a.* Pertaining to Rome or its people and to the Roman Catholic religion; applied to the common upright letter in printing.
Romance, rō-mans', *n.* A tale in verse in a Romance dialect; a popular epic or tale in prose or verse of some length; a tale of extraordinary adventures; tendency to the wonderful or mysterious; a fiction.—*a.* (with *cap.*) A term applied to the languages sprung from the Latin.—*vi.* To tell fictitious stories.
Romancer, rō-mans'ėr, *n.* One who romances; a writer of romance.
Romancist, rō-mans'ist, *n.* A romancer.
Romanesque, rō-man-esk', *a.* and *n.* Applied to the debased style of architecture that prevailed in later Roman Empire.
Romanism, rō'man-izm, *n.* The tenets of the Church of Rome.
Romanist, rō'man-ist, *n.* A Roman Catholic.
Romantic, rō-man'tik, *a.* Pertaining to romance; fanciful; extravagant; wildly picturesque.
Romanticism, rō-man'ti-sizm, *n.* State or quality of being romantic; a reaction in literature or art from classical to mediæval or modern qualities; romantic feeling.
Romanticist, rō-man'ti-sist, *n.* One imbued with romanticism.
Romany, **Rommany**, rom'a-ni, *n.* A Gipsy; the language spoken by the Gipsies.
Romish, rōm'ish, *a.* Belonging to the Roman Catholic Church (used somewhat slightingly).
Romp, romp, *n.* Rude play or frolic; a boisterous girl.—*vi.* To play boisterously; to frisk about.
Rompish, romp'ish, *a.* Inclined to romp.
Rondeau, ron'dō, *n.* A poem of thirteen lines, with two rhymes, and a refrain occurring twice; a piece of three strains.
Rondel, ron'del, *n.* A poem like the rondeau.
Ronion, **Ronyon**, ron'yon, *n.* A mangy, scabby animal; a drab.
Rood, rōd, *n.* A cross or crucifix; the fourth part of an acre; a measure of 5½ lineal yards.
Roof, rōf, *n.* The cover of any building; a canopy; the palate; a house.—*vi.* To cover with a roof; to shelter.
Roofing, rōf'ing, *n.* Act of covering with a roof; materials of a roof; the roof itself.
Roof-tree, rōf'trē, *n.* A main beam in a roof.
Rook, ruk, *n.* A kind of crow; a cheat; a piece in chess.—*vi.* and *t.* To cheat; to rob.
Rookery, ruk'ėr-i, *n.* A grove used for nesting-places by rooks; a resort of thieves, &c.
Rooky, ruk'i, *a.* Inhabited by rooks.
Room, rōm, *n.* Space; scope; opportunity; stead; apartment in a house; chamber.
Roomy, rōm'i, *a.* Spacious; wide; large.
Roost, rōst, *n.* The pole on which birds rest at night; a collection of fowls resting together. *vi.* To occupy a roost; to settle.
Rooster, rōst'ėr, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl; a cock; used in America.
Root, rōt, *n.* That part of a plant which fixes itself in the earth; lower part of anything; origin; a form from which words are derived. *vi.* To fix the root; to be firmly fixed.—*vt.* To plant deeply; to impress durably; to tear up or out; to eradicate.
Rooted, rōt'ed, *a.* Fixed; deep; radical.
Rootlet, rōt'let, *n.* A little root.
Rooty, rōt'i, *a.* Full of roots.
Rope, rōp, *n.* A cord or line of some thickness; a row or string of things united.—*vi.* (roping, roped). To draw out in threads.—*vt.* To pull by a rope; to fasten or inclose with a rope. [made.
Ropery, rōp'ėr-i, *n.* A place where ropes are
Ropy, rōp'i, *a.* Stringy; viscous; glutinous.
Rorqual, rōr'kwal, *n.* A large whale of several species. [to roses.
Rosaceous, rōz-ā'shus, *a.* Rose-like; relating
Rosary, rōz'a-ri, *n.* A garland of roses; an anthology; a string of beads on which R. Catholics number their prayers.
Rose, rōz, *n.* A plant and its flower, of many species; an ornamental knot of ribbon; a perforated nozzle of a spout, &c.—*a.* Of a purplish-red colour.
Roseate, rōz'ē-āt, *a.* Rosy; blooming.
Rosemary, rōz'ma-ri, *n.* An evergreen shrub, yielding a fragrant essential oil.
Rosery, rōz'ėr-i, *n.* A place where roses grow; a nursery of rose bushes.
Rosette, rō-zet', *n.* An ornamental knot of ribbons; an architectural ornament.
Rose-water, rōz'wą-tėr, *n.* Water tinctured with roses by distillation.
Rosewood, rōz'wud, *n.* The wood of a tree used in cabinet-work, when freshly cut having a faint smell of roses.
Rosin, ro'zin, *n.* The resin left after distilling off the volatile oil from turpentine; resin in a solid state.—*vt.* To rub with rosin.
Roster, ros'tėr, *n.* A list showing the rotation in which individuals, regiments, &c., are called on to serve. [ship; pertaining to the beak.
Rostral, ros'tral, *a.* Resembling the beak of a
Rostrate, ros'trāt, *a.* Beaked.
Rostrum, ros'trum, *n.*; pl. **-tra**. The beak or bill of a bird; the ram of an ancient ship; *pl.* a platform or pulpit.
Rosy, rōz'i, *a.* Like a red rose in colour; blooming; blushing; cheering; hopeful.
Rot, rot, *vi.* (rotting, rotted). To become rotten; to decay.—*vt.* To make rotten.—*n.* Putrid decay; a fatal distemper of sheep; a disease injurious to plants; nonsense. [axis.
Rotary, rō'ta-ri, *a.* Turning, as a wheel on its
Rotate, rō'tāt, *vi.* (rotating, rotated). To revolve round a centre or axis, like a wheel; to act in turn.—*vt.* To cause to turn like a wheel.
Rotation, rō-tā'shon, *n.* Act of rotating; the turning of a wheel or solid body on its axis; succession in a series.
Rotatory, rō'ta-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to, exhibiting, or producing rotation; rotary.
Rote, rōt, *n.* Repetition of words by memory; mere effort of memory.
Rotten, rot'n, *a.* Decomposed; decaying; putrid; unsound; corrupt; fetid.
Rotund, rō-tund', *a.* Round; spherical.
Rotunda, rō-tun'da, *n.* A round building.
Rotundity, rō-tund'i-ti, *n.* Roundness.
Rouble, rō'bl, *n.* The unit of the Russian money system, equal to about 2s. 10d.
Roué, rō-ā, *n.* A man devoted to pleasure and sensuality; a licentious man; a rake.
Rouge, rōzh, *n.* A cosmetic to impart ruddiness to the complexion.—*vt.* and *i.* (rouging, rouged). To paint with rouge.
Rouge-et-noir, rōzh-e-nwär, *n.* A game at cards.
Rough, ruf, *a.* Not smooth; rugged; boisterous; harsh; rude; cruel; vague; hasty.—*vt.* To make rough; to rough-hew.—**To rough it**, to submit to hardships.—*n.* State of being rough or unfinished; a rowdy.
Rough-cast, ruf'kast, *vt.* To form roughly; to cover with a coarse plaster.—*n.* A first plan or model; a coarse plastering.
Roughen, ruf'n, *vt.* To make rough.—*vi.* To become rough.
Rough-hew, ruf'hū, *vt.* To hew without smoothing; to give the first form to a thing.
Roughly, ruf'li, *adv.* Coarsely; without finish; harshly; approximately.

Rough-rider, ruf'rīd-ėr, *n.* One who breaks horses. [armed with points.
Rough-shod, ruf'shod, *a.* Shod with shoes
Roulade, rō-lăd', *n.* In *music*, a rapid run of notes, introduced as an embellishment.
Rouleau, rō-lō', *n.*; pl. **-leaus** (-lōz) or **-leaux** (-lōz). A little roll; a roll of coin in paper.
Roulette, rō-let', *n.* A game of chance; an engraver's tool with a toothed wheel.
Round, round, *a.* Circular; spherical; large; open; candid; brisk, as a trot; not minutely accurate, as a number.—*n.* That which is round; rung of a ladder; a circular course or series; circuit made by one on duty; a vocal composition in parts; ammunition for firing once; a turn or bout.—*vt.* To make round; to encircle; to make full and flowing; to pass round.—*vi.* To become round or full; to make a circuit.—*adv.* In a circle; around; not directly.—*prep.* About; around.
Roundabout, round'a-bout, *a.* Indirect; circuitous.—*n.* A revolving structure on which children ride. [rondel or roundelay.
Roundel, roun'del, *n.* Anything round; a
Roundelay, round'ē-lā, *n.* A poem of thirteen verses, eight in one rhyme and five in another; a short and lively rural strain; a rural dance.
Rounder, roun'dėr, *n.* One who rounds; *pl.* a game played with a bat and ball by two sides.
Roundhead, round'hed, *n.* A member of the Puritan or parliamentary party in the English Civil War.
Roundish, round'ish, *a.* Somewhat round.
Roundly, round'li, *adv.* In a round manner; openly; plainly; vigorously.
Round-robin, round-rob'in, *n.* A written petition signed by names in a circle.
Rouse, rouz, *vt.* (rousing, roused). To arouse; to awaken; to stir up.—*vi.* To awake; to arise. *n.* A carousal; a drinking frolic.
Rousing, rouz'ing, *a.* Having power to rouse or excite; very active or busy.
Rout, rout, *n.* A crowd; a rabble; a fashionable evening assembly; total defeat of troops; confusion of troops defeated.—*vt.* To defeat and throw into confusion; to overthrow; to rouse or drive out.
Route, röt, *n.* A course or way.
Routine, rö-tēn', *n.* A round of business or pleasure; regular course.
Rove, rōv, *vi.* (roving, roved). To move about aimlessly; to roam; to ramble.—*vt.* To wander over; to card into flakes, as wool.
Rover, rōv'ėr, *n.* One who roves; a pirate.
Row, rō, *n.* A series in a line; a rank; a line of houses; an excursion in a boat with oars.—*vt.* To impel by oars, as a boat; to transport by rowing.—*vi.* To work with the oar.
Row, rou, *n.* A noisy disturbance; a riot.—*vt.* To scold.
Rowan, rou'an, *n.* The mountain-ash.
Rowdy, rou'di, *n.* A turbulent fellow; a rough.—*a.* Disreputable; blackguard.
Rowdyism, rou'di-izm, *n.* The conduct of a rowdy; turbulent blackguardism.
Rowel, rou'el, *n.* The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points.
Rowlock, rō'lok, *n.* A contrivance on a boat's gunwale to support the oar.
Royal, roi'al, *a.* Pertaining to a king; regal; kingly; august.—*n.* A large kind of paper; a shoot of a stag's antlers.
Royalist, roi'al-ist, *n.* An adherent to a king or kingly government.
Royally, roi'al-li, *adv.* In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.
Royalty, roi'al-ti, *n.* State or character of being royal; a royal persouage; share paid to a superior, inventor, or author.
Rub, rub, *vt.* (rubbing, rubbed). To move something along the surface of with pressure; to scour; to remove by friction; to chafe.—*vi.* To move along with pressure; to fret.—*n.* Act of rubbing; friction; obstruction; difficulty; a gibe.
Rubber, rub'ėr, *n.* One who rubs; thing used in polishing or cleaning; india-rubber; obstruction or difficulty; contest of three games in whist.
Rubbish, rub'ish, *n.* Refuse; debris; trash.
Rubbishy, rub'ish-i, *a.* Trashy; paltry.
Rubble, rub'l, *n.* Broken stones of irregular shapes; masonry of such stones.
Rubescent, rö-bes'ent, *a.* Becoming red; blushing.
Rubicund, rö'bi-kund, *a.* Red or highly coloured, as the face; ruddy.
Rubigo, rö-bī'gō, *n.* Mildew.
Rubric, rö'brik, *n.* Important words in a manuscript, &c., coloured red; a heading or title: direction in a prayer-book.
Ruby, rö'bi, *n.* A valuable gem, a variety of corundum of various shades of red; a fine red colour; a blotch on the face; a small printing type.—*vt.* To make red.—*a.* Red.
Ruche, **Ruching**, rösh, rösh'ing, *n.* Quilled or goffered trimming.
Ruck, ruk, *vt.* To wrinkle; to crease.—*n.* A wrinkle; an undistinguished crowd; those of no special merit.
Rud, **Rudd**, rud, *n.* Red ochre.
Rudd, rud, *n.* A fresh-water fish.
Rudder, rud'ėr, *n.* The instrument by which a ship is steered.
Ruddle, rud'l, *n.* A species of red earth, used for marking sheep.—*vt.* (ruddling, ruddled). To mark with ruddle. [redbreast.
Ruddoc, **Ruddock**, rud'ok, *n.* The robin-
Ruddy, rud'i, *a.* Of a red colour; reddish; of a lively flesh colour.—*vt.* (ruddying, ruddied). To make red or ruddy.
Rude, röd, *a.* Unformed by art or skill; rough; uncivilized; uncivil; impudent; violent.
Rudely, röd'li, *adv.* In a rude manner; violently; coarsely; unskilfully.
Rudiment, rö'di-ment, *n.* The original of anything; a first principle; an undeveloped organ; *pl.* first elements of a science or art.
Rudimentary, rö-di-ment'a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to rudiments; consisting in first principles; initial; in an undeveloped state.
Rue, rö, *vt.* (ruing, rued). To repent of; to regret.—*vi.* To become sorrowful or repentant. *n.* An acrid ill-smelling plant.
Rueful, rö'fųl, *a.* Woeful; mournful; piteous; expressing or suggesting sorrow.
Ruff, ruf, *n.* A plaited collar or frill; a ruffle; act of trumping at cards.—*vt.* To trump instead of following suit at cards.
Ruffian, ruf'i-an, *n.* A boisterous brutal fellow.—*a.* Like a ruffian; brutal.
Ruffianism, ruf'i-an-izm, *n.* The character or conduct of a ruffian. [lent.
Ruffianly, ruf'i-an-li, *a.* Like a ruffian; vio-
Ruffle, ruf'l, *vt.* (ruffling, ruffled). To rumple; to derange; to disturb.—*vi.* To bluster.—*n.* A plaited cambric, &c., attached to one's dress; frill; state of being agitated; low vibrating beat of a drum. [brownish red.
Rufous, rö'fus, *a.* Reddish; of a dull or
Rug, rug, *n.* A heavy fabric used to cover a bed, protect a carpet, &c.; a mat.
Ruga, rö'ga, *n.*; pl. **-æ**. A wrinkle.
Rugged, rug'ed, *a.* Full of rough projections; rough; harsh; crabbed.
Rugose, **Rugous**, rö'gōs, rö'gus, *a.* Wrinkled.
Ruin, rö'in, *n.* Destruction; fall; overthrow; anything in a state of decay; that which destroys; *pl.* remains of a city, house, &c.; state of being destroyed.—*vt.* To bring to ruin; to destroy; to impoverish.
Ruinate, rö'i-nāt, *vt.* To ruin.—*a.* In ruins.

Ruination, rö-i-nā'shon, *n.* Act of ruinating; overthrow; demolition.
Ruinous, rö'in-us, *a.* Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; destructive; baneful.
Rule, röl, *n.* A ruler or measure; a guiding principle or formula; a precept, law, maxim; government; control; regulation; order; method.—*vt.* (ruling, ruled). To govern; to manage; to decide; to mark with lines by a ruler.—*vi.* To exercise supreme authority; to maintain a level, as the market price; to settle, as a rule of court.
Ruler, röl'ėr, *n.* One who rules or governs; an instrument by which lines are drawn.
Ruling, röl'ing, *a.* Having control; reigning; predominant.—*n.* A point settled by a judge, chairman, &c.
Rum, rum, *n.* Spirit distilled from cane-juice or molasses.—*a.* Odd; queer.
Rumble, rum'bl, *vi.* (rumbling, rumbled). To make a dull, continued sound.—*n.* A low, heavy, continued sound; a seat for servants behind a carriage.
Ruminant, rö'min-ant, *a.* Chewing the cud. *n.* An animal that chews the cud; a hoofed ruminating animal.
Ruminate, rö'min-āt, *vi.* To chew the cud; to meditate.—*vt.* To meditate on.
Rumination, rö-min-ā'shon, *n.* Act of ruminating; meditation or reflection.
Rummage, rum'āj, *vt.* (rummaging, rummaged). To search narrowly but roughly; to ransack.—*n.* A careful search; turning about of things.
Rummer, rum'ėr, *n.* A large drinking-glass.
Rummy, rum'i, *a.* Pertaining to rum.
Rumor, rö'mėr, *n.* A current story; a mere report.—*vt.* To report; to spread abroad.
Rump, rump, *n.* End of an animal's backbone; buttocks; fag-end of something.
Rumple, rum'pl, *vt.* (rumpling, rumpled). To wrinkle; to ruffle.—*n.* A fold or plait.
Rumpus, rum'pus, *n.* A great noise; disturbance.
Run, run, *vi.* (running, pret. ran, pp. run). To move by using the legs more quickly than in walking; to take part in a race; to flee; to spread; to ply; to move or pass; to become fluid; to continue in operation; to have a certain direction; to have a certain purport; to be current; to continue in time.—*vt.* To cause to run; to pursue, as a course; to incur; to break through (a blockade); to smuggle; to pierce; to melt; to carry on.—*n.* Act of running; course or distance run; a trip; course, tenor, &c.; general demand, as on a bank; place where animals may run; generality.
Runagate, run'a-gāt, *n.* A fugitive; vagabond; renegade.
Runaway, run'a-wā, *n.* One who flies from danger or restraint; deserter; fugitive.—*a.* Effected by running away or eloping.
Rune, rön, *n.* One of a set of alphabetic characters peculiar to the ancient northern nations of Europe.
Rung, rung, *n.* A heavy staff; the round or step of a ladder.
Runic, rön'ik, *a.* Pertaining to runes.
Runlet, **Rundlet**, run'let, rund'let, *n.* A small barrel of no certain capacity.
Runnel, run'l, *n.* A rivulet or small brook.
Runner, run'ėr, *n.* One who runs; a messenger; a bird of the order Cursores; a stem running along the ground and taking root; that on which something runs or slides.
Running, run'ing, *a.* Kept for the race; continuous; in succession; discharging pus.
Runt, runt, *n.* A dwarfed animal; a variety of pigeon; stalk of a cabbage.
Rupee, rö-pē', *n.* A silver coin the unit of value in India: nominally worth 2*s.*
Rupture, rup'tūr, *n.* Act of breaking or bursting; fracture; breach; open hostility; hernia.—*vt.* (rupturing, ruptured). To cause a rupture in; to break.
Rural, rö'ral, *a.* Pertaining to the country; rustic.
Ruse, röz, *n.* Artifice; trick; deceit.
Rush, rush, *vi.* To move with great speed; to enter over-hastily.—*n.* A violent motion or course; an eager demand; a plant found in damp places; a reed.
Rushen, rush'n, *a.* Made of rushes.
Rushy, rush'i, *a.* Abounding with rushes; made of rushes.
Rusk, rusk, *n.* A light hard cake browned in the oven.
Russet, rus'et, *a.* Of a reddish-brown colour; coarse; homespun; rustic.—*n.* A reddish-brown colour; coarse country cloth; a kind of winter apple.
Russian, ru'shi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Russia. *n.* A native of Russia; the language of Russia.
Rust, rust, *n.* The red coating formed on iron exposed to moisture; a parasitic fungus; loss of power by inactivity.—*vi.* To contract rust; to degenerate in idleness.—*vt.* To make rusty.
Rustic, rus'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the country; rural; homely; unpolished.—*n.* A countryman; a peasant; a clown.
Rusticate, rus'ti-kāt, *vi.* To dwell in the country.—*vt.* To banish from a university for a time.
Rustication, rus-ti-kā'shon, *n.* Act of rusticating; state of being rusticated.
Rusticity, rus-tis'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being rustic; simplicity; artlessness.
Rustle, rus'l, *vi.* and *t.* (rustling, rustled). To make the noise of things agitated, as straw, leaves, &c.—*n.* The noise of things that rustle; a slight sibilant sound.
Rusty, rust'i, *a.* Covered with rust; impaired by inaction; rough; grating.
Rut, rut, *n.* The track of a wheel; a line cut with a spade; line of routine; time during which certain animals are under sexual excitement.—*vt.* (rutting, rutted). To cut in ruts. *vi.* To be in heat, as deer.
Ruth, röth, *n.* Mercy; pity: *poetical.*
Ruthenium, rö-thē'ni-um, *n.* A rare metal occurring in platinum ore.
Ruthful, röth'ful, *a.* Rueful; merciful.
Ruthless, röth'les, *a.* Cruel; pitiless.
Ruttish, rut'ish, *a.* Lustful.
Rutty, rut'i, *a.* Full of ruts.
Rye, rī, *n.* A cereal plant and its seed.
Rye-grass, rī'gras, *n.* A kind of grass much cultivated for cattle and horses.
Ryot, rī'ot, *n.* A Hindu cultivator of the soil.

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Sabaism, sa-bā'izm, *n.* The worship of the heavenly bodies.
Sabaoth, sa-bā'oth, *n.* Armies; hosts.
Sabbatarian, sa-ba-tā'ri-an, *n.* A strict observer of the Sabbath.—*a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath.
Sabbath, sa'bath, *n.* The day of rest; Sunday.
Sabbatic, **Sabbatical**, sa-bat'ik, sa-bat'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath; pertaining to a recurrence by sevens.
Sable, sā'bl, *n.* A small animal of the weasel family; the fur of the sable; black.—*a.* Black; dark.
Sabot, sa-bō', *n.* A wooden shoe worn by continental peasants.
Sabre, sā'bėr, *n.* A sword with one edge; a cavalry sword.—*vt.* (sabring, sabred). To strike or kill with a sabre.
Sabretache, **Sabretash**, sā'bėr-tash, *n.* A leathern pocket worn by cavalry, suspended from the sword-belt.
Sac, sak, *n.* A bag; receptacle for a liquid.
Saccharin, sak'a-rin, *n.* A substance of great sweetness obtained from coal-tar.

Saccharine, sak'ka-rīn, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of sugar; sugary.
Saccharose, sak'a-rōs, *n.* A chemical name for pure or crystalline sugar.
Sacerdotal, sa-sèr-dōt'al, *a.* Pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly.
Sachem, sā'chem, *n.* A chief among some of the American Indian tribes.
Sachet, sā-shā, *n.* A small bag for odorous substances.
Sack, sak, *n.* A bag for flour, wool, &c.; that which a sack holds; a sort of jacket; a dry wine; pillage of a town.—*vt.* To put in sacks; to pillage, as a town.
Sackbut, sak'but, *n.* A musical instrument of the trumpet or trombone kind.
Sackcloth, sak'kloth, *n.* Cloth of which sacks are made.
Sacking, sak'ing, *n.* The material of which sacks are made, a cloth of flax or hemp.
Sacque, sak, *n.* A loose gown.
Sacral, sā'kral, *a.* Pertaining to the sacrum.
Sacrament, sa'kra-ment, *n.* A solemn religious ordinance observed by Christians, as baptism or the Lord's Supper.
Sacramental, sa-kra-ment'al, *a.* Constituting or pertaining to a sacrament.
Sacred, sā'kred, *a.* Set apart for a holy purpose; consecrated; religious; set apart to some one in honour; venerable.
Sacredly, sā'kred-li, *adv.* In a sacred manner; religiously; inviolably; strictly.
Sacrifice, sa'kri-fīs, *n.* The offering of anything to God; anything offered to a divinity; surrender made in order to gain something else.—*vt.* (sacrificing, sacrificed). To make an offering or sacrifice of.—*vi.* To offer up a sacrifice to some deity.
Sacrificial, sa-kri-fī'shal, *a.* Pertaining to sacrifice; performing sacrifices.
Sacrilege, sa'kri-lej, *n.* Violation of sacred things.
Sacrilegious, sa-kri-lē'jus, *a.* Relating to or implying sacrilege; profane; impious.
Sacring, sā'kring, *n.* Consecration.
Sacrist, sā'krist, *n.* A sacristan.
Sacristan, sa'krist-an, *n.* A church officer who has the care of the sacred utensils.
Sacristy, sa'krist-i, *n.* An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c., are kept; the vestry.
Sacrosanct, sa'krō-sangt, *a.* Sacred and inviolable; holy and venerable.
Sacrum, sā'krum, *n.* The bone forming the lower extremity of the vertebral column.
Sad, sad, *a.* Sorrowful; affected with grief; gloomy; distressing; calamitous.
Sadden, sad'n, *vt.* To make sad.—*vi.* To become sad.
Saddle, sad'l, *n.* A seat for a rider on a horse's back; something like a saddle in shape or use.—*vt.* (saddling, saddled). To put a saddle on; to burden.
Saddle-bow, sad'l-bō, *n.* The upper front part of a saddle; a pommel.
Saddle-cloth, sad'l-kloth, *n.* A cloth to be placed under a saddle; a housing.
Saddler, sad'lèr, *n.* One whose occupation is to make saddles or harness in general.
Saddlery, sad'lèr-i, *n.* The articles sold by a saddler; the trade of a saddler.
Sadducee, sad'ū-sē, *n.* One of a sect among the Jews who denied the resurrection and the existence of angels or spirits.
Sadly, sad'li, *adv.* In a sad manner; sorrowfully; distressingly; lamentably.
Safe, sāf, *a.* Secure; free from danger; unharmed; no longer dangerous; trustworthy.—*n* A strong box or chamber for securing valuables; a cool receptacle for meat.
Safeguard, sāf'gärd, *n.* One who or that which guards; a defence; protection, a passport.—*vt.* To guard.
Safely, sāf'li, *adv.* In a safe manner; without injury; securely.
Safety, sāf'ti, *n.* State of being safe; freedom from danger, hurt, or loss.
Safety-lamp, sāf'ti-lamp, *n.* A lamp to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases.
Safety-match, sāf'ti-mach, *n.* A match which lights only on a special substance.
Safety-valve, sāf'ti-valv, *n.* A valve on a boiler, which lets the steam escape when the pressure becomes too great.
Saffron, saf'ron, *n.* A bulbous plant allied to the crocus, with flowers of a rich orange colour.—*a.* Of a deep yellow.
Sag, sag, *vi.* (sagging, sagged). To sink in the middle; to yield under care, difficulties, &c.
Saga, sä'ga, *n.* An ancient Scandinavian legend of some length.
Sagacious, sa-gā'shus, *a.* Quick of perception; shrewd; sage.
Sagaciously, sa-gā'shus-li, *adv.* With discernment or penetration.
Sagacity, sa-gas'i-ti, *n.* Quickness of discernment; shrewdness; high intelligence.
Sage, sāj, *a.* Wise; sagacious; well-judged; grave.—*n.* A wise man; a man venerable for years, and of sound judgment; a labiate plant.
Sagely, sāj'li, *adv.* Wisely; sapiently.
Sagittal, sa'ji-tal, *a.* Pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow.
Sagittarius, sa-ji-tā'ri-us, *n.* The archer, a sign of the zodiac.
Sagittate, sa'ji-tāt, *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow.
Sago, sā'gō, *n.* A starchy substance much used as food, prepared from the pith of several species of palms.
Sahib, sä'ib, *n.* An Eastern term of respect, much the same as "Sir" or "Mr."
Sail, sāl, *n.* A piece of cloth to catch the wind and so move a ship; a ship; a passage in a ship.—*vt.* To be carried over the water by sails or steam, &c.; to begin a voyage; to glide.—*vt.* To pass over by means of sails; to navigate.
Sail-cloth, sāl'kloth, *n.* Canvas used in making sails for ships.
Sailer, sāl'er, *n.* One who sails; a ship, with reference to her speed.
Sailing, sāl'ing, *p.a.* Moved by sails and not by steam.—*n.* Act of setting sail; art or rules of navigation.
Sailor, sāl'or, *n.* A seaman; a mariner.
Sainfoin, Saintfoin, sān'foin, sānt'foin, *n.* A leguminous plant used as fodder.
Saint, sānt, *n.* One eminent for piety and virtue; one of the blessed; a person canonized.—*vt.* To canonize.
Sainted, sānt'ed, *a.* Holy; sacred; canonized; gone to heaven; dead.
Saintly, sānt'li, *a.* Like a saint.
Sake, sāk, *n.* Cause; purpose; regard.
Saker, sā'kèr, *n.* A species of hawk or falcon; an ancient small piece of artillery.
Sal, sal, *n.* Salt.
Sal, sāl, *n.* A valuable timber tree of India.
Salaam, sa-lām', *n.* A ceremonious salutation or obeisance among orientals.—*vt.* and *i.* To salute with a salaam.
Salacious, sa-lā'shus, *a.* Lustful.
Salacity, sa-las'i-ti, *n.* Lust; lecherousness.
Salad, sa'lad, *n.* A dish of certain vegetables, as lettuce, cress, &c., dressed and eaten raw.
Salamander, sa-la-man'dèr, *n.* A small harmless amphibian; a kind of lizard formerly believed able to live in fire.
Salamandrine, sa-la-man'drīn, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander.
Salaried, sa'la-rid, *p.a.* Having a salary.
Salary, sa'la-ri, *n.* A stipulated recompense for services; stipend; wages.
Sale, sāl, *n.* Act of selling; power or opportunity of selling; market; auction, state of being to be sold.

Saleable, sāl'a-bl, *a.* That may be sold; being in demand. [sell goods.
Salesman, sālz'man, *n.* One employed to
Salic, sal'ik, *a.* Applied to a law which excluded females from the throne.
Salicin, Salicine, sal'i-sin, sal'i-sēn, *n.* A bitter crystallizable substance extracted from willow and poplar bark, a valuable tonic.
Salicylic, sal-i-sil'ik, *n.* An acid used as an antiseptic, &c.
Salience, sā'li-ens, *n.* Projection; protrusion.
Salient, sā'li-ent, *a.* Springing; darting; projecting; conspicuous.
Salina, sa-lī'na, *n.* A salt marsh; a salt-work.
Saline, sa-līn', *a.* Consisting of salt; salt.—*n.* A salt spring.
Saliva, sa-lī'va, *n.* The fluid secreted by certain glands, which moistens the mouth and assists digestion.
Salivant, sa'li-vant, *a.* Exciting salivation.—*n.* That which produces salivation.
Salivary, sa'li-va-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the saliva; secreting or conveying saliva.
Salivate, sa'li-vāt, *vt.* To produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva.
Salivation, sa-li-vā'shon, *n.* Act of salivating; excessive secretion of saliva.
Sallow, sal'ō, *a.* Having a pale, sickly, yellowish colour.—*n.* A kind of willow.
Sally, sal'i, *n.* A leaping forth; a rush of troops from a besieged place; a dart of intellect, fancy, &c.; frolic.—*vi.* (sallying, sallied). To leap forth; to issue suddenly.
Salmagundi, Salmagundy, sal-ma-gun'di, *n.* A dish of chopped meat, eggs, anchovies, cabbage, &c.; a miscellany.
Salmi, Salmis, sal'mē, *n.* A ragout of woodcocks, larks, thrushes, &c.
Salmon, sa'mun, *n.* A large fish highly valued as food.
Salmon-trout, sa'mun-trout, *n.* The sea-trout, like the salmon in form and colour
Salon, sa-long, *n.* An apartment for the reception of company; a saloon.
Saloon, sa-lön', *n.* A spacious apartment; a large public room; main cabin of a steamer.
Salse, sals, *n.* A mud volcano.
Salsify, sal'si-fi, *n.* A plant cultivated for its edible root.
Salt, salt, *n.* A substance for seasoning and preserving food; a compound produced by the combination of a base with an acid; taste; savour; piquancy; an old sailor.—*a.* Impregnated with salt; pungent.—*vt.* To sprinkle or season with salt.
Saltant, sal'tant, *a.* Leaping; dancing.
Saltation, sal-tā'shon, *n.* A leaping; beating or palpitation. [leaping.
Saltatory, sal'ta-to-ri, *a.* Leaping; used in
Salt-cellar, salt'sel-lėr, *n.* A small vessel used at table for holding salt.
Salter, salt'ėr, *n.* One who salts; drysalter.
Saltern, salt'ėrn, *n.* A salt-work.
Saltire, Saltier, *n.* A heraldic figure formed by the crossing of two diagonal bands.
Saltish, salt'ish, *a.* Somewhat salt.
Salt-mine, salt'mīn, *n.* A mine where rock-salt is obtained.
Salt-pan, Salt-pit, salt'pan, salt'pit, *n.* A place where salt is obtained by evaporation.
Saltpetre, salt'pē-tėr, *n.* Nitre.
Salts, salts, *n.pl.* Salt used as a medicine.
Salt-water, salt'wa-tėr, *n.* Water impregnated with salt; sea-water. [is made.
Salt-work, salt'wėrk, *n.* A place where salt
Salubrious, sa-lū'bri-us, *a.* Healthful.
Salubrity, sa-lū'bri-ti, *n.* Healthfulness.
Salutary, sa'lū-ta-ri, *a.* Healthful; wholesome; beneficial; profitable.
Salutation, sa-lū-tā'shon, *n.* Act of saluting; a greeting; a salute.
Salute, sa-lūt', *vt.* (saluting, saluted). To greet; to greet by a bow, &c.; to kiss; to honour.—*vi.* To perform a salutation; to greet each other.—*n.* Act of saluting; greeting; a kiss; a bow; discharge of artillery, &c.
Salvable, sal'va-bl, *a.* That may be saved; admitting of salvation.
Salvage, sal'vāj, *n.* Act of saving a ship or goods from shipwreck, fire, &c.; an allowance for the saving of property; goods thus saved.
Salvation, sal-vā'shon, *n.* Act of saving; redemption of man from sin; that which saves.
Salve, salv, *vt.* (salving, salved). To save a ship or goods from wreck, fire, &c.
Salve, salv or säv, *n.* A healing ointment; remedy.—*vt.* (salving, salved). To apply salve to; to remedy.
Salver, sal'vėr, *n.* A tray on which articles are presented.
Salvo, sal'vō, *n.* A reservation; excuse; salute of guns; a shouting or cheering.
Salvor, sal'vor, *n.* One who saves a ship or goods from wreck or destruction.
Sambo, sam'bō, *n.* The offspring of a black person and a mulatto.
Same, sām, *a.* Identical; not different or other; of like kind; just mentioned.—**All the same**, nevertheless. [monotony.
Sameness, sām'nes, *n.* Similarity; identity;
Samite, sa'mīt, *n.* An old rich silk stuff interwoven with gold or embroidered.
Samlet, sam'let, *n.* A little salmon.
Samphire, sam'fīr, *n.* Saint Peter's wort; sea-fennel.
Sample, sam'pl, *n.* A specimen; a part presented as typical of the whole.—*vt.* (sampling, sampled). To take a sample of.
Sampler, sam'plėr, *n.* One who samples; one who exhibits samples of goods; a piece of fancy sewed or embroidered work.
Sanable, san'a-bl, *a.* Curable.
Sanative, san'a-tiv, *a.* Healing.
Sanatorium, san-a-tō'ri-um, *n.* A place to which people go for the sake of health.
Sanatory, san'a-to-ri, *a.* Conducive to health; healing. [of sanctifying; consecration.
Sanctification, sangk'ti-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act
Sanctified, sangk'ti-fid, *p.a.* Made holy; consecrated; sanctimonious.
Sanctify, sangk'ti-fī, *vt.* (sanctifying, sanctified). To make holy; to hallow; to make pure from sin.
Sanctimonious, sangk-ti-mō'ni-us, *a.* Making a show of sanctity; hypocritical.
Sanction, sangk'shon, *n.* Confirmation; ratification; authority.—*vt.* To ratify; to authorize; to countenance.
Sanctity, sangk'ti-ti, *n.* State of being sacred; holiness; inviolability.
Sanctuary, sangk'tū-a-ri, *n.* A sacred place; a place of worship; part of a church where the altar is placed; a place of protection to criminals, debtors, &c.; shelter.
Sanctum, sangk'tum, *n.* A sacred place; a private room.
Sand, sand, *n.* Fine particles of stone; *pl.* tracts of sand on the sea-shore, &c.—*vt.* To sprinkle or cover with sand.
Sandal, san'dal, *n.* A kind of shoe consisting of a sole fastened to the foot.
Sandal-wood, san'dal-wud, *n.* The fragrant wood of certain E. Indian trees.
Sand-blast, sand'blast, *n.* Sand driven by a blast of steam or air, and used in engraving and cutting glass, &c.
Sand-blind, sand'blīnd, *a.* Having imperfect sight; dim-sighted. [hoof of a horse.
Sand-crack, sand'krak, *n.* A crack in the
Sanderling, san'dėr-ling, *n.* A small wading bird found on sandy shores.
Sand-glass, sand'gläs, *n.* A glass that measures time by the running of sand.
Sandiver, san'di-vėr, *n.* The scum of glass

in fusion, used, when pulverized, as a polishing substance.

Sandix, Sandyx, san'diks, *n.* A kind of red-lead used as a pigment.

Sand-martin, sand'mär-tin, *n.* A British swallow which nests in sandy banks.

Sand-paper, sand'pā-pėr, *n.* Paper coated with fine sand, used to smoothe and polish.

Sandpiper, sand'pī-pėr, *n.* A grallatorial bird allied to the snipe, plover, &c.

Sandstone, sand'stōn, *n.* A stone composed of agglutinated grains of sand.

Sandwich, sand'wich, *n.* Slices of bread, with meat or something savoury between.—*vt.* To insert like the meat in a sandwich; to fit between two other pieces.

Sandwich-man, sand'wich-man, *n.* A man carrying two advertising boards, one before and one behind.

Sandy, sand'i, *a.* Abounding with sand; like sand; yellowish red; arid or dry.

Sane, sān, *a.* Sound in mind; discreet.

Sangaree, sang'ga-rē, *n.* Wine and water sweetened and spiced.

Sang-froid, sang'frwä, *n.* Coolness; imperturbable calmness.

Sanguinary, sang'gwin-a-ri, *a.* Bloody; murderous; savage; cruel.

Sanguine, sang'gwin, *a.* Consisting of blood; full of blood; of the colour of blood; cheerful; confident.

Sanguineous, sang-gwin'ē-us, *a.* Bloody; abounding with blood; sanguine.

Sanicle, san'i-kl, *n.* An umbelliferous plant of several species. [from wounds or sores.

Sanies sā'ni-ēz, *n.* A thin reddish discharge

Sanitary, san'i-ta-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or designed to secure health; hygienic.

Sanitation, san-i-tā'shon, *n.* The adoption of sanitary measures for the health of a community. [ness of mind.

Sanity, san'i-ti, *n.* State of being sane; sound-

Sans, sanz, *prep.* Without; deprived of.

Sans-culotte, Sans-culottist, sanz-kų-lot', sanz-kų-lot'ist, *n.* A rabid republican.

Sanskrit, Sanscrit, san'skrit, *n.* and *a.* The ancient language of the Hindus.

Sap, sap, *vt.* (sapping, sapped). To undermine; to destroy by some invisible process.—*vi.* To proceed by undermining.—*n.* A trench; vital juice of plants.

Sapajou, Sajou, sap'a-jö, sā'jö, *n.* A South American prehensile-tailed monkey.

Sapid, sa'pid, *a.* Savoury.

Sapidity, sa-pid'i-ti, *n.* Savour; relish.

Sapience, sā'pi-ens, *n.* Wisdom: often used irenically. [now generally ironic.

Sapient, sā'pi-ent, *a.* Wise; sage; discerning:

Sapless, sap'les, *a.* Withered; dry.

Sapling, sap'ling, *n.* A young tree.

Saponaceous, sa-pon-ā'shus, *a.* Soapy.

Saponify, sa-pon'i-fi, *vt.* To convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

Sapor, sā'por, *n.* Taste; savour; relish.

Sapper, sap'ėr, *n.* One who saps; a soldier employed to dig saps or trenches.

Sapphic, saf'fik, *a.* Pertaining to *Sappho*, a Grecian poetess, or to a kind of verse invented by Sappho.—*n.* A Sapphic verse.

Sapphire, saf'fīr, *n.* A precious stone of the corundum class, and of various shades of blue; a rich blue colour; blue.

Sappy, sap'i, *a.* Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent; young and soft.

Saraband, sa'ra-band, *n.* A slow Spanish dance; a piece of music for the dance.

Saracen, sa'ra-sen, *n.* A Mussulman of the early and proselytizing period.

Sarcasm, sär'kazm, *n.* A bitter cutting jest; a severe gibe; keen irony

Sarcastic, sär-kas'tik, *a.* Containing sarcasm; scornfully severe; taunting.

Sarcastically, sär-kas'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a sarcastic manner; with sarcasm.

Sarcenet, Sarsenet, särs'net, *n.* A fine thin silk used for linings, &c.

Sarcode, sär'kōd, *n.* Structureless gelatinous matter forming the bodies of animals belonging to the protozoa.

Sarcoid, sär'koid, *a.* Resembling flesh.

Sarcophagous, sär-kof'a-gus, *a.* Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

Sarcophagus, sär-kof'a-gus, *n.*; pl. **-gi** and **-guses.** A coffin of stone.

Sard, Sardine, särd, sär'dīn, *n.* A variety of carnelian of a deep blood-red colour.

Sardine, sär'dēn, *n.* A small fish allied to the herring and pilchard.

Sardius, sär'di-us, *n.* Sard.

Sardonic, sär-don'ik, *a.* Forced, as a laugh; bitterly ironical; sarcastic.

Sardonyx, sär'dō-niks, *n.* A precious stone, a variety of onyx, with layers of sard.

Sark, särk, *n.* A shirt.

Sarmentum, sär-men'tum, *n.*; pl. **-ta.** A running stem giving off leaves or roots at intervals.

Sarsaparilla, sär'sa-pa-ril'la, *n.* The rhizome of several tropical plants yielding a demulcent medicine. [tailor.

Sartorial, sär-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a

Sash, sash, *n.* A long band or scarf worn for ornament; the frame of a window; a frame for a saw.—*vt.* To furnish with sashes or sash windows. [able for swiftness and beauty.

Sasin, sā'sin, *n.* An Indian antelope, remark-

Sasine, sā'sin, *n.* In *Scots law*, the act of giving possession of feudal property, or the instrument by which the fact is proved.

Sassafras, sas'a-fras, *n.* A kind of laurel, the root of which has medicinal virtues.

Sassenach, sas'en-*ach*, *n.* A name applied by British Celts to Saxons.

Satan, sā'tan, *n.* The devil or prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels.

Satanic, sā-tan'ik, *a.* Having the qualities of Satan; devilish; infernal.

Satchel, sa'chel, *n.* A little sack or bag; a bag for a school-boy's books.

Sate, sāt, *vt.* (sating, sated). To satiate; to satisfy the appetite of; to glut.

Sateen, sa-tēn', *n.* A glossy fabric like satin, but with a woollen or cotton face.

Satellite, sa'tel-līt, *n.* An attendant; an obsequious dependant; a small planet revolving round another.

Satiable, sā'shi-a-bl, *a.* That may be satiated.

Satiate, sā'shi-āt, *vt.* (satiating, satiated). To fully satisfy the desire of; to surfeit; to glut.—*a.* Filled to satiety. [repletion; surfeit.

Satiety, sa-tī'e-ti, *n.* State of being satiated;

Satin, sa'tin, *n.* A glossy close-woven silk cloth.—*a.* Belonging to or made of satin.

Satinet, sa'ti-net, *n.* A thin species of satin; a cloth made in imitation of satin, having a cotton warp and woollen filling.

Satin-wood, sa'tin-wud, *n.* The wood of an Indian tree, heavy and durable.

Satiny, sa'tin-i, *a.* Resembling satin.

Satire, sa'tīr, *n.* A writing ridiculing vice or folly; an invective poem; sarcastic or contemptuous ridicule.

Satiric, Satirical, sa-ti'rik, sa-ti'rik-al, *a.* Belonging to satire; given to satire; sarcastic.

Satirist, sa'ti-rist, *n.* One who satirizes.

Satirize, sa'ti-rīz, *vt.* To expose by satire; to censure in a satiric manner.

Satisfaction, sa-tis-fak'shon, *n.* Act of satisfying; gratification of desire; contentment; payment; compensation.

Satisfactorily, sa-tis-fak'to-ri-li, *adv.* So as to give satisfaction.

Satisfactory, sa-tis-fak'to-ri, *a.* Giving satisfaction; making amends.

Satisfy, sa'tis-fī. *vt.* and *i.* (satisfying, satisfied). To gratify fully; to content; to fulfil the claims of; to answer; to free from doubt.

Satrap, sā'trap or sat'rap, *n.* A governor of a province of ancient Persia; a viceroy.

Saturable, sa'tūr-a-bl, *a.* That may be saturated.

Saturate, sa'tūr-āt, *vt.* To imbue till no more can be received; to soak thoroughly.

Saturation, sa-tūr-ā'shon, *n.* Act of saturating; complete impregnation.

Saturday, sa'tėr-dā, *n.* The seventh day of [the week.

Saturn, sa'tėrn, *n.* An ancient Roman deity; a planet.

Saturnalia, sa-tėr-nā'li-a, *n.pl.* The Roman festival of Saturn; noisy revelry.

Saturnalian, sa-tėr-nā'li-an, *a.* Loose; dissolute. [phlegmatic.

Saturnine, sa'tėrn-īn, *a.* Morose; gloomy;

Satyr, sa'tėr, *n.* A sylvan deity of the ancient Greeks and Romans, part man and part goat, and extremely wanton.

Sauce, sas, *n.* A liquid to be eaten with food to give it relish; pertness.—*vt.* To make savoury with sauce; to be pert to.

Sauce-boat, sas'bōt, *n.* A dish for holding sauce at table.

Sauce-pan, sas'pan, *n.* A small metallic vessel for boiling or stewing.

Saucer, sa'sėr, *n.* A piece of china, &c., in which a cup is set.

Saucily, sas'i-li, *adv.* Pertly; petulantly.

Saucy, sas'i, *a.* Showing impertinent boldness; pert; impudent; rude.

Saunter, san'tėr, *vi.* To stroll about idly; to loiter.—*n.* A stroll; a leisurely pace.

Saurian, sa'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the lizards.—*n.* A scaly reptile, as the lizard.

Sausage, sa'sāj, *n.* The prepared intestine of an ox, &c., stuffed with minced meat.

Savage, sa'vāj, *a.* Wild; uncultivated; barbarous; brutal.—*n.* One who is uncivilized; a barbarian.

Savagely, sa'vāj-li, *adv.* Barbarously.

Savagery, sa'vāj-ri, *n.* State of being savage; cruelty; barbarity.

Savant, sa-väng', *n.* A man of learning, a man eminent for his scientific acquirements.

Save, sāv, *vt.* (saving, saved). To preserve; to protect; to rescue; to spare; to keep from doing or suffering; to reserve; to obviate.—*vi.* To be economical.—*prep.* Except.

Saveloy, sav'e-loi, *n.* A highly seasoned dried sausage, made of young salted pork.

Savin, Savine, sav'in, *n.* A tree or shrub of the juniper kind.

Saving, sāv'ing, *a.* Thrifty; that secures from evil; containing some reservation.—*n.* What is saved; sums accumulated by economy: generally *pl.*—*prep.* Excepting.

Saviour, sāv'yėr, *n.* One who saves from evil, destruction, or danger; Christ.

Savory, sā'vėr-i, *n.* A labiate plant used to flavor dishes, &c.

Savor, sā'vor, *n.* Taste; flavor; odor; distinctive quality.—*vi.* To have a particular taste; to partake of some characteristic of something else.—*vt.* To taste or smell with pleasure; to like. [tasteless.

Savorless, sā'vor-les, *a.* Destitute of savor;

Savory, sā'vo-ri, *a.* Having a good savor; palatable; agreeable.

Savoy, sav'oi, *n.* A variety of cabbage with crisp leaves for winter use.

Saw, sa, *n.* A cutting instrument, consisting of a thin blade of steel with a toothed edge; a saying or maxim.—*vt.* and *i.* To cut with a saw.

Sawdust, sa'dust, *n.* Small fragments of wood produced by the action of a saw.

Sawer, sa'ėr, *n.* One that saws; a sawyer.

Saw-fish, sa'fish, *n.* A fish allied to the sharks with a long serrated bony snout.

Saw-mill, sa'mil, *n.* A mill for sawing timber, driven by water, steam, &c.

Sawyer, sa'yėr, *n.* One who saws timber.

Sax-horn, saks'horn, *n.* A brass wind-instrument. [grows among rocks.

Saxifrage, sak'si-frāj, *n.* A plant which

Saxon, saks'on, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon; one of English race; a native of modern Saxony.—*a.* Pertaining to the Saxons or to modern Saxony; Anglo-Saxon.

Say, sā, *vt.* (saying, said). To utter in words; to speak; to declare; to assume.—*vi.* To speak; to relate.—*n.* A speech; statement.

Saying, sā'ing, *n.* Something said; speech; an adage; a maxim; a proverb.

Scab, skab, *n.* An incrusted substance over a sore in healing; a disease of sheep; the mange in horses. [sword.

Scabbard, skab'ard, *n.* The sheath of a

Scabbed, skabd or skab'ed, *a.* Abounding with scabs; scabby.

Scabby, skab'i, *a.* Affected with scab or scabs; mangy; mean; worthless.

Scabies, skā'bi-ez, *n.* Scab; mange; itch.

Scabious, skā'bi-us, *a.* Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous.

Scabrid, skab'rid, *a.* Slightly scabrous.

Scabrous, skab'rus or skā'brus, *a.* Rough.

Scaffold, skaf'old, *n.* A temporary platform for workmen; an elevated platform for the execution of a criminal.—*vt.* To furnish with a scaffold.

Scaffolding, skaf'old-ing, *n.* A structure for support of workmen in building.

Scagliola, skal-yō'la, *n.* A composition of gypsum, splinters of marble, &c., imitative of marble, and used in decoration.

Scald, skald, *vt.* To burn or injure with hot liquor; to expose to a boiling or violent heat.—*n.* An injury caused by a hot liquid.—*a.* Covered with scurf; scabby; paltry.

Scald, skald or skäld, *n.* An ancient Scandinavian bard.

Scaldic, skald'ik or skäld'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds.

Scale, skāl, *n.* A thin flake on the skin of an animal; dish of a balance; balance itself (generally *pl.*); anything graduated used as a measure; series of steps or ranks; relative dimensions; succession of notes; gamut.—*vt.* (scaling, scaled). To weigh, as in scales; to strip of scales; to clean; to climb, as by a ladder.—*vi.* To come off in thin layers.

Scalene, ska-lēn', *a.* Having the three sides unequal, as a triangle.

Scall, skal, *n.* Scab; scabbiness.

Scalled, skald, *a.* Scurvy; scabby.

Scallion, skal'yun, *n.* A shallot.

Scallop, skal'op or skol'op, *n.* An edible bivalve of the oyster family; a curving on the edge of anything.—*vt.* To cut the edge of into scallops or segments of circles.

Scalloped, skal'opt, *p.a.* Cut at the edge into segments of circles.

Scalp, skalp, *n.* The skin of the top of the head, with the hair on it.—*vt.* To deprive of the scalp. [cal dissections.

Scalpel, skal'pel, *n.* A knife used in anatomi-

Scaly, skāl'i, *a.* Covered with scales; resembling scales, laminæ, or layers.

Scammony, skam'o-ni, *n.* A gum-resin obtained from a species of convolvulus, used as a drastic purge; the plant itself.

Scamp, skamp, *n.* A knave; swindler; rogue. *vt.* To do in a perfunctory manner.

Scamper, skam'pėr, *vi.* To run with speed; to scurry.—*n.* A hurried run.

Scan, skan, *vt.* (scanning, scanned). To measure by the metrical feet, as a verse; to scrutinize; to eye.

Scandal, skan'dal, *n.* Public reproach; shame; defamatory talk; slander.

Scandalize, skan'dal-īz, *vt.* To offend by some action deemed disgraceful; to shock.
Scandal-monger, skan'dal-mung-gėr, *n.* One who deals in or retail scandals.
Scandalous, skan'dal-us, *a.* Causing scandal; shameful; defamatory; slanderous.
Scandalously, skan'dal-us-li, *adv.* In a scandalous manner; disgracefully.
Scandent, skan'dent, *a.* Climbing.
Scansion, skan'shon, *n.* The act of scanning; metrical structure of verse.
Scansorial, skan-sō'ri-al, *a.* Adapted to climbing; belonging to the climbing birds (Scansores).
Scant, skant, *a.* Not full, scarcely sufficient; scarce.—*vt.* To limit; to stint; to grudge.—*adv.* Scarcely; hardly.
Scantily, **Scantly**, skant'i-li, skant'li, *adv.* In a scant or scanty manner.
Scantling, skant'ling, *n.* A small quantity; a sample; timber cut into pieces less than five inches square; the dimensions of timber, stones, &c.; a trestle for supporting a cask.
Scanty, skant'i, *a.* Scant; insufficient.
Scape, skāp, *n.* A stem rising directly from a root and bearing the fructification without leaves; the shaft of a feather or column.—*vt.* and *i.* To escape.
Scape-goat, skāp'gōt, *n.* One made to bear the blame of others.
Scapegrace, skāp'grās, *n.* A graceless fellow; a careless, hare-brained fellow.
Scapula, skap'ū-la, *n.* The shoulder-blade.
Scapular, skap'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to the shoulder, or to the shoulder-blade.
Scapular, **Scapulary**, skap'ū-lėr, skap'ū-la-ri, *n.* A monastic garment resting on the shoulders, with a flap hanging down in front and another behind.
Scapus, skā'pus, *n.*; pl. **-pi.** The shaft of a column.
Scar, skär, *n.* The mark of a wound or ulcer; a cicatrix; a cliff; a bare place on the side of a hill.—*vt.* (scarring, scarred). To mark with a scar; to wound.
Scarab, **Scarabee**, ska'rab, ska'ra-bē, *n.* The sacred beetle of the Egyptians.
Scaramouch, ska'ra-mouch, *n.* A buffoon; a poltroon or braggadocio.
Scarce, skārs, *n.* Not plentiful; deficient; uncommon.
Scarce, **Scarcely**, skārs, skārs'li, *adv.* Hardly; scantly; barely; with difficulty.
Scarcity, skārs'i-ti, *n.* State or condition of being scarce; deficiency; dearth.
Scare, skār, *vt.* (scaring, scared). To strike with sudden terror; to frighten.—*n.* A sudden fright; a causeless alarm.
Scarecrow, skār'krō, *n.* Anything set up to scare birds from crops; anything terrifying without danger; a ragged or very odd-looking person.
Scarf, skärf, *n.*; pl. **Scarfs**, skärfs, and **Scarves**, skärvz. A light article of dress worn round the neck, &c.; a joint in timber —*vt.* To unite (timber) by means of a scarf.
Scarf-skin, skärf'skin, *n.* The outer human skin; the cuticle; the epidermis.
Scarify, ska'ri-fī, *vt.* (scarifying, scarified) To make small superficial incisions in the skin; to remove the flesh about a tooth.
Scarlatina, skar-la-tē'na, *n.* A malady characterized by fever and a red rash.
Scarlet, skär'let, *n.* A bright-red colour —*a.* Of a bright-red colour.
Scarlet-fever, skär'let-fē-vėr, *n.* Same as *Scarlatina.*
Scarp, skärp, *n.* The interior slope of a ditch.
Scathe, skāth, *n.* Damage; injury.—*vt.* (scathing, scathed). To injure; to harm.
Scathful, skāth'ful, *a.* Harmful.
Scatheless, skāth'les, *a.* Without harm.
Scathing, skāth'ing, *p.a.* Injuring; harming; blasting.
Scatter, skat'ėr, *vt.* To disperse; to spread; to strew; to disunite.—*vi.* To be dispersed; to straggle apart.
Scatter-brain, skat'ėr-brān, *n.* A thoughtless person.
Scatter-brained, skat'ėr-brānd, *a.* Giddy; thoughtless.
Scattered, skat'ėrd, *p.a.* Thinly spread; loose and irregular in arrangement.
Scaup, skap, *n.* A bed of shell-fish; a species of duck which feeds on molluscs, &c.
Scaur, skär, *n.* A scar or cliff.
Scavenger, ska'ven-jėr, *n.* One employed to clean the streets.
Scene, sēn, *n.* A stage; a distinct part of a play; a painted device on the stage; place of action or exhibition; general appearance of any action; a view; display of emotion.
Scenery, sēn'ė-ri, *n.* The painted representations on the stage; pictorial features; landscape characteristics.
Scenic, **Scenical**, sēn'ik, sēn'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the stage; dramatic; theatrical.
Scenographic, sēn-o-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to scenography.
Scenography, sē-nog'ra-fi, *n.* Representation or drawing according to perspective.
Scent, sent, *n.* That which causes the sensation of smell; odour; fragrance; power of smelling; chase followed by the scent; track.—*vt.* To perceive by the sense of smell; to imbue with odour
Scentless, sent'les, *a.* Having no scent; inodorous; destitute of smell.
Sceptic, skep'tik, *n.* One who doubts or disbelieves.—*a.* Sceptical.
Sceptical, skep'tik-al, *a.* Doubting; doubting the truth of revelation.
Scepticism, skep'ti-sizm, *n.* Doubt; incredulity.
Sceptre, sep'tėr, *n.* A staff or baton worn by a ruler as a symbol of authority.
Sceptred, sep'tėrd, *a.* Invested with a sceptre; having royal power; regal.
Schedule, shed'ūl, sed'ūl, *n.* A paper containing a list, and annexed to a larger writing, as to a will, deed, &c.; an inventory.—*vt.* (scheduling, scheduled). To place in a schedule.
Scheme, skēm, *n.* A combination of things adjusted by design; a system; project; diagram.—*vt.* and *i.* (scheming, schemed). To plan, contrive, project.
Schemer, skēm'ėr, *n.* A contriver; plotter.
Scheming, skēm'ing, *a.* Intriguing.
Scherzo, sker't'so, *n.* A passage of a sportive character in musical pieces.
Schiedam, skē-dam', *n.* Holland gin.
Schism, sizm, *n.* A separation; breach among people of the same religious faith.
Schismatic, **Schismatical**, siz-mat'ik, siz-mat'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to schism; implying schism; tending to schism.
Schismatic, siz-mat'ik, *n.* One who practises or promotes schism.
Schist, shist, *n.* A rock of a slaty structure.
Schistose, **Schistous**, shis'tōz, shis'tus, *a.* Having the character of schist.
Scholar, skol'ėr, *n.* One who attends a school; a pupil; a learned person; an undergraduate in an English university who is aided by college revenues.
Scholarly, skol'ėr-li, *a.* Like a scholar; becoming a scholar or man of learning.
Scholarship, skol'ėr-ship, *n.* Erudition; a foundation for the support of a student.
Scholastic, skō-las'tik, *a.* Pertaining to a scholar or school; pertaining to the schoolmen; pedantic; needlessly subtle.
Scholasticism, skō-las'ti-sizm, *n.* The philosophy of the schoolmen.
Scholiast, skō'li-ast, *n.* A writer of scholia; a grammarian who annotated the classics.

Scholium, skō'li-um, *n.*, pl. **-ia** or **-iums**. A marginal note; comment.
School, skōl, *n.* A place of instruction; a body of pupils; disciples; sect or body; a system or custom; a shoal (of fishes).—*a.* Relating to a school; scholastic.—*vt.* To instruct; to reprove.
School-board, skōl'bōrd, *n.* A body elected by ratepayers to provide adequate instruction for the district.
School-house, skōl'hous, *n.* A house used as a school; a schoolmaster's house.
Schooling, skōl'ing, *n.* Instruction in school; tuition; reproof; reprimand.
Schoolman, skōl'man, *n.* A philosopher or divine of the middle ages, who adopted the system of Aristotle.
Schoolmaster, skōl'mās-tėr, *n.* He who teaches a school, or in a school.
School-mistress, skōl'mis-tres, *n.* The mistress of or in a school; a lady teacher.
Schooner, skön'ėr, *n.* A vessel with two or more masts, her chief sails fore-and-aft.
Schottische, shot-tish', *n.* A dance resembling a polka; the music for such a dance.
Sciagraphy, sī-ag'ra-fi, *n.* The art of representing or delineating shadows.
Sciatic, Sciatical, sī-at'ik, sī-at'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the hip or to sciatica.
Sciatica, sī-at'i-ka, *n.* Neuralgia or inflammation of the sciatic nerve or great nerve of the thigh.
Science, sī'ens, *n.* Knowledge; knowledge reduced to a system, the facts pertaining to any department of mind or matter in their due connections; skill resulting from training.
Sciential, sī-en'shal, *a.* Pertaining to science.
Scientific, sī-en-tif'ik, *a.* Pertaining to science; versed in science; according to the rules or principles of science.
Scientifically, sī-en-tif'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a scientific manner.
Scientist, sī'ent-ist, *n.* One versed in science; {a scientific man.
Scilicet, sī'li-set. To wit; namely; abbreviated to *Scil.* or *Sc.*
Scimitar, sī'mi-tėr, *n.* A short curved sword.
Scintilla, sin-til'la, *n.* A spark; glimmer; trace.
Scintillate, sin'til-lāt, *vi.* To emit sparks; to sparkle, as the fixed stars.
Scintillation, sin-til-lā'shon, *n.* Twinkling; coruscation.
Sciography, sī-og'ra-fi, *n.* *See* SCIAGRAPHY.
Sciolism, sī'ol-izm, *n.* Superficial knowledge.
Sciolist, sī'ol-ist, *n.* One who knows things superficially; a smatterer.
Sciomachy, Sciamachy, sī-om'ak-i, sī-am'ak-i, *n.* A fighting with a shadow.
Scion, sī'on, *n.* A cutting or twig; a young shoot; a descendant; an heir.
Scirrhosity, Scirrosity, ski-ros'i-ti, si-ros'i-ti, *n.* State of being scirrhous; a scirrhus.
Scirrhous, ski'rus or si'rus, *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from a scirrhus.
Scirrhus, Scirrhosis, ski'rus or si'rus, skirō'sis or si-rō'sis, *n.* A hard tumour.
Scissel, Scissil, sis'sel, sis'sil, *n.* Clippings or shreds of metal, as in coining.
Scission, si'zhon, *n.* Act of cutting, state of being cut; division.
Scissors, siz'ėrz, *n.pl.* A cutting instrument consisting of two blades.
Sclav, Sclavonic. *See* SLAV.
Scleroma, Sclerosis, sklē-rō'ma, sklē-rō'sis, *n.* Induration of the cellular tissue.
Scoff, skof, *n.* An expression of derision or scorn; a gibe.—*vi.* To utter contemptuous language; to jeer; to mock.—*vt.* To mock at.
Scoffer, skof'ėr, *n.* One who scoffs.
Scoffingly, skof'ing-li, *adv.* In a scoffing manner; by way of derision.
Scold, skold, *vi.* To find fault with rude clamour; to utter harsh, rude rebuke.—*vt.* To reprimand loudly; to chide.—*n.* A clamorous, foul-mouthed woman.
Scolding, skōld'ing, *n.* Act of one who scolds; railing language; a rating.
Scolecida, skō-lē'si-da, *n.pl.* The tape-worms and allied animals.
Scollop, skol'op, *n.* A scallop.
Sconce, skons, *n.* A case or socket for a candle; a projecting candlestick; a detached fort; a head-piece; the skull.—*vt.* To ensconce.
Scoop, skōp, *n.* An implement for lifting things; an instrument for hollowing out; the act of scooping.—*vt.* To take out with a scoop; to lade out; to hollow out.
Scope, skōp, *n.* An aim or end; intention; amplitude of range; space; sweep.
Scorbutic, skor-būt'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or diseased with scurvy.
Scorch, skorch, *vt.* To burn superficially; to singe; to parch.—*vi.* To be so hot as to burn a surface; to be dried up; to ride a cycle at excessive speed.
Score, skōr, *n.* A notch; a long scratch or mark; an account or reckoning; the number twenty; a debt; the number of points made in certain games; motive; ground; draught of a musical composition.—*vt.* (scoring, scored). To make scores or scratches on; to record; to get for one's self, as points, &c., in games.
Scorer, skōr'ėr, *n.* One who keeps the scores of competitors, or the like; an instrument to mark numbers, &c., on trees.
Scoria, skō'ri-a, *n.*; pl. **-iæ**. Dross; cinder; the cellular, slaggy lavas of a volcano.
Scorify, skō'ri-fī, *vt.* To reduce to dross; to separate the dross from the valuable metal.
Scorn, skorn, *n.* Extreme contempt; subject of contempt.—*vt.* To hold in extreme contempt; to despise.—*vi.* To feel or show scorn.
Scorner, skorn'ėr, *n.* One who scorns; a scoffer.
Scornful, skorn'fụl, *a.* Filled with or expressing scorn; contemptuous.
Scornfully, skorn'fụl-li, *adv.* In a scornful manner.
Scorpion, skor'pi-on, *n.* An animal of the class Arachnida, with a jointed tail terminating with a venomous sting; a sign of the zodiac.
Scot, skot, *n.* A native of Scotland; a tax or contribution.
Scotch, skoch, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants; Scottish.—*n.* The dialect of Scotland; the people of Scotland.
Scotch, skoch, *vt.* To cut with shallow incisions; to notch.—*n.* A slight cut.
Scotchman, skoch'man, *n.* A native of Scotland.
Scot-free, skot'frē, *a.* Free from payment of scot; untaxed; unhurt; clear; safe.
Scotia, skō'ti-a, *n.* A hollow moulding in the base of a column. {language.
Scots, skots, *a.* Scottish.—*n.* The Scottish
Scotsman, skots'man, *n.* A native of Scotland. {manner or language.
Scottice, skot'ti-sē, *adv.* In the Scottish
Scotticism, skot'i-sizm, *n.* An idiom or expression peculiar to Scots.
Scottish, skot'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland, its inhabitants, or language.
Scoundrel, skoun'drel, *n.* A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal.—*a.* Base; unprincipled.
Scoundrelism, skoun'drel-izm, *n.* The practices of a scoundrel; rascality.
Scoundrelly, skoun'drel-li, *a.* Base; mean.
Scour, skour, *vt.* and *i.* To clean by rubbing; to purge violently; to range for the purpose of finding something; to pass swiftly over.
Scourer, skour'ėr, *n.* One who or that which scours.
Scourge, skėrj, *n.* A lash; a whip; an affliction sent for punishment; one who harasses.—

vt. (scourging, scourged). To lash; to chastise; to harass.

Scout, skout, *n.* A person sent to obtain intelligence regarding an enemy; a college servant.—*vi.* To act as a scout.—*vt.* To watch closely; to treat with disdain.

Scow, skou, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat.

Scowl, skoul, *vt.* To wrinkle the brows, as in displeasure; to frown.—*n.* A deep angry frown; gloom.

Scrabble, skrab'l, *vi.* and *t.* To scrawl; to scribble.—*n.* A scribble. [roughness.

Scrag, skrag, *n.* Something dry, or lean with

Scragged, skrag'ed, *a.* Like a scrag; scraggy.

Scraggy, skrag'i, *a.* Rough or rugged; scragged; lean and bony.

Scramble, skram'bl, *vi.* (scrambling, scrambled). To move or climb on all-fours; to push rudely in eagerness for something.—*n.* Act of scrambling; eager contest.

Scrambling, skram'bling, *a.* Irregular; straggling.

Scrannel, skran'el, *a.* Slight; slender.

Scrap, skrap, *n.* A small piece; a fragment; a little picture for ornamenting screens, &c.

Scrap-book, skrap'buk, *n.* A book for preserving extracts, drawings, prints, &c.

Scrape, skrāp, *vt.* (scraping, scraped). To rub with something hard; to clean by a sharp edge; to act on with a grating noise; to erase; to collect laboriously.—*vi.* To roughen or remove a surface by rubbing; to make a grating noise.—*n.* Act of scraping; an awkward bow; an awkward predicament.

Scraper, skrāp'ėr, *n.* One who or that which scrapes; an instrument for scraping or cleaning.

Scraping, skrāp'ing, *n.* What is scraped from a substance, or is collected by scraping.

Scrappy, skrap'i, *a.* Consisting of scraps; incomplete; disjointed.

Scratch, skrach, *vt.* and *i.* To mark or wound with something sharp; to tear with the nails; to withdraw from the list of competitors.—*n.* A score in a surface; a slight wound; a line from which runners start, &c.; one most heavily handicapped in a contest.—*a.* Taken at random; hastily collected.

Scratcher, skrach'ėr, *n.* One who or that which scratches; a gallinaceous bird.

Scratch-wig, skrach'wig, *n.* A wig that covers only a portion of the head.

Scrawl, skral, *vt.* and *i.* To write or draw carelessly or awkwardly.—*n.* Inelegant or hasty writing.

Screak, skrēk, *vi.* To screech; to creak.

Scream, skrēm, *vi.* To shriek; to utter a shrill cry.—*n.* A sharp, shrill cry.

Screamer, skrēm'ėr, *n.* One that screams; a name of certain birds.

Screaming, skrēm'ing, *a.* Crying out with a scream; causing screams of laughter.

Screech, skrēch, *vi.* To scream; to shriek.—*n.* A sharp, shrill cry.

Screech-owl, skrēch'oul, *n.* An owl that screeches, in opposition to one that hoots.

Screed, skrēd, *n.* A strip of cloth; a lengthy statement; a harangue.

Screen, skrēn, *n.* An article to intercept heat, cold, &c.; a shelter; a kind of sieve; an ornamental partition in a church.—*vt.* To shelter; to conceal; to sift.

Screenings, skren'ingz, *n.pl.* The refuse matter left after sifting coal, &c.

Screes, skrēz, *n.pl.* Debris of rocks; shingle.

Screw, skrō, *n.* A cylinder with a spiral ridge which enables it when turned to enter another body; a screw-propeller; a twist or turn; a niggard.—*vt.* To fasten by a screw; to twist; to oppress. [ment for turning screw-nails.

Screw-driver, skrō-drīv-ėr, *n.* An instru-

Screw-key, skrō'kē, *n.* An instrument for turning large screws or their nuts.

Screw-nail, skrō'nāl, *n.* A nail grooved like a screw.

Screw-propeller, skrō'prō-pel-ėr, *n.* An apparatus on the principle of the common screw, for propelling steam-vessels.

Screw-steamer, skrō'stēm-ėr, *n.* A steamer propelled by a screw-propeller.

Scribble, skrib'l, *vt.* and *i.* (scribbling, scribbled). To write with haste or without care; to tease coarsely, as cotton or wool.—*n.* Careless writing; a scrawl.

Scribbler, skrib'lėr, *n.* One who writes carelessly or badly; a machine which teases cotton or wool.

Scribe, skrīb, *n.* A writer; notary; copyist; doctor of the law among the Jews.

Scrimmage, skrim'āj, *n.* A tussle; a confused, close struggle in football.

Scrimp, skrimp, *vt.* To make too small or short; to scant; to limit.—*a.* Scanty.

Scrip, skrip, *n.* A small bag; a wallet; a small writing; a certificate of stock.

Script, skript, *n.* Handwriting; printing type resembling handwriting.

Scriptorium, skrip-tō'ri-um, *n.* A room set apart for writing or copying.

Scriptural, skrip'tūr-al, *a.* Contained in or according to the Scriptures; biblical.

Scripturally, skrip'tūr-al-li, *adv.* In a scriptural manner.

Scripture, skrip'tūr, *n.* The Old and New Testaments; the Bible: often *pl.*—*a.* Scriptural.

Scrivener, skri'ven-ėr, *n.* An old name for a notary; a money-broker; a writer; a poor author.

Scrofula, skro'fū-la, *n.* A disease, a variety of consumption, often shewing itself by glandular tumours in the neck which suppurate.

Scrofulous, skro'fū-lus, *a.* Pertaining to scrofula; diseased or affected with scrofula.

Scroll, skrōl, *n.* A roll of paper or parchment; a draft or first copy; a spiral ornament; a flourish added to a person's name.

Scrotum, skrō'tum, *n.* The bag which contains the testicles.

Scrub, skrub, *vt.* (scrubbing, scrubbed). To rub hard with something rough, to make clean or bright.—*vi.* To be diligent and penurious.—*n.* One who labours hard and lives sparingly; a mean fellow; a worn-out brush; low underwood.—*a.* Mean.

Scrubby, skrub'i, *a.* Small and mean; stunted in growth; niggardly; shabby.

Skrunsh, skrunsh, *vt.* To crunch.

Scruple, skrō'pl, *n.* A weight of 20 grains; doubt; hesitation; backwardness.—*vi.* (scrupling, scrupled). To doubt; to hesitate.

Scrupulosity, skrō-pū-los'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being scrupulous; preciseness.

Scrupulous, skrō'pū-lus, *a.* Having scruples; cautious; conscientious; exact.

Scrupulously, skrō'pū-lus-li, *adv.* In a scrupulous manner; carefully; exactly.

Scrutineer, skrō'ti-nēr, *n.* One who scrutinizes, as votes at an election.

Scrutinize, skrō'ti-nīz, *vt.* and *i.* To examine closely; to investigate.

Scrutinous, skrō'tin-us, *a.* Given to scrutiny; closely inquiring or examining.

Scrutiny, skrō'ti-ni, *n.* Close search; careful investigation; an authoritative examination of votes given at an election.

Scud, skud, *vi.* (scudding, scudded). To run quickly; to run before a strong wind with little or no sail.—*vt.* To pass over quickly.—*n.* Act of scudding; loose, vapoury clouds.

Scuffle, skuf'l, *n.* A confused struggle.—*vi.* (scuffling, scuffled). To strive confusedly at close quarters.

Scull, skul, *n.* A short oar, used in pairs.—*vt.* To propel by sculls, or by moving an oar at the stern.

Sculler, skul'ér, *n.* One who rows with a scull of sculls; a boat rowed by sculls.
Scullery, skul'ē-ri, *n.* A place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept.
Scullion, skul'yon, *n.* A servant of the scullery; a low, worthless fellow.
Sculptor, skulp'tor, *n.* One who works in sculpture; an artist who carves or models figures. [sculpture.
Sculptural, skulp'tūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to
Sculpture, skulp'tūr, *n.* The art of carving wood or stone into images; an image in stone, &c.—*vt.* (sculpturing, sculptured). To carve, to form, as images on stone, &c.
Scum, skum, *n.* Impurities which rise to the surface of liquors; refuse.—*vt.* (scumming, scummed). To take the scum from.—*vi.* To throw up scum.
Scumble, skum'bl, *vt.* To cover thinly with opaque colours to modify the effect.
Scummer, skum'ér, *n.* A skimmer.
Scummings, skum'ingz, *n.pl.* The matter skimmed from boiling liquors.
Scummy, skum'i, *a.* Covered with scum.
Scupper, skup'ér, *n.* A hole for carrying off water from the deck of a ship.
Scurf, skérf, *n.* Dry scales or flakes on the skin; matter adhering to a surface.
Scurfy, skérf'i, *a.* Having scurf, covered with scurf; resembling scurf.
Scurrile, sku'ril, *a.* Scurrilous.
Scurrility, sku-ril'i-ti, *n.* Scurrilous language; low abuse; insolence.
Scurrilous, sku'ril-us, *a.* Foul-mouthed, abusive; obscenely jocular
Scurry, sku'ri, *vt.* (scurrying, scurried). To run rapidly; to hurry.—*n.* Hurry; haste.
Scurvily, skér'vi-li, *adv.* In a scurvy manner, basely; meanly; shabbily.
Scurvy, skér'vi, *n.* A disease caused by insufficiency of vegetable food.—*a.* Vile; mean; malicious.
Scut, skut, *n.* A short tail, as that of a deer.
Scutage, skū'tāj, *n.* A tax on feudal tenants.
Scutch, skuch, *vt* To dress by beating, as flax.
Scutcheon, skuch'on, *a.* A shield for armorial bearings; an escutcheon.
Scute, skūt, *n.* A scale, as of a reptile.
Scuttle, skut'l, *n.* A broad basket; a pail for coals; a hatchway in a ship's deck; a short run; a quick pace.—*vt.* (scuttling, scuttled) To sink by making holes in (a ship) —*vi.* To scurry. [to receive the sleeve.
Scye, sī, *n* The curve in a piece of a garment
Scythe, sīTH, *n.* An implement for mowing grass, &c.—*vt.* To cut with a scythe.
Sea, sē, *n.* The mass of salt water covering most of the earth, some portion of this; a name of certain lakes; a large wave; a surge; a flood. [shore.—*a.* Bordering on the sea.
Sea-board, sē'bōrd, *n* The sea-coast or sea-
Sea-born, sē'born, *a.* Produced by the sea; born at sea.
Sea-breeze, sē'brēz, *n.* A wind or current of air blowing from the sea upon land
Sea-calf, sē'kaf, *n.* The common seal
Sea-coast, sē'kōst, *n.* The land adjacent to the sea or ocean.
Sea-dog, sē'dog, *n.* The dog-fish, the common seal; a sailor who has been long afloat.
Seafarer, sē'fār-ér, *n.* One who fares or travels by sea; a mariner; a seaman.
Seafaring, sē'fār-ing, *a.* Going to sea; employed in seamanship.
Sea-fight, sē'fīt, *n.* A naval action
Sea-fish, sē'fish, *n* Any fish that lives usually in salt water.
Sea-girt, sē'gért, *a.* Surrounded by the sea.
Sea-going, sē'gō-ing, *a.* Travelling by sea, as a vessel which trades with foreign ports.
Sea-green, sē'grēn, *a.* Having the greenish color of sea-water.
Sea-horse, sē'hors, *n.* The walrus hippopotamus
Seal, sēl, *n.* A hard substance bearing some device, used to make impressions; the wax stamped with a seal, assurance; that which makes fast; a carnivorous marine mammal —*vt.* To set a seal to; to confirm, to fasten; to shut or keep close.
Sea-legs, sē'legz, *n.pl.* The ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching or rolling
Sealer, sēl'ér, *n.* One who seals; an officer in Chancery who seals writs, &c.; one engaged in the seal-fishery. [face of the sea.
Sea-level, sē'le-vel, *n* The level of the sur
Sealing, sēl'ing, *n.* The operation of taking seals and curing their skins.
Sealing-wax, sēl'ing-waks, *n* A resinous compound used for sealing letters, &c.
Sea-lion, sē'li-on, *n.* The name of several large seals.
Seam, sēm, *n* The joining of two edges of cloth; a line of juncture; a vein of metal, coal, &c.; a scar —*vt.* To unite by a seam; to scar.
Seaman, sē'man, *n* A sailor; a mariner.
Seamanship, sē'man-ship, *n.* The art or skill of a seaman; art of managing a ship.
Sea-mark, sē'märk, *n.* An object on land which directs mariners; a beacon.
Sea-mew, sē'mū, *n* A gull, a sea-gull
Seamstress, sēm'stres, *n.* A woman whose occupation is sewing; a sempstress.
Seamy, sēm'i, *a.* Having a seam, showing seams; showing the worst side; disagreeable.
Séance, sā-ans, *n* A session, as of some public body; a sitting with the view of evoking spiritual manifestations. [sea.
Sea-piece, sē'pēs, *n.* A picture of a scene at
Sea-port, sē'pōrt, *n* A harbour on the sea-coast; a town on or near the sea.
Sear, sēr, *vt* To wither; to dry, to cauterize; to deaden —*a.* Dry; withered
Search, sérch, *vt* To look through to find something; to examine —*vi* To seek diligently; to inquire.—*n* Act of searching, examination; inquiry
Searchable, sérch'a-bl, *a.* That may be searched or explored
Searcher, sérch'ér, *n* One who or that which searches; an investigator
Searching, sérch'ing, *a.* Penetrating, trying; closely scrutinizing.
Searchless, sérch'les, *a* Inscrutable.
Sea-room, sē'röm, *n* Ample distance from land, shoals, or rocks, for a vessel.
Sea-rover, sē'rōv-ér, *n* A pirate.
Sea-scape, sē'skāp, *n* A picture representing a scene at sea; a sea-piece.
Sea-serpent, sē'sér-pent, *n* An enormous marine animal resembling a serpent, the existence of which is doubtful
Sea-shore, sē'shōr, *n.* The shore of the sea, ground between high and low water mark
Sea-sick, sē'sik, *a.* Affected with sickness caused by the motion of a vessel at sea.
Sea-sickness, sē'sik-nes, *n.* Sickness produced by the motion of a vessel at sea.
Sea-side, sē'sīd, *n* The sea-coast.
Season, sē'zn, *n.* A division of the year; a suitable time; a time, time of the year marked by special activity; seasoning —*vt* To accustom; to acclimatize, to flavour —*vi.* To become suitable by time
Seasonable, sē'zn-a-bl, *a.* Natural to the season; opportune, timely
Seasoning, sē'zn-ing, *n.* Something added to food to give it relish, relish; condiment.
Seat, sēt, *n.* That on which one sits; a chair, stool, &c; place of sitting; a right to sit; residence; station —*vt* To place on a seat; to settle; to locate; to assign seats to; to fit up with seats.

Seaward, sē'wĕrd, *a.* and *adv.* Toward the sea.
Sea-weed, sē'wēd, *n.* A marine plant.
Sea-worthy, sē'wĕr-ŦHi, *a.* Fit to go to sea; fit for a voyage.
Sebaceous, sē-bā'shus, *a.* Made of, containing, or secreting fatty matter.
Sebiferous, sē-bif'ĕr-us, *a.* Producing fat.
Secant, sē'kant, *a.* Cutting.—*n.* A straight line that cuts a curve or figure.
Secede, sē-sēd', *vi.* (seceding, seceded). To withdraw from fellowship or association.
Seceder, sē-sēd'ĕr, *n.* One who secedes.
Secern, sē-sĕrn', *vt.* To separate; to distinguish; to secrete.
Secernent, sē-sĕr'nent, *n.* That which promotes secretion; a secreting vessel.—*a.* Secreting.
Secession, sē-se'shon, *n.* Act of seceding.
Secessionist, sē-se'shon-ist, *n.* One who advocates or engages in a secession.
Seclude, sē-klōd', *vt.* (secluding, secluded). To shut up apart; to separate; *refl.* to withdraw into solitude.
Secluded, sē-klōd'ed, *a.* Separated from others; retired; sequestered.
Seclusion, sē-klō'zhon, *n.* Act of secluding; retired mode of life; privacy.
Seclusive, sē-klō'siv, *a.* Tending to seclude or keep in retirement.
Second, se'kund, *a.* Next after the first; repeated again; inferior; other.—*n.* One who or that which comes next a first; one who supports another; attendant in a duel; sixtieth part of a minute; a lower part in music; *pl.* a coarse kind of flour.—*vt.* To follow in the next place; to support; to join with in proposing some measure. [dary manner; secondly.
Secondarily, se'kun-da-ri-li, *adv.* In a secon-
Secondary, se'kun-da-ri, *a.* Of second place; subordinate; not elementary.
Second-cousin, se'kund-ku-zn, *n.* The son or daughter of a cousin-german.
Seconder, se'kund-ĕr, *n.* One who supports what another attempts, affirms, or proposes.
Second-hand, se'kund-hand, *a.* Received not from the original possessor; not new.
Secondly, se'kund-li, *adv.* In the second place.
Second-rate, se'kund-rāt, *n.* The second order in size, dignity, or value.
Second-sight, se'kund-sit, *n.* The power of seeing things future; prophetic vision.
Secrecy, sē'kre-si, *n.* State or character of being secret; seclusion; fidelity to a secret.
Secret, sē'kret, *a.* Hidden; concealed; private; unseen.—*n.* Something hidden or not to be revealed; a mystery. [a secretary.
Secretarial, se-krē-tā'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to
Secretariate, se-krē-tā'ri-āt, *n.* The position or business of a secretary.
Secretary, se'krē-ta-ri, *n.* A person employed to write orders, letters, &c.; an escritoire; one who manages the affairs of a department of government.
Secretaryship, se'krē-ta-ri-ship, *n.* The office or employment of a secretary.
Secrete, sē-krēt', *vt.* (secreting, secreted). To hide; to separate from the blood in animals, or from the sap in vegetables.
Secretion, sē-krē'shon, *n.* Act or process of secreting; matter secreted, as bile, &c.
Secretive, sē-krēt'iv, *a.* Causing secretion; secretory; given to secrecy; reticent.
Secretly, sē'kret-li, *adv.* In a secret manner; privately; privily; not openly.
Secretory, sē-krē'to-ri, *a.* Performing the office of secretion; secreting.
Sect, sekt, *n.* A body of persons united in tenets, chiefly in religion or philosophy; a school; a denomination.
Sectarian, sek-tā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to a sect or sectary.—*n.* One of a sect.
Sectarianism, sek-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* State or quality of being sectarian; rigid devotion to a party, chiefly in religion.
Sectary, sek'ta-ri, *n.* One that belongs to a sect; a schismatic; a sectarian.
Sectile, sek'til, *a.* Capable of being cut in slices with a knife.
Section, sek'shon, *n.* Act of cutting; a distinct part; subdivision of a chapter, &c.; representation of an object as if cut asunder by an intersecting plane.
Sectional, sek'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a section; composed of independent sections.
Sector, sek'tor, *n.* A part of a circle between two radii; a mathematical instrument useful in making diagrams.
Secular, se'kū-lĕr, *a.* Pertaining to things not spiritual or sacred; worldly; temporal; coming once in a century.
Secularism, sek'ū-lĕr-izm, *n.* The elimination of the religious element from life.
Secularist, sek'ū-lĕr-ist, *n.* An upholder of secularism; one who theoretically rejects every form of religious faith.
Secularize, se'kū-lĕr-iz, *vt.* To make secular; to convert from sacred to secular use.
Securable, sē-kūr'a-bl, *a.* That may be secured.
Secure, sē-kūr', *a.* Free from care or danger; heedless; undisturbed; safe; confident.—*vt.* (securing, secured). To make safe or certain; to seize and confine; to guarantee; to fasten.
Securely, sē-kūr'li, *adv.* In a secure manner; in security; safely.
Security, sē-kū'ri-ti, *n.* Safety; confidence; protection; a guarantee; a surety; an evidence of property, as a bond, a certificate of stock, &c.
Sedan, sē-dan', *n.* A kind of covered chair for a single person, borne on poles by two men.
Sedate, sē-dāt', *a.* Composed in manner; staid; placid; sober; serious.
Sedately, sē-dāt'li, *adv.* In a sedate manner; calmly; tranquilly.
Sedative, se'da-tiv, *a.* Tending to soothe; assuaging pain.—*n.* A medicine which assuages pain, &c.
Sedentary, se'den-ta-ri, *a.* Accustomed to sit much; requiring much sitting.
Sederunt, se-dē'runt, *n.* A sitting of a court or the like; a formal meeting.
Sedge, sej, *n.* A coarse grass-like plant growing mostly in marshes and swamps.
Sedgy, sej'i, *a.* Abounding in sedge.
Sediment, se'di-ment, *n.* That which settles at the bottom of liquor; lees.
Sedimentary, se-di-ment'a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to sediment; formed of sediment.
Sedition, sē-di'shon, *n.* A commotion in a state; insurrection; civic discord.
Seditious, sē-di'shus, *a.* Pertaining to sedition; stirring up sedition; inflammatory.
Seduce, sē-dūs', *vt.* (seducing, seduced). To lead astray; to corrupt; to entice to a surrender of chastity.
Seducer, sē-dūs'ĕr, *n.* One who seduces.
Seducible, sē-dūs'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being seduced.
Seduction, sē-duk'shon, *n.* Act of seducing; allurement; the persuading of a female to surrender her chastity.
Seductive, sē-duk'tiv, *a.* Tending to seduce; enticing; alluring.
Sedulity, se-dū'li-ti, *n.* Unremitting industry; diligence; assiduity. [industrious.
Sedulous, se'dū-lus, *a.* Assiduous; diligent;
See, sē, *vt.* (seeing, pret. saw, pp. seen). To perceive by the eye; to notice; to discover; to understand; to receive; to experience; to attend.—*vi.* To have the power of sight; to understand; to consider.—*interj.* Lo! look!—*n.* A seat of episcopal power; a diocese.

Seed, sēd, *n.* That product of a plant which may produce a similar plant; seeds collectively; the semen; first principle; offspring.—*vi.* To produce seed; to shed the seed.—*vt.* To sow; to supply with seed.

Seeded, sēd'ed, *a.* Sown; sprinkled or covered with seed; bearing seed. [the seed.

Seedling, sēd'ling, *n.* A plant reared from

Seedsman, sēdz'man, *n.* A person who deals in seeds; a sower. [for sowing.

Seed-time, sēd'tīm, *n.* The season proper

Seedy, sēd'i, *a.* Abounding with seeds; run to seed; shabby; feeling or appearing wretched.

Seeing, sē'ing, *conj.* Since; inasmuch as.

Seek, sēk, *vt.* and *i.* (seeking, sought). To search for; to solicit; to have recourse to.

Seem, sēm, *vi.* To appear; to look as if; to imagine; to feel as if

Seeming, sēm'ing, *p.a.* Appearing; specious. *n.* Appearance; semblance.

Seemingly, sēm'ing-li, *adv.* Apparently.

Seemly, sēm'li, *a.* Becoming; suitable; decorous.—*adv.* In a suitable manner.

Seer, sēr, *n.* One who sees into futurity, a prophet.

See-saw, sē'sa, *n.* A swinging movement up and down; a game in which children swing up and down on the two ends of a balanced piece of timber —*vi.* and *t.* To move up and down or to and fro

Seethe, sēTH, *vt.* (seething, seethed). To boil, to soak —*vi.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

Seggar, seg'ăr, *n.* A case of fire-clay in which fine stoneware is inclosed while baked in the kiln.

Segment, seg'ment, *n.* A part cut off, a section, a natural division of a body (as an orange). [separate.

Segregate, se'grē-gāt, *vt.* To set apart or

Segregation, se-grē-gā'shon, *n.* Act of segregating; separation.

Seignior, Seigneur, sēn'yėr, *n.* A lord or great man; a feudal superior

Seigniorage, Seignorage, sēn'yėr-āj, *n.* Something claimed by the sovereign or a superior as a prerogative; a royalty

Seigniorial, Seigneurial, sēn-yō'ri-al, sēn-yō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a seignior.

Seigniory, Seignory, sēn'yėr-i, *n.* A lordship; authority as sovereign lord.

Seine, Sein, sēn or sān, *n.* A large fishing net.—*vt.* (seining, seined). To catch with a seine. [taining to earthquakes.

Seismic, Seismal, sīs'mik, sīs'mal, *a.* Per-

Seismograph, sīs'mō-graf, *n.* An instrument to register shocks of earthquakes.

Seismology, sīs-mol'o-ji, *n.* The science of earthquakes.

Seizable, sēz'a-bl, *a.* Liable to be taken.

Seize, sēz, *vt.* (seizing, seized). To lay hold of suddenly; to take by force or legal authority; to attack, as a disease, fear, &c.; to comprehend; to put in possession.—*vt.* To take hold or possession. [session; thing possessed.

Seizin, sēz'in, *n.* A taking possession; pos-

Seizure, sēz'ūr, *n.* Act of seizing; thing taken or seized; a sudden attack.

Sejant, Sejeant, sē'jant, *a.* Sitting.

Seldom, sel'dom, *adv.* Rarely; not often.

Select, sē-lekt', *vt.* To choose; to pick out; to cull.—*a.* Chosen; choice; exclusive.

Selection, sē-lek'shon, *n.* Act of selecting; a collection of things selected.

Selective, sē-lek'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to selection; selecting; tending to select.

Selenite, sel'en-īt, *n.* Foliated or crystallized sulphate of lime, somewhat resembling mica.

Selenium, se-lē'ni-um, *n.* A non-metallic element akin to sulphur and tellurium.

Selenology, sel-ē-nol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of astronomy which treats of the moon.

Self, self, *n.*; pl. **Selves**, selvz. One's individual person; personal interest; a blossom of a uniform colour (with *pl.* **Self**s).—*a.* or *pron.* Same. Affixed to pronouns and adjectives to express emphasis or distinction, or reflexive usage. [automatic.

Self-acting, self'akt-ing, *a.* Acting of itself;

Self-command, self-kom-mand', *a.* Command of one's powers or feelings; coolness.

Self-conceit, self-kon-sēt', *n.* A high opinion of one's self; vanity; self-sufficiency.

Self-confident, self-kon'fi-dent, *a.* Confident of one's own strength or abilities.

Self-conscious, self-kon'shus, *a.* Conscious of one's personal states or acts; apt to think of how one's self appears.

Self-contained, self-kon-tānd', *a.* Wrapped up in one's self; reserved.

Self-control, self-kon-trōl', *n.* Control exercised over one's self; self-command.

Self-denial, self-dē-ni'al, *n.* The forbearing to gratify one's own desires.

Self-denying, self-dē-ni'ing, *a.* Denying one's self; forbearing to indulge one's own desires.

Self-educated, self-ed'ū-kāt-ed, *a.* Educated by one's own efforts.

Self-esteem, self-es-tēm', *n.* The esteem or good opinion of one's self; vanity.

Self-evident, self-ev'i-dent, *a.* Evident in its own nature; evident without proof.

Self-government, self-gu'vėrn-ment, *n.* The government of one's self; government by rulers appointed by the people.

Self-important, self-im-pōrt'ant, *a.* Important in one's own esteem; pompous.

Self-imposed, self'im-pōzd, *a.* Imposed or voluntarily taken on one's self.

Selfish, self'ish, *a.* Devoted unduly to self; influenced by a view to private advantage.

Self-made, self'mād, *a.* Made by one's self; risen in the world by one's exertions.

Self-possessed, self-po-zest', *a.* Cool and composed; not excited or flustered.

Self-possession, self-po-ze'shon, *n.* The possession of one's faculties; self-command.

Self-respect, self'rē-spekt, *n.* Respect for one's self; proper pride.

Self-righteous, self-rīt'yus, *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; sanctimonious.

Self-same, self'sām, *a.* Exactly the same; the very same; identical.

Self-satisfied, self-sa'tis-fīd, *a.* Satisfied with one's self; showing complacency.

Self-seeking, self'sēk-ing, *a.* Selfish.

Self-styled, self'stīld, *a.* Called by a title assumed without warrant.

Self-sufficient, self-suf-fi'shent, *a.* Having too much confidence in one's self; conceited; assuming; overbearing.

Self-will, self'wil, *n.* One's own will; wilfulness; obstinacy.

Self-willed, self'wild, *a.* Wilful, obstinate.

Sell, sel, *vt.* (selling, sold). To give in exchange for money, &c.; to betray.—*vi.* To practise selling; to be sold.

Seller, sel'ėr, *n.* The person who sells.

Selvedge, Selvage, sel'vej, sel'vāj, *n.* The edge of cloth; border of close work.

Selvedged, Selvaged, sel'vejd, sel'vājd, *a.* Having a selvedge.

Semaphore, se'ma-fōr, *n.* An apparatus for signalling at a distance, usually a pole supporting a movable arm.

Semblance, sem'blans, *n.* Similarity; resemblance; image; appearance.

Semeiology, sē-mī-ol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of signs; semeiotics.

Semeiotics, sē-mī-ot'iks, *n.* The science of signs; the doctrine of symptoms of disease.

Semen, sē'men, *n.* The seed or fecundating fluid of male animals; sperm.

Semibreve, se'mi-brēv, *n.* A note in music equivalent to two minims.

Semicircle, se'mi-sėr-kl, *n.* The half of a circle.

Semicircular, se-mi-sėr'kū-lėr, *a.* Forming a semicircle.

Semicolon, se'mi-kō-lon, *n.* The point (;), marking a greater break than a comma.

Semi-detached, se'mi-dē-tacht", *a.* Partly separated; joined on to another house, but the two detached from other buildings.

Seminal, se'min-al, *a.* Pertaining to seed; germinal; rudimental.

Seminary, se'min-e-ri, *n.* A school or academy; a place for educating for the priesthood.

Semination, se-min-ā'shon, *n.* Act of sowing; the natural dispersion of seeds.

Semiquaver, se'mi-kwā-vėr, *n.* Half a quaver in music.

Semite, sem'īt, *n.* A descendant of Shem; one of the Semitic race; a Shemite.

Semitic, sem-it'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Semites; Hebrew.

Semitone, se'mi-tōn, *n.* Half a tone in music.

Semi-vowel, se'mi-vou-el, *n.* A sound partaking of the nature of both a vowel and a consonant, as *l*, *m*, *r*.

Semolina, se-mō-lī'na, *n.* The large hard grains of flour, separated from the fine flour.

Sempiternal, sem-pi-tėrn'al, *a.* Everlasting.

Sempstress, semp'stres, *n.* A woman who lives by needlework; a seamstress.

Senary, sē'na-ri, *a.* Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

Senate, se'nāt, *n.* The legislative body in ancient Rome; the upper branch of a legislature; the governing body of a university, &c.

Senator, se'nat-or, *n.* A member of a senate.

Senatorial, se-na-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a senate.

Senatus, se-nā'tus, *n.* A senate; the governing body in certain universities.

Send, send, *vt.* (sending, sent). To cause to go or be carried; to transmit; to direct to go and act; to make befall.—*vi.* To despatch an agent or message.

Sendal, sen'dal, *n.* A thin silk stuff.

Senescence, sē-nes'ens, *n.* State of growing old.

Senescent, sē-nes'ent, *a.* Growing old.

Seneschal, se'ne-shal, *n.* A kind of steward in the houses of princes, &c.

Senile, sē'nīl, *a.* Pertaining to old age; characterized by the failings of old age.

Senility, sē-nil'i-ti, *n.* State of being old; dotage.

Senior, sē'ri-or, sēn'yor, *a.* Older; older or more advanced in office.—*n.* One older in age or office. [senior; superiority in office.

Seniority, sē-ni-or'i-ti, *n.* State of being

Senna, sen'na, *n.* The dried leaves of certain plants used as a purgative; the plant itself.

Se'nnight, sen'nīt, *n.* A week.

Sennit, sen'it, *n.* A sort of flat braided cordage used on ships.

Señor, sen-yōr, *n.* A Spanish form of address, corresponding to Mr. or Sir; a gentleman.

Señora, sen-yō'ra, *n.* Madame or Mrs.; a lady.

Señorita, sen-yō-rē'ta, *n.* Miss; a young lady.

Sensation, sen-sā'shon, *n.* Impression made through the senses; feeling; power of feeling; what produces excited interest.

Sensational, sen-sā'shon-al, *a.* Relating to sensation; producing excited interest.

Sensationalism, sen-sā'shon-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that all ideas are derived through our senses; sensational writing.

Sense, sens, *n.* The faculty of receiving impressions; a separate faculty of perception; sight, hearing, taste, smell, or touch; consciousness; discernment; understanding; good judgment; meaning.

Senseless, sens'les, *a.* Wanting sense; unfeeling; unreasonable; foolish.

Senselessly, sens'les-li, *adv.* Stupidly.

Sensibility, sens-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being sensible; acuteness of perception; delicacy of feeling.

Sensible, sens'i-bl, *a.* That may be perceived by the senses; perceptible; sensitive; easily affected; cognizant; reasonable.

Sensibly, sens'i-bli, *adv.* In a sensible manner; appreciably; judiciously.

Sensitive, sens'i-tiv, *a.* Having the capacity of receiving impressions; easily affected; having the feelings easily hurt.

Sensitively, sens'i-tiv-li, *adv.* In a sensitive manner.

Sensitize, sens'i-tīz, *vt.* To render sensitive; to make capable of being acted on by the rays of the sun.

Sensorial, sen-sō'ri-al, *a.* Sensory.

Sensorium, sen-sō'ri-um, *n.* The common centre at which all the impressions of sense are received; the brain.

Sensory, sen'so-ri, *a.* Relating to the sensorium; conveying sensation.

Sensual, sens'ū-al, *a.* Pertaining to the senses, as distinct from the mind; carnal; voluptuous; indulging in lust.

Sensualism, sens'ū-al-izm, *n.* Sensuality; sensationalism.

Sensualist, sens'ū-al-ist, *n.* A person given to sensuality; a voluptuary.

Sensuality, sens-ū-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being sensual; indulgence in lust.

Sensualize, sens'ū-al-īz, *vt.* To make sensual; to debase by carnal gratifications.

Sensuous, sens'ū-us, *a.* Pertaining to the senses; readily affected through the senses.

Sentence, sen'tens, *n.* Opinion; a maxim; a judgment; a number of words containing complete sense.—*vt.* (sentencing, sentenced). To pass sentence upon; to condemn.

Sentential, sen-ten'shal, *a.* Comprising sentences; pertaining to a sentence.

Sententious, sen-ten'shus, *a.* Abounding in maxims; terse; gravely judicial.

Sentient, sen'shi-ent, *a.* Having the capacity of sensation; perceptive; sensible.

Sentiment, sen'ti-ment, *n.* Thought prompted by emotion; tenderness of feeling; sensibility; a thought or opinion.

Sentimental, sen-ti-men'tal, *a.* Having sentiment; apt to be swayed by emotional feelings; mawkishly tender.

Sentimentalist, sen-ti-men'tal-ist, *n.* One who affects sentiment.

Sentimentality, sen'ti-men-tal"i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being sentimental.

Sentinel, sen'ti-nel, *n.* One who is set to keep watch; a sentry.

Sentry, sen'tri, *n.* A soldier placed on guard; guard; watch; sentinel's duty.

Sentry-box, sen'tri-boks, *n.* A box or small shed to shelter a sentinel at his post.

Sepal, sē'pal or sep'al, *n.* The leaf of a calyx.

Separable, se'pa-ra-bl, *a.* That may be separated; capable of separation.

Separate, se'pa-rāt, *vt.* (separating, separated). To put or set apart; to disjoin.—*vi.* To go apart; to cleave or split.—*a.* Detached; distinct; individual.

Separately, se'pa-rāt-li, *adv.* In a separate state; apart; distinct; singly

Separation, se-pa-rā'shon, *n.* Act of separating; disunion; incomplete divorce.

Separatist, se'pa-rāt-ist, *n.* One who advocates separation; a seceder.

Separator, se'pa-rāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which separates.

Separatory, Separative, se'pa-ra-to-ri, se'pa-ra-tiv, *a.* Tending to separate; causing or used in separation.

Sepia, sē'pi-a, *n.* The cuttle-fish; a brown pigment obtained from the cuttle-fish
Sepoy, sē'poi, *n.* A native Indian soldier in the British service.
Sept, sept, *n.* A clan; a race or family.
September, sep-tem'bėr, *n.* The ninth month of the year.
Septenary, sep'ten-a-ri, *a.* Consisting of or proceeding by sevens; lasting seven years.
Septennial, sep-ten'ni-al, *a.* Lasting seven years; happening every seven years.
Septet, Septette, sep-tet', *n.* A musical composition for seven voices or instruments.
Septic, sep'tik, *a.* Promoting or causing putrefaction.—*n.* A substance causing putrefaction.
Septicæmia, sep-ti-sē'mi-a, *n.* Blood-poisoning by absorption of putrid matter.
Septuagenarian, sep'tū-a-jen-ā''ri-an, *n.* A person seventy years of age.
Septuagesima, sep'tū-a-jes''i-ma, *n.* The third Sunday before Lent.
Septuagint, sep'tū-a-jint, *n.* A Greek version of the Old Testament, finished about 200 B.C.
Septum, sep'tum, *n.*; pl. **-ta**. A wall separating cavities, as in animals or plants.
Sepulchral, sē-pul'kral, *a.* Pertaining to a sepulchre; grave; hollow, as a voice
Sepulchre, se'pul-kėr, *n.* A tomb.—*vt* To
Sepulture, se'pul-tūr, *n.* Burial [bury.
Sequacious, sē-kwā'shus, *a.* Following; logically consistent; consecutive.
Sequel, sē'kwel, *n.* That which follows, a succeeding part; result; issue.
Sequence, sē'kwens, *n.* A coming after; succession; arrangement; series
Sequent, Sequential, sē'kwent, sē-kwen'shal, *a.* Following; succeeding.
Sequester, se-kwes'tėr, *vt.* To set apart; *refl.* to retire into seclusion; in *law*, to separate from the owner until the claims of creditors be satisfied; to appropriate.
Sequestered, se-kwes'tėrd, *a.* Secluded.
Sequestrate, se-kwes'trāt, *vt.* To set apart; to divide among creditors.
Sequestration, se-kwes-trā'shon, *n.* Act of sequestering; separation.
Sequestrator, se-kwes'trāt-or, *n.* One who sequesters or sequestrates.
Seraglio, se-räl'yō, *n.* The palace of the Turkish sultan at Constantinople; a harem.
Seral, se-rl', *n.* In Eastern countries, a place for the accommodation of travellers.
Seraph, se'raf, *n.*; pl. **-phs** or **-phim**. An angel of the highest rank or order.
Seraphic, se-raf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a seraph; celestial; pure.
Serb, sėrb, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Servia; the language of Servia.
Serenade, se-rē-nād', *n.* Music played at night under the windows of ladies.—*vt.* (serenading, serenaded). To entertain with a serenade.—*vi.* To perform a serenade.
Serene, sē-rēn', *a.* Clear; bright; calm, unruffled; a form of address for princes, &c., in Germany and Austria.—*n.* Serenity; what is serene. [calmly; quietly, coolly.
Serenely, sē-rēn'li, *adv.* In a serene manner;
Serenity, sē-ren'i-ti, *n.* State of being serene; peace; calmness; coolness.
Serf, sėrf, *n.* A villein; a forced labourer attached to an estate; a bondman.
Serfdom, sėrf'dom, *n.* The state or condition of serfs. [a twilled silken fabric.
Serge, sėrj, *n.* A tough twilled worsted cloth;
Sergeancy, Serjeantcy, sär'jan-si, *n.* The office of a sergeant.
Sergeant, Serjeant, sär'jant, *n.* A non-commissioned officer above corporal; a police-officer; a lawyer of the highest rank in England and Ireland.
Sergeantship, Sergeantcy, sär'jant-ship, sär'jant-si, *n.* The office of a sergeant.
Serial, sē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a series; forming a series.—*n.* A written composition issued in numbers.
Seriatim, sē-ri-ā'tim, *adv.* In regular order; one after the other. [silky.
Sericeous, sē-ri'shus, *a.* Pertaining to silk;
Sericulture, sē'ri-kul-tūr, *n.* The breeding and treatment of silk-worms.
Series, sē'ri-ēz or sē'rēz, *n.*; pl. the same. A succession of things; sequence; course.
Serio-comic, sē'ri-ō-kom'ik, *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.
Serious, sē'ri-us, *a.* Grave; earnest; momentous; attended with danger.
Seriously, sē'ri-us-li, *adv.* Gravely; earnestly; in an important degree.
Serjeant, sär'jant, *n.* *See* SERGEANT.
Sermon, sėr'mon, *n.* A religious discourse by a clergyman; a homily.—*vt.* To tutor; to lecture
Sermonize, sėr'mon-īz, *vi.* To preach; to inculcate rigid rules; to harangue.
Seroon, se-ron', *n.* A hamper of certain kinds of goods, as raisins or almonds.
Serosity, sē-ros'i-ti, *n.* State of being serous.
Serous, sē'rus, *a.* Pertaining to serum; thin; watery; like whey; secreting serum.
Serpent, sėr'pent, *n.* A scaly reptile without feet; a bass musical instrument of wood; a firework.—*a.* Pertaining to a serpent.
Serpentine, sėr'pent-īn, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a serpent; spiral.—*n.* A rock resembling a serpent's skin in appearance, used for decoration.—*vi.* To wind like a serpent.
Serpigo, sėr-pī'go, *n.* Ring-worm.
Serrate, Serrated, ser'rāt, ser'rāt-ed, *a.* Notched on the edge like a saw; toothed.
Serration, ser-rā'shon, *n.* Formation in the shape of a saw.
Serrature, ser'ra-tūr, *n.* A notching in the edge of anything, like a saw; serration.
Serried, se'rid, *a.* Crowded; in close order.
Serum, sē'rum, *n.* The watery part of curdled milk; whey; the thin part of the blood, &c.
Serval, sėr'val, *n.* A small S. African leopard.
Servant, sėrv'ant, *n.* One who serves; an attendant in a household; a drudge.
Serve, sėrv, *vt.* (serving, served). To work for and obey; to minister to; to set on a table for a meal; to conduce to; to be sufficient for; to manage or work; to deliver or transmit to; to perform the conditions of.—*vi.* To perform offices for another; to perform duties; to suffice; to suit. [serves; a salver.
Server, sėrv'ėr, *n.* One who or that which
Service, sėrv'is, *n.* Act of one who serves; employment; kind office; military or naval duty; period of such duty; usefulness; public religious worship; liturgy; set of dishes for the table; supply of things regularly provided.
Serviceable, sėrv'is-a-bl, *a.* That renders service; useful; beneficial.
Service-book, sėrv'is-buk, *n.* A book used in church service; a prayer-book.
Service-tree, sėrv'is-trē, *n.* A European tree of the pear family.
Serviette, sėr-vi-et', *n.* A table-napkin.
Servile, sėr'vil, *a.* Slavish; mean; dependent; fawning; meanly submissive.
Servilely, sėr'vil-li, *adv.* In a servile manner; slavishly; meanly.
Servility, sėr-vil'i-ti, *n.* State of being servile; mean submission.
Servitor, sėrv'i-tor, *n* A male servant.
Servitude, sėrv'i-tūd, *n.* State of a slave; slavery; compulsory labour.
Sesame, ses'a-mē, *n.* An annual herbaceous plant, the seeds of which yield a fine oil.
Sesquipedalian, Sesquipedal, ses'kwi-pē-dā''li-an, ses'kwi-pē-dal, *a.* Containing a foot and a half; applied to long words; using long words.

Sessile, ses'il, *a.* Attached without any sensible projecting support; having no stalk.
Session, se'shon, *n.* The sitting of a court, &c., for business; time or term of sitting.—**Court of Session**, the highest civil court of Scotland.
Sessional, se'shon-al, *a.* Relating to sessions.
Sess-pool, ses'pōl, *n.* Same as *Cesspool*.
Sestet, Sestette, ses'tet, ses-tet', *n.* A musical composition for six voices or six instruments; the last six lines of a sonnet.
Set, set, *vt.* (setting, set). To put or dispose in a certain place or position; to fix; to appoint; to estimate; to regulate or adjust; to fit to music; to adorn; to intersperse; to incite.—*vi.* To disappear below the horizon; to solidify; to tend; to point out game; to apply one's self.—*p. a.* Placed, fixed, &c.; determined; established.—*n.* The descent of the sun, &c.; attitude, position; turn or bent; number of things combining to form a whole; a complete assortment; a clique.
Seta, sē'ta, *n.*; pl. **-tæ**. A bristle or sharp hair.
Setaceous, se-tā'shus, *a.* Bristly.
Set-off, set'of, *n.* Any counterbalance; an equivalent; a counter claim.
Seton, sē'ton, *n.* A twist of silk or cotton drawn under the skin to keep up an issue.
Setose, sē'tōs, *a.* Bristly.
Settee, set-tē', *n.* A long seat with a back to it; a kind of sofa. [a sporting dog.
Setter, set'ėr, *n.* One who or that which sets;
Setting, set'ing, *n.* Act of sinking below the horizon; that in which something, as a jewel, is set; music set for certain words.
Settle, set'l, *n.* A bench with a high back and arms.—*vt.* (settling, settled). To place in a more or less permanent position; to establish; to quiet; to determine; to reconcile; to pay; to square or adjust; to colonize.—*vi.* To become fixed; to fix one's abode; to subside; to become calm; to adjust differences or accounts.
Settled, set'ld, *p.a.* Established; steadfast; stable; methodical.
Settlement, set'l-ment, *n.* Act of settling; establishment in life; colonization; a colony; adjustment; liquidation; arrangement; settling of property on a wife.
Settler, set'lėr, *n.* One who settles; a colonist; that which decides anything.
Settling, set'ling, *n.* Act of one who settles; payment, as of an account; *pl.* dregs.
Set-to, set-tō', *n.* A sharp contest.
Seven, se'ven, *a.* and *n.* One more than six.
Sevenfold, se'ven-fōld, *a.* Repeated seven times.—*adv.* Seven times as much or often.
Seventeen, se'ven-tēn, *a.* and *n.* Seven and ten.
Seventeenth, se'ven-tēnth, *a.* and *n.* The next in order after the sixteenth; one of seventeen equal parts.
Seventh, se'venth, *a.* Next after the sixth; containing or being one part in seven.—*n.* One part in seven. [place.
Seventhly, se'venth-li, *adv.* In the seventh
Seventieth, se'ven-ti-eth, *a.* and *n.* The next after sixty-ninth; one of seventy equal parts.
Seventy, se'ven-ti, *a.* and *n.* Seven times ten.
Sever, se'vėr, *vt.* To separate by violence; to keep distinct.—*vi.* To separate.
Severable, se'vėr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being severed.
Several, se'vėr-al, *a.* Separate; distinct; more than two, but not very many.
Severally, se'vėr-al-li, *adv.* Separately.
Severalty, se'vėr-al-ti, *n.* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others.
Severance, se'vėr-ans, *n.* Act of severing; separation.
Severe, sē-vēr', *a.* Serious; grave; harsh; stern; austere; rigidly exact; keen.
Severely, sē-vēr'li, *adv.* Harshly; strictly.
Severity, sē-ve'ri-ti, *n.* State or quality of being severe; rigour; intensity; austerity.
Sèvres, sā-vr, *n.* A kind of beautiful porcelain, made at *Sèvres*, near Paris.
Sew, sō, *vt.* and *i.* To unite or make by needle and thread. [passes through sewers.
Sewage, sū'āj, *n.* The filthy matter which
Sewer, sū'ėr, *n.* A subterranean drain, as in a city, to carry off water, filth, &c.
Sewer, sō'ėr, *n.* One who sews.
Sewerage, sū'ėr-āj, *n.* The system of sewers as in a city; sewage.
Sewing, sō'ing, *n.* Act of using a needle; that which is sewed; stitches made.
Sex, seks, *n.* That character by which an animal is male or female.
Sexagenarian, seks-a-jen-a"ri-an, *n.* A person sixty years of age.—*a.* Sixty years old.
Sexagenary, seks-a'jen-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the number sixty.—*n.* A person sixty years old. [Sunday before Lent.
Sexagesima, seks-a-jes'i-ma, *n.* The second
Sexennial, seks-en'ni-al, *a.* Lasting six years, or happening once in six years.
Sextain, seks'tān, *n.* A stanza of six lines.
Sextant, seks'tant, *n.* The sixth part of a circle; an instrument for measuring the angular distances of objects by reflection.
Sexto-decimo, seks-tō-des'i-mō, *n.* The size of a book when each sheet makes sixteen leaves: usually written 16mo (*sixteenmo*).
Sexton, seks'ton, *n.* An under officer of a church who takes care of the sacred vessels, acts as janitor, &c.
Sextuple, seks'tū-pl, *a.* Sixfold.
Sexual, seks'ū-al, *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, characterized by sex.
Sexuality, seks'ū-al'i-ti, *n.* State of being sexual. [ner.
Sexually, seks'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a sexual man-
Sforzando, sfor-tsān'dō. A musical term marking notes that are to be emphasized, contracted *sf*.
Shabbily, shab'i-li, *adv.* In a shabby manner; with shabby clothes; meanly.
Shabby, shab'i, *a.* Poor in appearance; threadbare; mean; paltry; stingy.
Shabby-genteel, shab'i-jen-tēl, *a.* Shabby but having some appearance of gentility.
Shabrack, shab'rak, *n.* The saddle-cloth of a cavalry-officer.
Shackle, shak'l, *n.* A fetter; a manacle; that which obstructs free action.—*vt.* (shackling, shackled). To bind with shackles; to hamper.
Shad, shad, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A fish of the herring family.
Shade, shād, *n.* Obscurity caused by the interception of light; obscure retreat; twilight dimness; a screen; darker part of a picture; gradation of light; a scarcely perceptible degree or amount; a ghost.—*vt.* (shading, shaded). To screen from light; to obscure; to protect; to darken; to mark with gradations of colour.
Shading, shād'ing, *n.* Act of making shade; light and shade in a picture.
Shadoof, sha-dōf', *n.* An oriental contrivance for raising water, consisting of a long pole working on a post and weighted at one end, the other end having a bucket attached.
Shadow, sha'dō, *n.* A figure projected by the interception of light; shade; an inseparable companion; an imperfect representation; a spirit; protection.—*vt.* To shade; to cloud; to screen; to represent faintly; to follow closely.
Shadowy, sha'dō-i, *a.* Full of shadow; shady; dark; dim; unsubstantial.
Shady, shād'i, *a.* Abounding in shade; affording shade; of dubious morality.
Shaft, shāft, *n.* The long part of a spear or arrow; body of a column; spire of a steeple, &c., pole of a carriage; a kind of large axle; a narrow passage, as into a mine.

Shafting, shäft'ing, *n.* A system of shafts communicating motion in machinery.
Shag, shag, *n.* Coarse hair or nap; cloth with a coarse nap; tobacco leaves shredded for smoking. — (shagging, shagged). To make shaggy.
Shaggy, shag'i, *a.* Covered with shag; rough; rugged.
Shagreen, sha-grēn', *n.* A leather with a granulated surface prepared without tanning from the skins of horses, sharks, &c.
Shah, shä, *n.* A title given by Europeans to the monarch of Persia.
Shake, shāk, *vt.* (shaking, pret. shook, pp. shaken). To cause to move with quick vibrations; to agitate; to move from firmness; to cause to waver; to trill.—*vi.* To tremble; to shiver; to quake.—*n.* A wavering or rapid motion; tremor; shock; a trill in music; a crack in timber.
Shake-down, shāk'doun, *n.* A temporary substitute for a bed, formed on the floor.
Shaker, shāk'ėr, *n.* A person or thing that shakes; a member of a religious sect.
Shako, shak'ō, *n.* A stiff military cap with a peak in front. [unsteady; feeble.
Shaky, shāk'i, *a.* Apt to shake or tremble;
Shale, shāl, *n.* A fine-grained rock; a clay rock having a slaty structure.
Shall, shal, *verb auxiliary*; pret. *should*, shud. In the first person it forms part of the future tense; in the second and third persons it implies authority.
Shalli, shal'i, *n.* A kind of twilled cloth made from Angora goat's hair.
Shalloon, sha-lön', *n.* A slight woollen stuff.
Shallop, shal'op, *n.* A small light boat.
Shallot, sha-lot', *n.* A species of onion.
Shallow, shal'ō, *a.* Not deep; superficial; simple; silly.—*n.* A place where the water is not deep; a shoal. [ner; superficially.
Shallowly, shal'ō-li, *adv.* In a shallow man-
Shaly, shāl'i, *a.* Pertaining to shale; partaking of the qualities of shale.
Sham, sham, *n.* That which appears to be what it is not; imposture; humbug.—*a.* False; counterfeit.—*vt.* and *i.* (shamming, shammed). To feign, pretend.
Shamanism, shā'man-izm, *n.* An idolatrous religion of Northern Asia, &c., characterized by a belief in sorcery and in demons who require to be propitiated
Shamble, sham'bl, *vi.* (shambling, shambled). To walk awkwardly, as if the knees were weak.—*n.* The gait of one who shambles.
Shambles, sham'blz, *n.pl.* A flesh-market; a slaughter-house; a place of butchery.
Shambling, sham'bling, *p.a.* Walking with an irregular, clumsy pace.
Shame, shām, *n.* A painful sensation excited by guilt, disgrace, &c.; reproach; disgrace.—*vt.* (shaming, shamed). To make ashamed; to disgrace.
Shamefaced, shām'fāst, *a.* Easily put out of countenance; modest; bashful.
Shameful, shām'ful, *a.* Full of shame; disgraceful; scandalous; infamous.
Shameless, shām'les, *a.* Destitute of shame; immodest; unblushing.
Shammy, Shamoy, sham'i, sham'oi, *n.* A soft leather for polishing, prepared originally from the skin of the chamois.
Shampoo, sham-pö', *vt.* (shampooing, shampooed). To press and rub the body after a hot bath; to wash and rub thoroughly the head.
Shamrock, sham'rok, *n.* A trefoil plant, the national emblem of Ireland.
Shandry, Shandrydan, shan'dri, shan'dri-dan, *n.* A one-horse Irish conveyance.
Shandygaff, shan'di-gaf, *n.* A mixture of beer and ginger-beer or lemonade.
Shank, shangk, *n.* The leg; the shin-bone; the part of a tool connecting the acting part with a handle; the stem of an anchor.
Shanked, shangkt, *a.* Having a shank.
Sha'n't, shänt. A colloquial contraction of *shall not*.
Shanty, shan'ti, *n.* A hut or mean dwelling; song sung by sailors working together.
Shape, shāp, *vt.* (shaping, shaped). To form; to mould; to adjust.—*vi.* To suit.—*n.* Form or figure; make; a model; a dish of blancmange, &c. [regular form; deformed.
Shapeless, shāp'les, *a.* Destitute of any
Shapely, shāp'li, *a.* Well-formed; symmetrical; handsome.
Shard, shärd, *n.* A fragment of an earthen vessel; the wing-case of a beetle.
Share, shār, *n.* A part bestowed or contributed; lot or portion; a plough-share.—*vt.* (sharing, shared). To part among two or more; to participate in.—*vi.* To have part.
Share-broker, shār'brōk-ėr, *n.* A dealer in the shares and securities of joint-stock companies and the like.
Shareholder, shār'höld-ėr, *n.* One who holds shares in a joint property.
Share-list, shār'list, *n.* A list giving the prices of shares of banks, railways, &c.
Sharer, shār'ėr, *n.* One who shares.
Shark, shärk, *n.* A voracious sea fish, an unscrupulous person; a sharper.
Sharp, shärp, *a.* Having a very thin edge or fine point; keen; abrupt; not blurred; shrewd; acid; shrill; fierce; short and rapid; biting; barely honest; in *music*, raised a semitone.—*n.* A note raised a semitone, marked by the sign (♯); the sign itself; *pl.* the hard parts of wheat.—*vt.* To sharpen.—*adv.* Sharply; exactly; rapidly.
Sharp-cut, shärp'kut, *a.* Cut sharply and clearly; well-defined; clear.
Sharpen, shärp'n, *vt.* To make sharp or sharper; to whet.—*vi.* To become sharp.
Sharpener, shärp'nėr, *n.* One who or that which sharpens; a tool for sharpening.
Sharper, shärp'ėr, *n.* One who lives by sharp practices; a tricky fellow; a cheat; a sharpener.
Sharply, shärp'li, *adv.* In a sharp manner; severely; keenly; acutely; abruptly.
Sharpness, shärp'nes, *n.* Keenness; pungency; acuteness.
Sharp-shooter, shärp'shöt-ėr, *n.* A soldier skilled in shooting with exactness
Sharp-sighted, shärp'sīt-ed, *a.* Having quick sight; having acute discernment.
Shaster, Shastra, shäs'tėr, shäs'tra, *n.* A book of laws or precepts among the Hindus.
Shatter, shat'ėr, *vt.* To break into many pieces; to overthrow, destroy.—*vi.* To be broken into fragments.—*n.* A fragment.
Shattery, shat'ėr-i, *a.* Easily shattered; brittle; loose of texture.
Shave, shāv, *vt.* (shaving, shaved). To cut off the hair from the skin with a razor; to cut off thin slices from; to skim along; to fleece.—*vi.* To cut off the beard with a razor.—*n.* A cutting off of the beard; a thin slice; an exceedingly narrow escape.
Shave-grass, shāv'gras, *n.* One of the plants called horsetail, used for polishing.
Shaveling, shāv'ling, *n.* A man shaved; a monk or friar, in contempt.
Shaver, shāv'ėr, *n.* A barber; one who fleeces; a fellow; a wag.
Shaving, shāv'ing, *n* Act of one who shaves; a thin slice pared off.
Shaw, sha, *n.* A grove or thicket.
Shawl, shal, *n.* An article of dress, used mostly as a loose covering for the shoulders.
She, shē, *pron. nominative.* The feminine pronoun of the third person.
Shea, shē'a, *n.* A tree of tropical Asia and Africa, called also *butter-tree*.

Sheaf, shēf, *n.*; pl. **Sheaves**, shēvz. A bundle of the stalks of wheat, oats, &c.; any similar bundle.—*vt.* To make into sheaves.—*vi.* To make sheaves. {of sheaves.

Sheafy, shēf'i, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting

Shealing, **Sheal**, shēl'ing, shēl, *n.* A hut or shed. Also *Sheiling*, *Shieling*.

Shear, shēr, *vt.* and *i.* (pret. sheared or shore, pp. sheared or shorn). To cut with shears; to clip the wool from; to cut from a surface; to fleece.

Shearer, shēr'ėr, *n.* One who shears.

Shearing, shēr'ing, *n.* Act of shearing; the result of the operation of clipping.

Shearling, shēr'ling, *n.* A sheep sheared only once. {blades for cutting.

Shears, shērz, *n.pl.* An instrument of two

Shear-steel, shēr'stēl, *n.* Steel prepared from bars of common steel, heated, beaten together, and drawn out.

Shear-water, shēr'wą-tėr, *n.* A marine bird of the petrel family.

Sheath, shēth, *n.* A case for a sword, &c.; a scabbard; wing-case of an insect.

Sheathe, shēTH, *vt.* (sheathing, sheathed). To put into a sheath; to protect by a casing.

Sheathed, shēTHd, *p.a.* Put in or having a sheath; covered with sheathing.

Sheathing, shēTH'ing, *n.* Act of one who sheathes; that which sheathes; covering of metal to protect a ship's bottom.

Sheave, shēv, *n.* A small grooved wheel on which a rope works; the wheel of a pulley.

Shebeen, shē-bēn', *n.* An unlicensed house where excisable liquors are sold.

Shed, shed, *vt.* (shedding, shed). To cast or throw off; to emit or diffuse; to let fall in drops; to spill.—*vi.* To let fall seed, a covering, &c.—*n.* A watershed; the opening between the threads in a loom through which the shuttle passes; a penthouse; a hut; a large open structure. {Bright; shining: *poetical.*

Sheen, shēn, *n.* Brightness; splendour.—*a.*

Sheeny, shēn'i, *a.* Bright; shining; fair.

Sheep, shēp, *sing.* and *pl.* A ruminant animal valued for its wool and flesh; a silly or timid fellow.—**Sheep's eye**, a loving or wistful glance.

Sheep-cot, **Sheep-cote**, shēp'kot, shēp'-kōt, *n.* A small inclosure for sheep; a pen.

Sheepfold, shēp'fōld, *n.* A fold or pen in which sheep are collected or confined.

Sheepish, shēp'ish, *a.* Like a sheep; foolish; bashful; over-modest or diffident.

Sheep-run, shēp'run, *n.* A large tract of grazing country for pasturing sheep.

Sheep-skin, shēp'skin, *n.* The skin of a sheep prepared with the wool on; leather prepared from it.

Sheep-walk, shēp'wąk, *n.* A tract of some extent where sheep pasture.

Sheer, shēr, *a.* Mere; downright; precipitous. *vi.* To deviate from the proper course.—*n.* The upward bend of a ship at stem or stern.

Sheers, shērz, *n.pl.* A hoisting apparatus of two or more poles fastened near the top, from which depends the necessary tackle.

Sheet, shēt, *n.* A broad, thin piece of anything; broad expanse; piece of linen or cotton spread on a bed; piece of paper; a rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail.—*vt.* To furnish with sheets; to shroud.

Sheet-anchor, shēt'ang-kėr, *n.* A large anchor used only in danger; last refuge.

Sheeting, shēt'ing, *n.* Linen or cotton cloth for making bed-sheets.

Sheet-iron, shēt'i-ėrn, *n.* Iron in broad plates.

Sheet-lightning, shēt'lit-ning, *n.* Lightning appearing in wide expanded flashes.

Sheik, shēk, *n.* An Arab chief; a title of dignity among the Arabs. {SHEALING.

Sheil, **Shelling**, shēl, shēl'ing, *n.* *See*

Shekel, she'kel, *n.* An ancient Jewish weight of about half an ounce, and silver coin worth about 2*s.* 7*d.* sterling.

Shelf, shelf, *n.*; pl. **Shelves**, shelvz. A board fixed along a wall to support articles; a ledge; a ledge of rocks in the sea.

Shelfy, shelf'i, *a.* Full of rocky shelves.

Shell, shel, *n.* A hard outside covering; an outside crust; framework; any slight hollow structure; a projectile containing a bursting charge.—*vt.* To strip off the shell of; to throw bomb-shells into or among.—*vi.* To cast the exterior covering. {into thin cakes.

Shellac, shel-lak', *n.* Lac melted and formed

Shell-fish, shel'fish, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A mollusc or a crustacean whose external covering consists of a shell. {sisting of shells.

Shelly, shel'i, *a.* Abounding with shells; con-

Shelter, shel'tėr, *n.* A protection; asylum; refuge; security.—*vt.* To protect; to screen.—*vi.* To take shelter.

Shelve, shelv, *vt.* (shelving, shelved). To place on a shelf; to dismiss from use or attention; to furnish with shelves.—*vi.* To slope.

Shelving, shelv'ing, *n.* The operation of fixing up shelves; shelves collectively.

Shelvy, shelv'i, *a.* Full of shelves of rock.

Shepherd, shep'ėrd, *n.* One who tends sheep.

Shepherdess, shep'ėrd-es, *n.* A woman who tends sheep; a rural lass.

Sherbet, sher-bet', *n.* An Eastern drink of water, the juice of fruits, and sugar.

Sherd, shėrd, *n.* A fragment; a shard.

Shereef, **Sheriff**, **Sheriff**, she-rēf', *n.* A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima; chief magistrate of Mecca.

Sheriff, she'rif, *n.* An officer in each county to whom is entrusted the administration of the law; in Scotland, the chief judge of a county.

Sherry, she'ri, *n.* A wine of southern Spain.

Shew, shō. *See* SHOW.

Shibboleth, shib'bō-leth, *n.* The watchword of a party; a cry or motto.

Shield, shēld, *n.* A broad piece of armour carried on the arm; protection; an escutcheon with a coat of arms.—*vt.* To cover, as with a shield; to protect.

Shieling, shēl'ing, *n.* *See* SHEALING.

Shift, shift, *vi.* To change; to change place or direction; to manage; to practise indirect methods.—*vt.* To remove; to alter; to dress in fresh clothes.—*n.* A change; expedient; evasion; an under garment; a squad of workmen; the working time of a relay of men; the spell of work. {shifts; a trickster.

Shifter, shift'ėr, *n.* One who or that which

Shiftless, shift'les, *a.* Destitute of expedients; wanting in energy or effort.

Shifty, shift'i, *a.* Full of shifts; fertile in expedients or evasions; tricky.

Shillelah, shil-lel'a, *n.* An Irish name for an oaken sapling used as a cudgel.

Shilling, shil'ing, *n.* An English silver coin equal to twelve pence.

Shilly-shally, shil'i-shal-i, *vi.* To hesitate.—*n.* Foolish trifling; irresolution.

Shily, shī'li, *adv.* *See* SHYLY.

Shimmer, shim'ėr, *vi.* To emit a faint or tremulous light; to glisten.—*n.* A glistening.

Shin, shin, *n.* The fore-part of the leg, between the ankle and the knee.

Shine, shīn, *vi.* (shining, shone). To give out a steady brilliant light; to be lively, bright, or conspicuous.—*vt.* To cause to shine.—*n.* Brightness; fair weather.

Shingle, shing'gl, *n.* A thin piece of wood used in covering roofs; loose gravel and pebbles.—*vt.* To cover with shingles; to hammer so as to expel slag or scoriæ from in puddling iron. {which spreads around the body.

Shingles, shing'glz, *n.* An eruptive disease

Shingling, shing'gling, *n.* A covering of

shingles; a process in reducing iron from the cast to the malleable state. [or gravel.
Shingly, shing'gli, *a.* Abounding with shingle
Shining, shin'ing, *a.* Bright; illustrious.
Shinto, Shintoism, shin'to, shin'to-izm, *n.* The ancient religion of Japan.
Shinty, shin'ti, *n.* Hockey.
Shiny, shin'i, *a.* Bright; brilliant; clear.
Ship, ship, *n.* A vessel of some size adapted to navigation; a three-masted, square-rigged vessel.—*vt.* (shipping, shipped). To put on board of a ship; to transport in a ship; to hire for service in a ship; to fix in its place.—*vi.* To engage for service on a ship; to embark.
Shipboard, ship'bōrd, *n.* The deck or interior of a ship: used in *on shipboard*.
Ship-broker, ship'brō-kėr, *n.* A broker who procures insurance, &c., for ships.
Ship-builder, ship'bild-ėr, *n.* One who builds ships; a naval architect; a shipwright.
Ship-building, ship'bild-ing, *n.* The art of constructing vessels for navigation.
Ship-chandler, ship'chand-lėr, *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, &c., for ships.
Ship-letter, ship'let-ėr, *n.* A letter sent by a common ship, and not by mail.
Ship-master, ship'mās-tėr, *n.* The master, captain, or commander of a ship.
Shipmate, ship'māt, *n.* One who serves in the same ship; a fellow-sailor.
Shipment, ship'ment, *n.* Act of putting goods on board of a ship; goods shipped.
Ship-owner, ship'ōn-ėr, *n.* A person who owns a ship or ships, or any share therein.
Shippen, Shippon, ship'n, *n.* A house or shed for cattle or sheep.
Shipper, ship'ėr, *n.* One who sends goods on board a ship for transportation.
Shipping, ship'ing, *n.* Ships in general; aggregate tonnage.
Ship-shape, ship'shāp, *a.* Having a seaman-like trim; well arranged.
Ship's-husband, ships'huz-band, *n.* A person appointed to look after the repairs, stores, &c., of a ship while in port.
Shipwreck, ship'rek, *n.* The wreck or loss of a ship; destruction; ruin.—*vt.* To wreck; to cast away; to ruin.
Shipwright, ship'rīt, *n.* A builder of ships or other vessels; a ship-carpenter.
Ship-yard, ship'yārd, *n.* A yard or place in which ships are constructed.
Shire, shir (but shir in county names), *n.* A county. [seek to avoid duty.
Shirk, shėrk, *vt.* and *i.* To avoid unfairly; to
Shirt, shėrt, *n.* A man's loose under garment of linen, &c.; a lady's blouse.—*vt.* To clothe with a shirt.
Shirting, shėrt'ing, *n.* Cloth for shirts.
Shittah-tree, shit'ta-trē, *n.* A species of acacia.
Shittim-wood, shit'tim-wud, *n.* The hard and durable wood of the shittah-tree.
Shive, shīv, *n.* A slice; a fragment.
Shiver, shi'vėr, *vt.* To shatter.—*vi.* To fall into many small pieces; to tremble, as from cold; to shudder.—*n.* A small fragment; a shaking fit; shudder.
Shivery, shi'vėr-i, *a.* Pertaining to shivering; characterized by shivering.
Shoal, shōl, *n.* A multitude; a crowd; a sand-bank or bar; a shallow.—*vi.* To become more shallow.—*a.* Shallow.
Shoaly, shōl'i, *a.* Full of shoals.
Shock, shok, *n.* A violent striking against; violent onset; a sudden disturbing emotion; a stook; a thick mass of hair.—*vt.* To give a shock to; to encounter violently; to disgust; to make up into shocks or stooks.
Shocking, shok'ing, *a.* Serving to shock; dreadful; disgusting; offensive.
Shod, shod, pret. and pp. of *shoe*.
Shoddy, shod'i, *n.* Fibre obtained from old woollen fabrics mixed with fresh wool and manufactured anew; inferior cloth made from this.—*a.* Made of shoddy; trashy.
Shoe, shö, *n.* A covering for the foot; a plate of iron nailed to the hoof of a horse, &c.—*vt.* (shoeing, shoed). To furnish with shoes.
Shoeblack, shö'blak, *n.* A person that cleans shoes.
Shoe-horn, Shoeing-horn, shö'horn, shö'ing-horn, *n.* A curved implement used to aid in putting on shoes. [shoes.
Shoemaker, shö'māk-ėr, *n.* One who makes
Shog, shog, *n.* A sudden shake; a shock; a jog.
Shone, shon, pret. and pp. of *shine*.
Shook, shuk, pret. and pp. of *shake*.—*n.* The staves for a single barrel made into a package.
Shoot, shöt, *vt.* (shooting, shot). To cause to fly forth; to discharge; to hit or kill with a missile; to empty out suddenly; to thrust forward; to pass rapidly under, over, &c.—*vi.* To charge a missile; to dart along; to sprout; to project.—*n.* A shooting; a young branch; a sloping trough; a place for shooting rubbish.
Shooting, shöt'ing, *n.* Sport of killing game with firearms; tract over which game is shot; sensation of a darting pain.—*a.* Pertaining to one who shoots.
Shooting-box, shöt'ing-boks, *n.* A lodge used by sportsmen in the shooting season.
Shop, shop, *n.* A place where goods are sold by retail; a building in which mechanics work; one's special business.—*vi.* (shopping, shopped). To visit shops for purchasing goods.
Shopkeeper, shop'kēp-ėr, *n.* One who keeps a shop; one who sells goods by retail.
Shop-lifter, shop'lift-ėr, *n.* One who steals in a shop on pretence of buying.
Shopman, shop'man, *n.* A petty trader; one who serves in a shop.
Shoppy, shop'i, *a.* Pertaining to a shop; given to talk only of one's own calling.
Shop-walker, shop'wąk-ėr, *n.* An attendant in a shop who directs customers, sees that they are served, &c.
Shop-woman, shop'wu-man, *n.* A woman who serves in a shop.
Shore, shōr, *n.* Land along the edge of the sea; the coast; a prop.—*vt.* To support by props: pret. of *shear*.
Shorn, shōrn, pp. of *shear*.
Short, short, *a.* Not long or tall; scanty; deficient; concise; snappish; severe; brittle.—*adv.* Abruptly; insufficiently.—*n.* Something short; *pl.* knee-breeches.—**In short**, in few words; briefly. [ficient; deficit.
Shortage, short'āj, *n.* Amount short or de-
Shortcoming, short'kum-ing, *n.* A failing of the usual quantity; a delinquency.
Short-dated, short'dāt-ed, *a.* Having little time to run.
Shorten, short'n, *vt.* To make short or shorter; to deprive.—*vi.* To contract.
Shorthand, short'hand, *n.* A shorter mode of writing than is usually employed.
Short-handed, short'hand-ed, *a.* Not having the usual number of assistants.
Short-horn, short'horn, *n.* One of a breed of cattle with very short horns.
Short-lived, short'livd, *a.* Not living or lasting long; of short continuance.
Shortly, short'li, *adv.* Quickly; soon; briefly.
Short-sighted, short'sīt-ed, *n.* Unable to see far; myopic; wanting foresight.
Short-winded, short'wind-ed, *a.* Affected with shortness of breath.
Shot, shot, *n.* Act of shooting; a projectile; a bullet; bullets collectively; range or reach; a marksman; the number of fish caught in one haul; a reckoning.—*vt.* (shotting, shotted). To load with shot.—*a.* Having a changeable color, as silk; interwoven.

Should, shud, the pret. of *shall*, denoting present or past duty or obligation, or expressing a hypothetical case.

Shoulder, shōl'dėr, *n.* The joint by which the arm or the fore-leg is connected with the body; a projection; support.—*vt.* To push with the shoulder; to put upon the shoulder.—*vi.* To push forward.

Shoulder-blade, shōl'dėr-blād, *n.* The bone of the shoulder; scapula.

Shoulder-knot, shōl'dėr-not, *n.* An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace on the shoulder.

Shoulder-strap, shōl'dėr-strap, *n.* A strap worn on the shoulder, either to support dress, or as a badge of distinction.

Shout, shout, *vi.* To utter a loud and sudden cry.—*vt.* To utter with a shout.—*n.* A loud sudden cry.

Shove, shuv, *vt.* and *i.* (shoving, shoved). To push forward; to press against; to jostle.—*n.* Act of shoving; a push.

Shovel, shu'vel, *n.* An instrument with a broad shallow blade, for lifting earth, &c.—*vt.* (shovelling, shovelled). To throw with a shovel.

Shovelful, shu'vel-ful, *n.* As much as a shovel will hold.

Shovel-hat, shu'vel-hat, *n.* A clergyman's hat with a broad brim, turned up at the sides.

Show, shō, *vt.* (pret. showed, pp. shown or showed). To display to the view of others; to let be seen; to make known; to prove; to bestow, afford.—*vi.* To appear.—*n.* Act of showing; exhibition; appearance; pretence; pageant; things exhibited for money.

Shower, shō'ėr, *n.* One who shows.

Shower, shou'ėr, *n.* A fall of rain, &c.; a copious supply.—*vt.* To water with a shower; to bestow liberally.—*vi.* To rain in showers.

Showery, shou'ėr-i, *a.* Raining in showers; abounding with frequent falls of rain.

Showily, shō'i-li, *adv.* In a showy manner.

Showman, shō'man, *n.* One who exhibits a show; the owner of a travelling show.

Show-room, shō'röm, *n.* A room in which a show is exhibited; an apartment where goods are displayed.

Showy, shō'i, *a.* Making a great show; ostentatious; gorgeous; gaudy.

Shrapnel, shrap'nel, *n.* A shell filled with bullets, timed to burst at any given point.

Shred, shred, *vt.* (shredding, shred or shredded). To tear into small pieces.—*n.* A long, narrow piece cut off; a tatter.

Shreddy, shred'i, *a.* Consisting of shreds.

Shrew, shrō, *n.* A peevish, ill-tempered woman; a scold; a shrew-mouse

Shrewd, shrōd, *a.* Astute; sagacious; discerning; sharp.

Shrewdly, shröd'li, *adv.* Astutely.

Shrewish, shrō'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; peevish; vixenish.

Shrew-mouse, shrō'mous, *n.* A small insectivorous animal resembling a mouse.

Shriek, shrēk, *vi.* To cry out shrilly; to scream.—*n.* A shrill cry; a scream.

Shrievalty, shrēv'al-ti, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

Shrift, shrift, *n.* The act of shriving or being shriven; confession to a priest; absolution.

Shrike, shrīk, *n.* An insessorial bird which feeds on insects, small birds, &c.; a butcher-bird.

Shrill, shril, *a.* Sharp or piercing in sound; uttering an acute sound.—*vi.* and *t.* To utter an acute piercing sound

Shrilly, shril'li, *adv.* In a shrill manner, acutely.—*a.* shril'i. Somewhat shrill

Shrimp, shrimp, *n.* A small crustacean allied to the lobster; a mannikin.

Shrimper, shrimp'ėr, *n.* A fisherman who catches shrimps.

Shrine, shrīn, *n.* A case, as for sacred relics; a tomb; altar; a place hallowed from its associations.—*vt.* (shrining, shrined). To enshrine.

Shrink, shringk, *vi.* (pret. shrank or shrunk, pp. shrunk or shrunken). To contract spontaneously; to shrivel; to withdraw, as from danger; to flinch.—*vt.* To cause to contract.—*n.* Contraction.

Shrinkage, shringk'āj, *n.* A shrinking; diminution in bulk or quantity; reduction.

Shrinkingly, shringk'ing-li, *adv.* With shrinking.

Shrive, shrīv, *vt.* (shriving, pret. shrove or shrived, pp. shriven or shrived). To hear the confession of; to confess and absolve.

Shrivel, shri'vel, *vi.* and *t.* (shrivelling, shrivelled). To shrink into wrinkles; to shrink and form corrugations.

Shroud, shroud, *n.* That which clothes or covers; a winding-sheet; one of the large ropes in a ship supporting the mast.—*vt.* To cover; to dress for the grave; to screen.

Shrove-tide, shrōv'tīd, *n.* Confession time before Lent.

Shrove-Tuesday, shrōv'tūz-dā, *n.* The Tuesday before the first day of Lent.

Shrub, shrub, *n.* A woody plant less than a tree; a plant with several woody stems from the same root; a beverage containing the juice of fruit, &c.

Shrubbery, shrub'ėr-i, *n.* An ornamental plantation of shrubs; shrubs collectively.

Shrubby, shrub'i, *a.* Full of shrubs; resembling a shrub; consisting of brushwood.

Shrug, shrug, *vt.* and *i.* (shrugging, shrugged). To draw up or to contract, as the shoulders.—*n.* A drawing up of the shoulders.

Shrunken, shrungk'n, *p.a.* Having shrunk; shrivelled; contracted.

Shuck, shuk, *n.* A shell or husk.

Shudder, shud'ėr, *vi.* To tremble with fear, horror, &c.; to quake.—*n.* A tremor.

Shuffle, shuf'l, *vt.* (shuffling, shuffled). To shove one way and the other; to confuse; to change the position of cards.—*vi.* To change position; to quibble; to move with a dragging gait; to scrape the floor in dancing.—*n.* An evasion; mixing of cards; scraping movement in dancing.

Shuffler, shuf'lėr, *n.* One who shuffles; one who prevaricates; one who plays tricks.

Shuffling, shuf'ling, *a.* Moving with irregular gait; evasive; prevaricating.

Shun, shun, *vt.* (shunning, shunned). To avoid; to refrain from; to neglect.

Shunt, shunt, *vt.* and *t.* In railways, to turn from one line of rails into another; to free one's self of.

Shut, shut, *vt.* (shutting, shut). To close or stop up; to bar; to preclude; to exclude; to confine.—*vi* To close itself; to be closed.—*a.* Made close; closed; not resonant.

Shutter, shut'ėr, *n.* One who shuts; a movable covering for a window or aperture.

Shuttle, shut'l, *n.* An instrument used by weavers for shooting the thread of the woof between the threads of the warp.

Shuttle-cock, shut'l-kok, *n.* A cork stuck with feathers, and struck by a battledore.—*vt.* To throw backwards and forwards.

Shy, shī, *a.* Timid; retiring; reserved; coy; cautious; wary.—*vi.* (shying, shied). To start suddenly aside, as a horse.—*vt.* To throw.—*n.* The starting suddenly aside of a horse

Shyly, **Shily**, shī'li, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly; diffidently.

Shyness, **Shiness**, shī'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being shy; reserve; coyness.

Siamese, sī-a-mēz', *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native of Siam; the language of Siam.

Sibilant, si'bi-lant, ≡ Hissing.—*n.* A letter uttered with a hissing, as *s* and *z*.

Sibilate, si'bi-lāt, *vt.* To pronounce with a hissing sound. [lating; a hiss.
Sibilation, si-bi-lā'shon, *n.* The act of sibi-
Sibyl, si'bil, *n.* A prophetess; sorceress.
Sibylline, si'bil-lin, *a.* Pertaining to the sibyls; like the productions of the sibyls; prophetical.
Sic, sik, *adv.* Thus; it is so: often used within brackets in quoting, to note that a peculiarity in the quotation is literally exact.
Siccate, sik'āt, *vt.* To dry. [dry.
Siccative, sik'a-tiv, *a.* Drying; causing to
Siccity, sik'si-ti, *n.* Dryness; aridity.
Sice, sis, *n.* The number six at dice.
Sick, sik, *a.* Affected with disease of any kind; ill; inclined to vomit; disgusted or weary; pertaining to those who are sick.
Sick-bay, sik'bā, *n.* A place in a ship partitioned off for invalids.
Sicken, sik'n, *vt.* To make sick; to disgust. *vi.* To become sick; to be disgusted; to languish. [gusting.
Sickening, sik'n-ing, *a.* Making sick; dis-
Sickish, sik'ish, *a.* Somewhat sick.
Sickle, sik'l, *n.* An instrument for cutting grain, used with one hand; a reaping-hook.
Sickly, sik'li, *a.* Affected with sickness; not healthy; ailing; languid; faint.—*adv.* In a sick manner or condition. [ness; nausea.
Sickness, sik'nes, *n.* Disease; ill-health; ill-
Sick-room, sik'röm, *n.* The apartment where one lies ill.
Side, sīd, *n.* The broad or long surface of a body; edge, border; right or left half of the body; part between the top and bottom; any party or interest opposed to another.—*a.* Being on, from, or toward the side; indirect.—*vi.* (siding, sided). To embrace the opinions of one party.
Side-arms, sīd'ärmz, *n.pl.* Arms carried by the side, as sword, bayonet, &c.
Sideboard, sīd'börd, *n.* A piece of furniture used to hold dining utensils, &c.
Sided, sīd'ed, *p.a.* Having a side or sides: used in composition.
Side-light, sīd'lit, *n.* A light at a side; information thrown indirectly on a subject.
Sidelong, sīd'long, *adv.* Laterally; obliquely. *a.* Lateral; oblique.
Siderеal, sī-dē'rē-al, *a.* Pertaining to stars; measured by the motion of the stars.
Siderite, sid'ėr-īt, *n.* Magnetic iron ore or loadstone.
Siderography, sid-ėr-og'ra-fi, *n.* The art or practice of engraving on steel.
Siderolite, sid'ėr-ō-līt, *n.* A meteoric stone chiefly consisting of iron.
Side-saddle, sīd'sad-l, *n.* A saddle for a woman. [churchwardens.
Sidesman, sīdz'man, *n.* An assistant to the
Sidewalk, sīd'wąk, *n.* A raised walk for foot-passengers by the side of a street or road.
Sideways, sīd'wāz, *adv.* See SIDEWISE.
Sidewise, sīd'wiz, *adv.* Toward one side; laterally; on one side.
Siding, sīd'ing, *n.* A short additional line of rails laid for the purpose of shunting.
Sidle, sīd'l, *vi.* (sidling, sidled). To go or move side foremost; to move to one side.
Siege, sēj, *n.* A regular attack of a fortified place; continued endeavour to gain possession.
Siege-train, sēj'trān, *n.* The artillery, carriages, ammunition, &c., carried with an army for attacking fortified places.
Sienna, sē-en'na, *n.* An earth of a fine yellow colour, used as a pigment.
Siesta, sē-es'ta, *n.* A sleep or rest in the hottest part of the day.
Sieve, siv, *n.* A utensil for separating the smaller particles of a loose substance.
Sift, *sift*, *vt.* To separate by a sieve; to examine minutely.—*vi.* To pass as if through a sieve.
Sifter, sift'ėr, *n.* One who sifts; a sieve.
Sigh, sī, *vi.* To make a long breath audibly, as from grief; to make a melancholy sound.—*n.* A long breath made audibly, as in grief.
Sight, sit, *n.* Act or power of seeing; view; vision; visibility; estimation; a show; an appliance for guiding the eye.—*vt.* To see; to descry; to give the proper elevation and direction to, as a cannon.
Sighted, sīt'ed, *a.* Having sight; seeing in a particular manner; having sights, as a rifle.
Sightless, sīt'les, *a.* Wanting sight; blind.
Sightly, sīt'li, *a.* Pleasing to the sight or eye; agreeable to look on.
Sight-seeing, sīt'sē-ing, *n.* The act of seeing sights or visiting scenes of interest.
Sight-seer, sīt'sē-ėr, *a.* One who goes to see sights or curiosities.
Sigillaria, sij-il-lā'ri-a, *n.* A large fossil plant of the coal formation.
Sign, sīn, *n.* A mark or stamp indicative of something; a token; indication; emblem; a symbol or character.—*vt.* To express by a sign; to affix a signature to.—*vi.* To make a sign or signal.
Signal, sig'nal, *n.* A sign to communicate intelligence, orders, &c., at a distance.—*a.* Worthy of note; remarkable.—*vt.* or *i.* (signalling, signalled). To communicate by signals.
Signal-box, sig'nal-boks, *n.* A small house from which railway signals are worked.
Signalize, sig'nal-īz, *vt.* To make remarkable; to distinguish by some fact or exploit.
Signally, sig'nal-li, *adv.* In a signal manner; eminently; remarkably; memorably.
Signal-man, sig'nal-man, *n.* A man who works signals.
Signatory, Signatary, sig'na-to-ri, sig'na-ta-ri, *a.* Relating to the signing of documents. *n.* One who signs; a state representative who signs a public document.
Signature, sig'na-tūr, *n.* A mark impressed; the name of a person written by himself; in *printing*, a distinctive letter or mark at the bottom of the first page of each sheet.
Sign-board, sīn'börd, *n.* A board on which one sets a notice of his occupation or of articles for sale.
Signer, sīn'ėr, *n.* One who signs.
Signet, sig'net, *n.* A seal; seal used by the sovereign in sealing private letters.
Signet-ring, sig'net-ring, *n.* A ring containing a signet or private seal. [signified.
Signifiable, sig-ni-fī'a-bl, *a.* That may be
Significance, Significancy, sig-nif-i-kans, sig-ni'fi-kan-si, *n.* Meaning; import.
Significant, sig-ni'fi-kant, *a.* Signifying something; indicative; important.
Significantly, sig-ni'fi-kant-li, *adv.* In a significant manner; meaningly; expressively.
Signification, sig-ni-fi-kā'shon, *n.* Act of signifying; meaning; import; sense.
Significative, sig-ni'fi-kāt-iv, *a.* Signifying; expressive of a certain idea or thing.
Significatory, sig-ni'fi-ka-to-ri, *a.* Having signification or meaning.
Signify, sig'ni-fī, *vt.* (signifying, signified). To make known either by signs or words; to betoken; to mean; to imply; to import.
Signitary, sig'ni-ta-ri, *a.* See SIGNATORY.
Sign-manual, sīn-man'ū-al, *n.* One's own name written by one's self; signature.
Signor, Signior, sēn'yor, *n.* An English form of Italian *Signore*, Spanish *Señor*, equivalent to *Sir* or *Mr.*; a gentleman.
Signora, sēn-yō'ra, *n. Madam* or *Mrs.*; a lady.
Signorina, sēn-yō-rē'na, *n. Miss*; a young lady. [sign boys; a finger-post.
Sign-post, sīn'pōst, *n.* A post on which a
Silence, sīlens, *n.* State of being silent; quiet; secrecy; obscure of mention.—*vt.* To put to silence; to quiet; to cause to cease firing.

Silent, sī'lent, *a.* Not speaking; mute; dumb; taciturn; making no noise.
Silently, sī'lent-li, *adv* In a silent manner
Silhouette, sil'o-et, *n.* A profile portrait filled in with a dark colour.
Silica, Silex, sil'i-ka, sī'leks, *n.* Oxide of silicon, the chief constituent of quartz, flint, &c
Silicate, sil'i-kāt, *n.* A compound of silica with certain bases
Siliceous, Silicious, si-lish'us, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or like silica.
Silicon, Silicium, sil'i-kon, si-lis'i-um, *n* The non metallic element of which silica is the oxide
Siliqua, sil'i-kwa, *n* ; pl **-quæ** The long pod of such cruciferous plants as wallflower; a weight for gold or gems: a carat
Silk, silk, *n.* The fine thread produced by various caterpillars, particularly the silk-worm, cloth made of silk; garment made of this cloth.—*a* Pertaining to silk; silken.
Silken, silk'n, *a.* Made of silk; silky
Silk-worm, silk'wėrm, *n* A worm which produces silk; the larva of various moths which spin a silken cocoon for the chrysalis
Silky, silk'i, *a.* Made of silk, like silk; soft and smooth to the touch
Sill, sil, *n.* The timber or stone at the foot of a door or window; the threshold; the floor of a gallery in a mine
Sillabub, sil'la-bub, *n.* A liquor made by mixing wine or cider with milk
Sillery, sil'ėr-i, *n.* A non-sparkling champagne wine. [wise
Silly, sil'li, *a* Weak in intellect, foolish; unwise
Silo, sī'lō, *n.* The pit in which green fodder is preserved in the method of ensilage
Silt, silt, *n.* A deposit of fine earth from running or standing water —*vt* To fill with silt.
Silurian, si-lū'ri-an, *a* Applied to the lowest division of the palæozoic strata.
Silva, Silvan, sil'va, sil'van, *a* *See* SYLVA
Silver, sil'vėr, *n* A precious metal of a white color; money; plate made of silver.—*a* Made of silver; silvery —*vt.* and *i* To cover with a coat of silver; to tinge with gray
Silver-glance, sil'vėr-glans, *n* A mineral, a native sulphuret of silver
Silvering, sil'vėr-ing, *n.* Art or operation of covering anything with silver; the silver thus laid on [silver
Silverize, sil'vėr-īz, *vt.* To coat or cover with
Silvern, sil'vėrn, *a* Made of silver; silver.
Silverside, sil'vėr-sīd, *n* A cut of beef from the underside of the rump, often salted.
Silversmith, sil'vėr-smith, *n* One whose occupation is to work in silver
Silver-tongued, sil'vėr-tungd, *a.* Having a smooth tongue or speech.
Silvery, sil'vėr-i, *a.* Like silver, covered with silver; clear as the sound of a silver bell.
Simian, Simious, si'mi-an, si'mi us, *a* Pertaining to apes or monkeys; ape-like
Similar, si'mi-lėr, *a* Like; resembling, having like parts and relations but not of the same magnitude.
Similarity, si-mi-la'ri-ti, *n* State of being similar likeness; resemblance
Similarly, si'mi-lėr-li, *a.* In a similar or like manner; with resemblance
Simile, si'mi-lē, *n* A figure of speech consisting in likening one thing to another.
Similitude, si-mil'i-tūd, *n.* Likeness, resemblance; comparison.
Simitar, sim'i-tėr SCIMITAR
Simmer, si'mėr, *vi.* To boil gently
Simoniac, si-mō'ni-ak, *n* One guilty of simony
Simoniacal, si-mō-nī'ak-al, *a.* Pertaining to or guilty of simony
Simony, sī'mo-ni, *n* The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.
Simoom, si-mōm', *n.* A hot suffocating wind in Africa and Arabia.
Simous, sī'mus, *a.* Having a snub-nose
Simper, sim'pėr, *vi.* To smile in a silly manner.—*n.* A silly or affected smile.
Simple, sim'pl, *a.* Not complex; single; not involved; clear; artless; mere; plain; sincere; silly —*n.* Something not mixed; a medicinal herb [person; one easily deceived.
Simpleton, sim'pl-ton, *n.* A simple or silly
Simplicity, sim-plis'i-ti, *n* State or quality of being simple; singleness, artlessness; sincerity; plainness; foolishness.
Simplify, sim'pli-fī, *vt.* To make simple; to make plain or easy
Simply, sim'pli, *adv.* In a simple manner; artlessly, plainly; merely; foolishly.
Simulacrum, sim-ū-lā'krum, *n* ; pl **-cra.** An image or likeness, a phantom.
Simulate, sim'ū lāt, *vt.* To counterfeit; to feign [lating; pretence.
Simulation, sim-ū-lā'shon, *n.* Act of simu-
Simulator, sim'ū-lāt-or, *n* One who feigns.
Simultaneous, si-mul-tā'nē-us, *a.* Taking place or done at the same time.
Sin, sin, *n* A transgression of the divine law; moral depravity; an offence in general.—*vi.* (sinning, sinned) To violate the divine law or any rule of duty
Sinapism, sin'a-pizm, *n* A mustard poultice.
Since, sins, *adv.* From that time; from then till now, ago.—*prep.* Ever from the time of; after —*conj* From the time when, because that [genuine; guileless; frank; true
Sincere, sin-sēr', *a* Pure; unmixed, real.
Sincerely, sin sēr'li, *adv.* In a sincere manner; unfeignedly, genuinely; really
Sincerity, sin-se'ri-ti, *n.* Honesty of mind or intention, freedom from hypocrisy.
Sinciput, sin'si-put, *n* The fore part of the skull.
Sine, sīn, *n* A geometrical line drawn from one end of an arc perpendicular to the diameter through the other end.
Sinecure, sī'nē-kūr, *n.* An ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls; a paid office without employment.
Sinew, si'nū, *n.* The fibrous cord which unites a muscle to a bone; a tendon; strength. *vt* To bind, as by sinews; to strengthen.
Sinewy, si'nū-i, *a.* Consisting of a sinew or sinews; brawny; vigorous; firm.
Sinful, sin'fụl, *a* Full of sin, wicked, iniquitous; wrong.
Sing, sing, *vi.* (pret sang, sung, pp. sung) To utter sounds with melodious modulations of voice; to have a ringing sensation —*vt* To utter with musical modulations of voice; to celebrate in song; to tell.
Singe, sinj, *vt.* (singeing, singed). To burn slightly; to burn the surface of —*n.* A burning of the surface.
Singer, sing'ėr, *n.* One who sings; a bird that sings.
Single, sing'gl, *a.* Being one or a unit; individual, unmarried; performed by one person; simple; sincere.—*vt* (singling, singled). To select individually; with *out*.
Single-entry, sing'gl-en-tri, *n.* A system of book-keeping in which each entry appears only once on one side or other of an account
Single-handed, sing'gl-hand-ed, *a* Unassisted; by one's own efforts
Single-minded, sing'gl-mīnd-ed, *a.* Free from guile; honest; straightforward
Single-stick, sing'gl-stik, *n* A stick for fencing with; fencing with such sticks
Singly, sing'gli, *adv.* In a single manner; individually; separately; sincerely.
Sing-song, sing'song, *n.* A drawling tone; repetition of similar words or tones.
Singular, sing'gū-lėr, *a.* That is single;

expressing one person or thing; remarkable; rare; odd.—*n.* The singular number.
Singularity, sing-gū-la'ri-ti, *n.* Peculiarity; eccentricity
Singularly, sing'gū-lèr-li, *adv.* Peculiarly; remarkably; oddly; so as to express one.
Sinister, si'nis-tèr, *a.* Left; evil; baneful; malign; unlucky.
Sinistral, si'nis-tral, *a.* Belonging to the left hand or side; sinistrous.
Sinistrorse, si'nis-trors, *a.* Directed to the left. [or inclined to the left.
Sinistrous, si'nis-trus, *a.* Sinister; being on
Sink, singk, *vi.* (pret. sank or sunk, pp. sunk). To descend in a liquid; to subside; to enter; to decline in worth, strength, &c.—*vt.* To immerse; to submerge; to make by digging; to depress; to degrade.—*n.* A receptable for liquid filth; a sewer; place where iniquity is gathered. [on some body to sink it.
Sinker, singk'ér, *n.* One who sinks; a weight
Sinking, singk'ing, *a.* Causing to sink; depressing; set apart for the reduction of a debt.
Sinless, sin'les, *a.* Free from sin; innocent.
Sinner, sin'ér, *n.* One who sins; a transgressor; offender; criminal.
Sinologue, sin'o-log, *n.* A student of the Chinese language, literature, history, &c.
Sinology, si-nol'o-ji, *n.* The knowledge of the Chinese language, &c.
Sinople, si'no-pl, *n.* A kind of red clay or earth used as a pigment.
Sinter, sin'tèr, *n.* Stony matter precipitated by springs. [and out.—*a.* Winding.
Sinuate, sin'ū-āt, *vt.* To wind; to bend in
Sinuosity, sin-ū-os'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being sinuous; a curving; a wave line.
Sinuous, sin'ū-us, *a.* Bending or curving in and out; crooked.
Sinus, si'nus, *n.* A curved opening; a bay; a cavity containing pus; a fistula.
Sip, sip, *vt.* (sipping, sipped). To drink in small quantities; to drink out of.—*vi.* To take a fluid with the lips.—*n.* A small quantity of liquid taken with the lips.
Siphon, si'fon, *n.* A bent tube used for drawing off liquids, as from a cask, &c.
Siphon-bottle, si'fon-bot-l, *n.* A bottle for aerated waters, discharged through a bent tube by the pressure of the gas within.
Sippet, sip'et, *n.* A small sip; a small piece of bread served with soup, &c.
Sir, sér, *n.* A word of respect used to men; title distinctive of knights and baronets.
Sirdar, sér'där, *n.* A chieftain or head-man in Hindustan; the head of the Egyptian army.
Sire, sīr, *n.* A respectful word of address to a king; a father; male parent of a horse, &c.
Siren, sī'ren, *n.* A sea-nymph who enticed seamen by songs, and then slew them; a woman dangerous from her fascinations; a fog-signal.—*a.* Bewitching.
Sirius, sī'ri-us, *n.* The Dog-star.
Sirloin, sér'loin, *n.* The upper part of a loin of beef; a loin of beef.
Sirname, sér'nām. *See* SURNAME.
Sirocco, si-rok'kō, *n.* An oppressive south or south-east wind in Italy.
Sirrah, si'ra, *n.* A word of address like 'sir', with an angry force added.
Sirup, si'rup, *n.* *See* SYRUP.
Siskin, sis'kin, *n.* A greenish European song-bird of the finch family. [summon.
Sist, sist, *vt.* In *Scots law*, to stop; to cite or
Sister, sis'tér, *n.* A female born of the same parents; a female of the same kind, society, &c.
Sisterhood, sis'tér-hud, *n.* State or condition of a sister; a society of females.
Sister-in-law sis'tér-in-lą, *n.* A husband or wife's sister. [affectionate.
Sisterly, sis'tér-li, *a.* Becoming a sister;
Sistrum, sis'trum, *n.* A jingling metallic instrument used by the ancient Egyptians in the religious ceremonies.
Sit, sit, *vi.* (sitting, sat). To rest on the lower extremity of the body; to incubate; to remain; to be placed; to suit; to have a seat in Parliament, &c.; to hold a session.—*vt.* To keep the seat upon (a horse, &c.).
Site, sīt, *n.* Situation; a plot of ground for building on.
Sitology, sī-tol'o-ji, *n.* Dietetics.
Sitter, sit'ér, *n.* One who sits; one who sits for his portrait; a bird that incubates.
Sitting, sit'ing, *n.* Act of one who sits; occasion on which one sits for a portrait; a session; seat in a church pew.
Sitting-room, sit'ing-rōm, *n.* An apartment for sitting in; sufficient space for sitting in.
Situate, sit'ū-āt, *a.* Placed with respect to any other object.
Situated, sit'ū-āt-ed, *a.* Having a site or position; situate; circumstanced.
Situation, sit-ū-ā'shon, *n.* Position; station; plight; post or engagement.
Sitz-bath, sits-bäth, *n.* A bath in which one can bathe sitting; a bath taken in a sitting posture.
Six, siks, *a.* and *n.* One more than five.
Sixfold, siks'fōld, *a.* and *adv.* Six times.
Sixpence, siks'pens, *n.* An English silver coin worth six pennies; value of six pennies.
Sixpenny, siks'pen-i, *a.* Worth sixpence.
Sixteen, siks'tēn, *a.* and *n.* Six and ten.
Sixteenmo, siks'tēn-mō, *n.* Sexto-decimo.
Sixteenth, siks'tēnth, *a.* The sixth after the tenth.—*n.* One of sixteen equal parts.
Sixth, siksth, *a.* Next after the fifth.—*n.* One part in six.
Sixthly, siksth'li, *adv.* In the sixth place.
Sixtieth, siks'ti-eth, *a.* and *n.* The next after fifty-ninth; one of sixty equal parts.
Sixty, siks'ti, *a.* and *n.* Six times ten.
Sizable, Sizeable, sīz'a-bl, *a.* Of considerable bulk; of reasonable size.
Sizar, sī'zär, *n.* A student at Cambridge who gets his food free, &c.
Size, sīz, *n.* Comparative magnitude; bigness; bulk; a glutinous substance used by painters, &c.—*vt.* (sizing, sized). To arrange according to size; to take the size of; to cover with size.
Sized, sīzd, *a.* Having a particular size.
Sizer, sīz'ér, *n.* One who or that which sizes; a kind of gauge.
Sizing, sīz'ing, *n.* Size or weak glue; act of covering with size.
Sizy, sīz'i, *a.* Glutinous; ropy.
Skain, skān, *n.* A skein.
Skate, skāt, *n.* A narrow steel bar fastened under the foot, for moving rapidly on ice; a flat fish.—*vi.* (skating, skated). To slide on skates.
Skater, skāt'ér, *n.* One who skates on ice.
Skating-rink, skāt'ing-ringk, *n.* A rink or prepared area for skating.
Skein, skān, *n.* A small bank of thread.
Skeleton, ske'le-ton, *n.* The bony framework of an animal; general structure or frame; outline.—*a.* Resembling a skeleton.
Skeleton-key, ske'le-ton-kē, *n.* A thin light key that opens various locks.
Skerry, ske'ri, *n.* A rooky isle; a rock.
Sketch, skech, *n.* An outline or general delineation; a first rough draught.—*vt.* To draw a sketch of; to give the chief points of; to plan.—*vi.* To practise sketching.
Sketcher, skech'ér, *n.* One who sketches.
Sketchy, skech'i, *a.* Having the nature of a sketch; unfinished; incomplete.
Skew, skū, *a.* Oblique.—*adv.* Awry; obliquely.—*vt.* To put askew.
Skew-bridge, skū'brij, *n.* A bridge set obliquely over a road, &c.
Skewer, skū'ér, *n.* A pin for fastening meat. *vt.* To fasten with skewers.

Skid, skid, *n.* A drag for the wheels of a vehicle.—*vt.* (skidding, skidded). To check with a skid.—*vi.* To slip sideways on mud, ice, &c., as a cycle.

Skiff, skif, *n.* A small light boat.

Skilful, skil'ful, *a.* Skilled; dexterous; expert; clever. [ner; dexterously.

Skilfully, skil'ful-li, *adv.* In a skilful man-

Skill, skil, *n.* Ability; knowledge united with dexterity; aptitude.

Skilled, skild, *a.* Having skill; expert.

Skillet, skil'et, *n.* A small vessel of metal, with a long handle, for heating water, &c.

Skilligalee, Skilligolee, skil'i-ga-lē", skil'i-go-lē", *n.* A thin soup, such as is served to prisoners or paupers.

Skim, skim, *vt.* (skimming, skimmed.) To remove the scum from; to take off from a surface; to pass lightly over; to glance over superficially.—*vi.* To glide along.

Skimmer, skim'ėr, *n.* A utensil for skimming liquors; an aquatic swimming bird.

Skim-milk, skim'milk, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been taken.

Skimming, skim'ing, *n.* Act of one who skims a liquid; scum removed.

Skin, skin, *n.* The natural outer coating of animals; a hide; bark; rind.—*vt.* (skinning, skinned). To strip the skin from; to cover superficially.—*vi.* To be covered with skin.

Skin-deep, skin'dēp, *a.* Superficial; slight.

Skinflint, skin'flint, *n.* A niggard.

Skink, skingk, *n.* A small lizard of Egypt, &c.

Skinner, skin'ėr, *n.* One who skins; one who deals in skins, pelts, or hides; a furrier.

Skinny, skin'i, *a.* Consisting of skin or nearly so; wanting flesh.

Skip, skip, *vi.* (skipping, skipped). To leap lightly; to bound; to spring.—*vt.* To pass with a bound; to omit.—*n.* A light leap; a large basket on wheels, used in mines.

Skipper, skip'ėr, *n.* The master of a merchant vessel; a sea-captain; the cheese maggot.

Skipping, skip'ing, *a.* Frisky; bounding.

Skipping-rope, skip'ing-rōp, *n.* A small rope swung by young persons under their feet and over their heads in play.

Skirmish, skėr'mish, *n.* A slight battle; a brief contest.—*vi.* To fight in short contests or in small parties.

Skirt, skėrt, *n.* The lower and loose part of a garment; border; a woman's garment like a petticoat.—*vt.* To border.—*vi.* To be on the border.

Skirting-board, skėrt'ing-bōrd, *n.* The board round the bottom of a wall.

Skit, skit, *n.* A satirical or sarcastic attack; a pasquinade; a squib.

Skittish, skit'ish, *a.* Timorous; wanton; frisky; hasty; fickle.

Skittles, skit'lz, *n.pl.* A game with nine pins set upright, to be knocked down with as few throws as possible of a ball.

Skiver, skī'vėr, *n.* An inferior leather made of split sheep-skin.

Skulk, skulk, *vi.* To lurk; to sneak out of the way; to shun doing one's duty.

Skulk, Skulker, skulk, skulk'ėr, *n.* A person who skulks or avoids duties.

Skull, skul, *n.* The bony case which contains the brain. [to the head

Skull-cap, skul'kap, *n.* A cap fitting closely

Skunk, skungk, *n.* An animal of the weasel family, with glands that emit a fetid fluid.

Skurry, skur'ri, *n.* and *v.* *See* SCURRY

Sky, skī, *n.* The apparent arch of the heavens; the region of clouds; climate.

Skyey, skī'i, *a.* Like or pertaining to the sky.

Skylark, skī'lärk, *n.* The common lark that mounts and sings as it flies.

Skylarking, skī'lärk-ing, *n.* Gambols in the rigging of a ship; frolicking of any kind.

Sky-light, skī'līt, *n.* A window in the roof of a building.

Skyward, skī'wėrd, *a.* and *adv.* Toward the sky. [as marble.—*a.* Thick and slimy.

Slab, slab, *n.* A thin flat piece of anything,

Slabber, slab'ėr, *vi.* To slaver; to drivel.—*vt.* To sup up hastily; to besmear.—*n.* Slaver.

Slabby, slab'i, *a.* Viscous; slimy.

Slack, slak, *a.* Not tight or tense; loose; remiss; backward; not busy.—*adv.* In a slack manner; partially; insufficiently.—*n.* The part of a rope that hangs loose; small broken coal. *vt.* and *i.* To slacken; to slake.

Slacken, slak'n, *vt.* To become slack; to abate; to flag.—*vt.* To lessen the tension of; to relax. [loosely; negligently; remisely.

Slackly, slak'li, *adv.* In a slack manner;

Slag, slag, *n.* The scoria from a smelting furnace or volcano; fused dross of metal.

Slaggy, slag'i, *a.* Pertaining to or like slag.

Slake, slāk, *vt.* (slaking, slaked). To quench, as thirst or rage; to extinguish.—*vi* To abate; to become extinct.—*n.* A muddy tract adjoining the sea.

Slam, slam, *vt.* and *i.* (slamming, slammed). To shut with violence; to bang.—*n.* A violent shutting of a door.

Slander, slan'dėr, *n.* A false report maliciously uttered; defamation.—*vt.* To defame; to calumniate.

Slanderer, slan'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who slanders; a defamer; a calumniator.

Slanderous, slan'dėr-us, *a.* Containing slander; that utters slander; defamatory.

Slang, slang, *n.* and *a.* A class of expressions not generally approved of, as being inelegant or undignified.—*vt.* To address with slang; to abuse vulgarly.

Slangey, Slangy, slang'i, *a.* Of the nature of slang; addicted to the use of slang.

Slant, slant, *a.* Sloping.—*vt.* and *i.* To turn from a direct line; to slope; to incline.—*n.* A slope. [So as to slant; obliquely.

Slantly, Slantwise, slant'li, slant'wīz, *adv.*

Slap, slap, *n.* A blow with the open hand, or something broad.—*vt.* (slapping, slapped). To strike with the open hand.—*adv.* With a sudden and violent blow.

Slap-dash, slap'dash, *adv.* All at once; off-hand; at random.

Slash, slash, *vt.* To cut by striking violently and at random.—*vi.* To strike violently and at random with a cutting instrument.—*n.* A long cut; a cut made at random

Slashed, slasht, *p.a.* Cut with a slash; having long narrow openings, as a sleeve.

Slat, slat, *n.* A narrow strip of wood.

Slate, slāt, *n.* Rock which splits into thin layers; a slab of smooth stone for covering buildings; a tablet for writing upon.—*vt.* (slating, slated). To cover with slates; to criticise severely.

Slate-pencil, slāt'pen-sil, *n.* A pencil of soft slate, used for writing on slates.

Slater, slāt'ėr, *n.* One who slates buildings; a small crustaceous animal

Slating, slāt'ing, *n.* Act of covering with slates; the cover thus put on, severe criticism.

Slattern, slat'ėrn, *n.* A female who is not tidy; a slut.—*a.* Slatternly

Slatternly, slat'ėrn-li, *a.* Like a slattern; slovenly; sluttish.

Slaty, slāt'i, *a.* Resembling slate.

Slaughter, sla'tėr, *n.* A slaying; carnage; massacre; a killing of beasts for market.—*vt.* To slay; to kill for the market.

Slaughter-house, sla'tėr-hous, *n.* A house where beasts are killed for the market.

Slaughterous, sla'tėr-us, *a.* Murderous.

Slav, Slavonian, slāv, sla-vō'ni-an, *n.* One of a race of Eastern Europe, comprising the Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Bulgarians, &c.

Slave, slāv, *n.* A person wholly subject to another; a bondman; drudge.—*vi.* (slaving, slaved). To labor as a slave.

Slave-driver, slāv'driv-ėr, *n.* An overseer of slaves; a severe or cruel master.

Slaver, slā'vėr, *n.* A person or vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

Slaver, sla'vėr, *n.* Saliva drivelling from the mouth; drivel.—*vi.* To suffer the saliva to issue from the mouth.—*vt.* To smear with saliva. [driveller.

Slaverer, sla'vėr-ėr, *n.* One who slavers; a

Slavery, slāv'ė-ri, *n.* State of a slave; bondage; servitude; drudgery.

Slave-trade, slāv'trād, *n.* The business of purchasing or kidnapping men and women, and selling them for slaves.

Slavic, Slavonic, Slavonian, slav'ik, sla-von'ik, sla-vō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Slavs, or to their language.

Slavish, slāv'ish, *a.* Pertaining to slaves; servile; mean; oppressively laborious.

Slavishly, slāv'ish-li, *adv.* In a slavish manner; servilely; meanly.

Slay, slā, *vt.* (pret. slew, pp. slain). To kill by violence; to murder; to destroy.

Slayer, slā'ėr, *n.* One who slays; murderer.

Sleazy, slē'zi, *a.* Thin; flimsy; wanting firmness of texture, as silk. Also *Sleezy*.

Sled, sled, *n.* A sledge.—*vt.* (sledding, sledded). To convey on a sled.

Sledge, Sledge-hammer, slej, slej'ham-ėr, *n.* A large, heavy hammer, used by iron-workers.

Sledge, slej, *n.* A vehicle on runners used over snow or ice; a sleigh.—*vt.* and *i.* To convey or travel in a sledge.

Sleek, slēk, *a.* Smooth and glossy.—*vt.* To make smooth and glossy.

Sleeky, slēk'i, *a.* Of a sleek appearance.

Sleep, slēp, *vi.* (sleeping, slept). To take rest by a suspension of voluntary exercise of the powers of body and mind; to be dormant or inactive.—*vt.* To pass in sleeping; to get rid of by sleeping: with *off*.—*n.* That state in which volition is suspended; slumber; death; dormant state.

Sleeper, slēp'ėr, *n.* One that sleeps; a timber supporting a weight; in railways, a beam of wood supporting the rails.

Sleeping, slēp'ing, *a.* Reposing in sleep; pertaining to sleep; causing sleep.

Sleepless, slēp'les, *a.* Without sleep; wakeful; having no rest; perpetually agitated.

Sleeplessness, slēp'les-nes, *n.* State of being sleepless; persistent inability to sleep.

Sleepy, slēp'i, *a.* Inclined to sleep; drowsy; lazy; sluggish.

Sleet, slēt, *n.* Hail or snow mingled with rain. *vi.* To snow or hail with rain.

Sleety, slēt'i, *a.* Consisting of *or* like sleet.

Sleeve, slēv, *n.* That part of a garment covering the arm.—*vt.* (sleeving, sleeved). To furnish with sleeves.

Sleeveless, slēv'les, *a.* Having no sleeves; wanting a pretext; bootless.

Sleigh, slā, *n.* A vehicle on runners for transporting persons on snow or ice.

Sleight, slīt, *n.* A sly artifice; an artful trick; dexterity. [feeble; meagre; scanty.

Slender, slen'dėr, *a.* Thin; slim; slight;

Slenderly, slen'dėr-li, *adv.* In a slender manner; slightly; scantily; insufficiently.

Sleuth-hound, slōth'hound, *n.* A blood-hound; a hound employed in tracking.

Slew, slō, *vt.* To slue. Pret. of *slay*.

Sley, slā, *n.* A weaver's reed.

Slice, slīs, *vt.* (slicing, sliced). To cut into thin pieces; to divide.—*n.* A thin, broad piece cut off; a broad flat utensil.

Slide, slīd, *vi.* (sliding, pret. slid, pp. slid, slidden). To move along a surface by slipping; to pass smoothly or gradually.—*vt.* To thrust smoothly along a surface,—*n.* A smooth and easy passage; that part of an apparatus which slides into place. [instrument that slides.

Slider, slīd'ėr, *n.* One who slides; part of an

Sliding, slīd'ing, *a.* Made so as to slide freely; fitted for sliding.—*n.* The act of one who slides; lapse; backsliding.

Sliding-scale, slīd'ing-skāl, *n.* A sliding-rule; a varying rate of payment.

Slight, slīt, *a.* Small; trifling; not thorough; slender; frail.—*n.* Intentional disregard.—*vt.* To disregard; to treat with disrespect.

Slightly, slīt'li, *adv.* In a slight manner or measure; but little; somewhat; slenderly

Slily, slī'li, *adv.* *See* SLYLY.

Slim, slim, *a.* Slight; slender; thin; flimsy, cunning.

Slime, slīm, *n.* A soft or glutinous substance; moist earth or mud; viscous substance exuded by certain animals.—*vt.* (sliming, slimed). To cover with slime; to make slimy.

Slimy, slīm'i, *a.* Abounding with slime; consisting of slime; viscous; glutinous.

Sliness, slī'nes, *n.* *See* SLYNESS.

Sling, sling, *vt.* (slinging, slung). To throw; to hang so as to swing; to place in a sling.—*n.* An instrument for throwing stones; a bandage to support a wounded limb; a rope for raising heavy articles.

Slinger, sling'ėr, *n.* One who uses the sling.

Slink, slingk, *vi.* (shinking, slunk). To sneak; to steal away.—*vt.* To cast prematurely.—*n.* A premature calf.

Slip, slip, *vi.* (slipping, slipped). To move smoothly along; to glide, to depart secretly; to have the feet slide; to err; to escape insensibly.—*vt.* To put or thrust secretly; to omit; to disengage one's self from; to make a slip of for planting.—*n.* A sliding of the feet; an unintentional error; a twig cut for planting or grafting; a long narrow piece; a leash by which a dog is held; a long strip of printed matter; a loose covering; an inclined plane upon which a ship is built.

Slipper, slip'ėr, *n.* One who slips or lets slip; a loose light shoe for household wear.

Slippery, slip'ėr-i, *a.* So smooth as to cause slipping; untrustworthy; uncertain.

Slipshod, slip'shod, *a.* Shod with slippers; having shoes down at heel; slovenly.

Slipslop, slip'slop, *n.* Bad liquor; feeble composition.—*a.* Feeble; poor; jejune.

Slit, slit, *vt.* (slitting, slit or slitted). To cut lengthwise; to cut into long stripe.—*n.* A long cut or opening.

Slitter, slit'ėr, *n.* One who or that which slits.

Sliver, sli'vėr or sli'vėr, *vt.* To cleave; to cut into long thin pieces.—*n.* A long piece cut off; a splinter.

Slobber, slob'ėr, *vi.* and *t.* To slaver: to slabber.—*n.* Slaver; liquor spilled.

Slobbery, slob'ėr-i, *a.* Moist; sloppy.

Sloe, slō, *n.* A British shrub of the plum genus, the blackthorn; also its fruit.

Slogan, slō'gan, *n.* A war-cry; a watchword.

Sloop, slōp, *n.* A vessel with one mast, hardly different from a cutter.

Slop, slop, *vt.* (slopping, slopped). To soil by liquid; to spill.—*n.* Water carelessly thrown about; a smock-frock; *pl.* mean liquid food; waste dirty water; wide breeches; ready-made clothing.

Slope, slōp, *n.* An oblique direction; a declivity.—*vt.* and *i.* (sloping, sloped). To form with a slope; to incline.

Sloppy, slop'i, *a.* Muddy; plashy; slovenly.

Slopy, slōp'i, *a.* Sloping.

Slot, slot, *n.* A bolt or bar; an oblong hole; track of a deer.—*vt.* (slotting, slotted). To make a slot in.

Sloth, slōth or sloth, *n.* Indolence; laziness; idleness; a South American mammal.
Slothful, slōth'fŭl or sloth', *a.* Addicted to sloth; sluggish; lazy; indolent.
Slouch, slouch, *n.* A stoop in walking; an ungainly gait; a droop.—*vi.* To hang down; to have a drooping gait.—*vt.* To cause to hang down. [hanging brim; a soft hat.
Slouch-hat, slouch'hat, *n.* A hat with a
Slouching, slouch'ing, *a.* Drooping downward; walking heavily and awkwardly.
Slough, slou, *n.* A place of deep mud; a hole full of mire.
Slough, sluf, *n.* The cast-off skin of a serpent, &c.; the dead flesh that separates from living parts in a wound, &c.—*vi.* To come off as a slough from the living parts.
Sloughy, slou'i, *a.* Full of sloughs; miry.
Sloughy, sluf'i, *a.* Resembling dead matter separating from a wound.
Sloven, slu'ven, *n.* A man habitually negligent of neatness and order.
Slovenly, slu'ven-li, *a.* Disorderly; not neat or tidy.—*adv.* In a negligent manner.
Slow, slō, *a.* Moving little in a long time; not rapid; dilatory; heavy in wit; dull; behind in time.—*vt.* and *i.* To delay; to slacken in speed. [gradually.
Slowly, slō'li, *adv.* In a slow manner; tardily;
Slow-worm, slō'werm, *n.* The blind-worm.
Sloyd, sloid, *n.* A system of manual training for schools, originating in Sweden.
Slub, slub, *n.* A roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted by spinning machinery.
Slubber, slub'ėr, *vt.* To slobber; to soil; to do lazily or carelessly.
Sludge, sluj, *n.* Mire; soft mud.
Sludgy, sluj'i, *a.* Miry; slushy.
Slue, slō, *vt.* (sluing, slued). To turn or swing round (as the yard of a ship).
Slug, slug, *n.* A sluggard; a shell-less snail injurious to plants; a piece of metal used for the charge of a gun.
Sluggard, slug'ārd, *n.* A person habitually lazy; a drone.—*a.* Sluggish. [not quick.
Sluggish, slug'ish, *a.* Lazy; slothful; inert;
Sluice, slōs, *n.* A contrivance to control the flow of water in a river, dam, &c.; a trough to separate gold from sand, &c.; flood-gate.—*vt.* (sluicing, sluiced). To wet abundantly; to cleanse by means of sluices.
Slum, slum, *n.* A low, dirty street of a city.—*vi.* (slumming, slummed). To visit slums from benevolent motives.
Slumber, slum'bėr, *vi.* To sleep; to be inert or inactive.—*n.* Light sleep; repose.
Slumberous, Slumbrous, slum'bėr-us, slum'brus, *a.* Inviting or causing sleep.
Slump, slump, *n.* The whole number taken in one lot.—*vt.* To throw into one lot.—*vi.* To sink in walking, as in snow.
Slung, slung, pret. & pp. of *sling*.
Slunk, slungk, pret. & pp. of *slink*.
Slur, slėr, *vt.* (slurring, slurred). To soil; to traduce; to pass lightly over; to pronounce in a careless indistinct manner.—*n.* A slight reproach; a stain or stigma.
Slush, slush, *n.* Sludge or soft mud; wet, half-melted snow. [sembling slush.
Slushy, slush'i, *a.* Consisting of slush; re-
Slut, slut, *n.* A woman negligent of tidiness and dress; a slattern.
Sluttish, slut'ish, *a.* Not neat or cleanly.
Sly, sli, *a.* Cunning; crafty; wily; shrewd.
Slyly, Slily, sli'li, *adv.* Cunningly; craftily.
Slyness, Sliness, sli'nes, *n.* Artful secrecy; cunning; craftiness.
Smack, smak, *vi.* To make a sharp noise with the lips; to taste; to savour.—*vt.* To make a sharp noise with; to slap.—*n.* A loud kiss; a sharp noise; a smart blow; a slap; a slight taste; a smattering; a fishing vessel.
Small, smal, *a.* Little; petty; short; weak; gentle; not loud; narrow-minded; mean.—*n.* The small part of a thing; *pl.* small-clothes.
Smallage, smal'āj, *n.* Celery.
Small-arms, smal'ārmz, *n.pl.* A general name for rifles, pistols, &c., as distinguished from cannon. [beer; poor stuff.
Small-beer, smal'bēr, *n.* A species of weak
Small-clothes, smal'klōŦHz, *n.pl.* Breeches or trousers.
Small-hand, smal'hand, *n.* The style of writing commonly used, as distinguished from text or large-hand.
Smallish, smal'ish, *a.* Somewhat small.
Small-pox, smal'poks, *n.* A contagious eruptive disease.
Smalt, smalt, *n.* Common glass tinged of a fine deep-blue by cobalt.
Smart, smärt, *n.* A quick, keen, pain; pungent grief.—*a.* Keen; quick; sharp; brisk; witty; spruce; well dressed.—*vi.* To feel a sharp pain; to be acutely painful; to be punished.
Smarten, smärt'n, *vt.* To make smart.
Smartly, smärt'li, *adv.* Keenly; briskly; sharply; wittily; sprucely.
Smash, smash, *vt.* To dash to pieces.—*vi.* To go to pieces.—*n.* A breaking to pieces; ruin; bankruptcy.
Smatter, smat'ėr, *vi.* To have a slight knowledge; to talk superficially.—*n.* A superficial knowledge.
Smatterer, smat'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who has only a superficial knowledge.
Smattering, smat'ėr-ing, *n.* A superficial knowledge.
Smear, smēr, *vt.* To overspread with anything adhesive; to daub; to soil.
Smell, smel, *vt.* (smelling, smelled or smelt). To perceive by the nose; to perceive the scent of; to detect.—*vi.* To give out an odour.—*n.* The faculty by which odours are perceived; scent; perfume.
Smelling, smel'ing, *n.* The sense of smell.
Smelling-salts, smel'ing-sałtz, *n.pl.* Volatile salts used as a stimulant.
Smelt, smelt, *vt.* To melt, as ore, to separate the metal.—*n.* A small fish allied to the salmon.
Smelter, smelt'ėr, *n.* One who smelts ore.
Smeltery, smelt'ė-ri, *n.* A place for smelting ores. [merganser family.
Smew, smū, *n.* A swimming bird of the
Smile, smīl, *vi.* (smiling, smiled). To show pleasure, sarcasm, pity, &c., by a look; to appear propitious.—*vt.* To express by a smile; to affect by smiling.—*n.* A set of the features expressing pleasure, scorn, &c.; favour.
Smiling, smīl'ing, *p.a.* Wearing a smile; gay in aspect.
Smirch, smėrch, *vt.* To stain; to smudge.
Smirk, smėrk, *vi.* To smile affectedly or pertly.—*n.* An affected smile.
Smite, smīt, *vt.* (smiting, pret. smote, pp. smit, smitten). To strike; to slay; to blast; to afflict; to affect with love, &c.—*vi.* To strike; to clash together.
Smith, smith, *n.* One who works in metals.
Smithery, smith'ė-ri, *n.* The workshop of a smith; a smithy; work done by a smith.
Smithy, smith'i, *n.* The shop of a smith.
Smock, smok, *n.* A chemise; a smock-frock.—*vt.* To clothe with a smock; to pucker diagonally.
Smock-frock, smok'frok, *n.* A loose outer garment worn by farm labourers.
Smocking, smok'ing, *n.* An ornamental diagonal puckering, in form of a honey-comb, and capable of being expanded.
Smoke, smōk, *n.* The exhalation from a burning substance; vapour; idle talk; nothingness; a drawing in and puffing out of tobacco fumes.—*vi.* (smoking, smoked). To emit

smoke; to use tobacco.—*vt.* To apply smoke to; to befoul by smoke; to fumigate; to use in smoking.

Smokeless, smōk'les, *a.* Having no smoke.

Smoker, smōk'er, *n.* One who smokes; one who uses tobacco.

Smoking, smōk'ing, *n.* Act of one who or that which smokes; the use of tobacco.—*a.* Pertaining to smoking.

Smoky, smōk'i, *a.* Emitting smoke; filled or tarnished with smoke; like smoke.

Smolt, smōlt, *n.* A salmon a year or two old, when it has acquired its silvery scales.

Smooth, smōᵺ, *a.* Even on the surface; glossy; moving equably; not harsh; bland.—*n.* Smooth part of anything.—*vt.* To make smooth; to level; to make easy; to palliate; to soothe.

Smoothen, smōᵺ'n, *vt.* To make smooth.

Smoothly, smōᵺ'li, *adv.* Evenly; not roughly; blandly; with insinuating language.

Smote, smōt, pret. of *smite.*

Smother, smuᵺ'er, *n.* Stifling smoke; suffocating dust.—*vt.* To stifle; to suffocate; to suppress.—*vi.* To be suffocated or suppressed; to smoulder.

Smothery, smuᵺ er-i, *a.* Tending to smother; stifling; full of smother or dust.

Smoulder, smōl'dėr, *vi.* To burn and smoke without flame; to exist in a suppressed state.

Smudge, smuj, *vt.* (smudging, smudged). To stain with dirt or filth; to smear.—*n.* A stain; a smear.

Smug, smug, *a.* Neat; spruce; affectedly nice.—*vt.* (smugging, smugged). To make smug.

Smuggle, smug'l, *vt.* (smuggling, smuggled). To import or export secretly and in defiance of law; to convey clandestinely.

Smuggler, smug'lėr, *n.* One who smuggles; a vessel employed in smuggling goods.

Smuggling, smug'ling, *n.* The importing or exporting secretly goods subject to duty.

Smut, smut, *n.* A spot or stain; a spot of soot, &c.; a disease in grain; obscene language.—*vt.* and *i.* (smutting, smutted). To stain with smut; to tarnish.

Smutch, smuch, *vt.* To smudge.—*n.* A foul spot; a smudge.

Smutty, smut'i, *a.* Soiled with smut; affected with mildew; obscene.

Snack, snak, *n.* A small portion of food; a hasty repast; a bite; a share.

Snaffle, snaf'l, *n.* A bridle consisting of a slender bitmouth without a curb.—*vt.* To bridle; to manage with a snaffle.

Snag, snag, *n.* A short projecting stump; a shoot; the tine of a deer's antler; a tree in a river dangerous to vessels.

Snail, snāl, *n.* A slimy, slow-creeping mollusc; a slug; a sluggard.

Snake, snāk, *n.* A serpent.

Snaky, snāk'i, *a.* Pertaining to a snake; cunning; insinuating; infested with snakes.

Snap, snap, *vt.* (snapping, snapped). To bite or seize suddenly; to break with a sharp sound; to break short.—*vi.* To try to seize with the teeth; to break suddenly or without bending.—*n.* A quick eager bite; a sudden breaking; a sharp noise; a kind of biscuit.

Snappish, snap'ish, *a.* Apt to snap; peevish; tart; crabbed.

Snap-shot, snap'shot, *n.* A hasty shot at a moving animal; a photograph taken hastily with a hand camera.

Snare, snār, *n.* A line with a noose for catching animals; anything that entraps.—*vt.* (snaring, snared). To catch with a snare; to ensnare.

Snarl, snārl, *vi.* To growl, as an angry dog; to talk in rude murmuring terms.—*vt.* To entangle.—*n.* A sharp angry growl; a knot; embarrassment.

Snarling, snārl'ing, *a.* Given to snarl; growling; snappish; peevish.

Snary, snār'i, *a.* Tending to ensnare.

Snatch, snach, *vt.* To seize hastily or abruptly.—*vi.* To make a grasp.—*n.* A hasty catch; a short fit or turn; a small portion; a snack.

Sneak, snēk, *vi.* To creep privately; to go furtively; to crouch.—*n.* A mean fellow; one guilty of underhand work.

Sneaking, snēk'ing, *p.a.* Pertaining to a sneak; mean; servile; underhand.

Sneaky, snēk'i, *a.* Mean; underhand.

Sneer, snēr, *vi.* To show contempt by a look; to jeer; to speak derisively.—*n.* A look or grin of contempt; a scoff; a jeer.

Sneeze, snēz, *vi.* (sneezing, sneezed). To emit air through the nose, &c., by a kind of involuntary convulsive effort.—*n.* A single act of sneezing.

Snick, snik, *vt.* To cut; to clip; to snip.

Sniff, snif, *vi.* To draw air audibly up the nose; to snuff.—*n.* A slight smell; snuff.

Snigger, snig'ėr, *vi.* To laugh in a suppressed manner.—*n.* A suppressed laugh; a giggle.

Snip, snip, *vt.* (snipping, snipped). To cut off at a stroke with shears; to clip.—*n.* A single cut with shears; a bit cut off.

Snipe, snīp, *n.* A grallatorial bird with a long bill; a simpleton.

Snippet, snip'et, *n.* A small part or share.

Snivel, sni'vel, *vi.* (snivelling, snivelled). To run at the nose; to whimper.—*n.* Whimpering; maudlin sentiment.

Snivelling, sni'vel-ing, *p.a.* Apt to snivel or whine; tearful; weakly sentimental.

Snivelly, sni'vel-i, *a.* Running at the nose; pitiful; whining.

Snob, snob, *n.* A shoemaker; one who apes gentility; a would-be aristocrat.

Snobbery, snob'ėr-i, *n.* The quality of being snobbish.

Snobbish, Snobby, snob'ish, snob'i, *a.* Like a snob; pretending to gentility.

Snobbism, snob'izm, *n.* The manners of a snob; state or habit of being snobbish.

Snood, snōd, *n.* A fillet or ribbon for the hair.

Snooze, snōz, *n.* A nap or short sleep.—*vi.* (snoozing, snoozed). To take a short nap.

Snore, snōr, *vi.* (snoring, snored). To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep.—*n.* A breathing with a hoarse noise in sleep.

Snort, snort, *vi.* To force air with violence through the nose.—*n.* A loud sound produced by forcing the air through the nostrils.

Snot, snot, *n.* The mucus of the nose.

Snout, snout, *n.* The projecting nose of a beast; muzzle; nozzle.

Snow, snō, *n.* Watery particles congealed in the air, and falling in flakes.—*vi.* To fall in snow: used impersonally.—*vt.* To scatter like snow.

Snow-ball, snō'bal, *n.* A ball of snow.—*vt.* To pelt with snow-balls.—*vi.* To throw snow-balls. [fruits of snow-white berries.

Snowberry, snō'be-ri, *n.* A shrub bearing

Snow-boot, snō'bōt, *n.* A boot to be worn when walking in snow.

Snow-drop, snō'drop, *n.* An early plant with white drooping flowers.

Snow-plough, snō'plou, *n.* An implement for clearing away the snow from roads, &c.

Snow-shoe, snō'shō, *n.* A light frame worn on the feet to keep the wearer from sinking in snow; a snow-boot.

Snow-slip, snō'slip, *n.* A large mass of snow which slips down a mountain.

Snow-white, snō'whīt, *a.* White as snow.

Snowy, snō'i, *a.* White like snow; abounding with snow; pure white.

Snub, snub, *vt.* (snubbing, snubbed). To stop or rebuke with a tart, sarcastic remark; to alight designedly.—*n.* A check; a rebuke.

Snub-nose, snub'nōz, *n.* A flat nose.
Snuff, snuf, *vt.* To draw up through the nose; to smell; to crop, as the snuff of a candle.—*vi.* To draw up air or tobacco through the nose; to take offence.—*n.* A drawing up through the nose; resentment; burned wick of a candle; pulverized tobacco.
Snuffer, snuf'ėr, *n.* One who snuffs; *pl.* instrument for removing the snuff of a candle.
Snuffle, snuf'l, *vi.* (snuffling, snuffled). To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose.—*n.* A sound made by air drawn through the nostrils; nasal twang; *pl.* an ailment accompanied by snuffling with the nose. [soiled with snuff.
Snuffy, snuf'i, *a.* Pertaining to or like snuff;
Snug, snug, *a.* Neat; trim; cozy.
Snuggery, snug'e-ri, *n.* A snug place.
Snuggle, snug'l, *vi.* (snuggling, snuggled). To lie close for convenience or warmth; to nestle.
Snugly, snug'li, *adv.* Comfortably; safely.
So, sō, *adv.* In this or that manner; to that degree; thus; extremely; very; the case being such; thereby.—*conj.* Provided that; in case that; therefore; accordingly.
Soak, sōk, *vt.* To let lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed all that it can; to steep; to wet thoroughly.—*vi.* To steep; to enter by pores; to tipple. [drinker.
Soaker, sōk'ėr, *n.* One who soaks; a hard
Soaking, sōk'ing, *p.a.* Such as to soak; that wets thoroughly; drenching.
Soaky, sōk'i, *a.* Moist on the surface; steeped in or drenched with water.
So-and-so, sō'and-sō, *n.* A certain person not named; an indefinite person or thing.
Soap, sōp, *n.* A compound of oil or fat with an alkali, used in washing.—*vt.* To rub or cover with soap. [with soap; unctuous.
Soapy, sōp'i, *a.* Resembling soap; smeared
Soar, sōr, *vi.* To mount upon the wing; to rise high; to tower.—*n.* A towering flight; a lofty ascent.
Sob, sob, *vi.* (sobbing, sobbed). To sigh or weep convulsively; to make a similar sound.—*n.* A convulsive catching of the breath in weeping or sorrow.
Sober, sō'bėr, *a.* Temperate; not drunk; calm; cool; staid; grave; dull-looking.—*vt.* To make sober.—*vi.* To become sober.
Soberly, sō'bėr-li, *adv.* Temperately; coolly; gravely.
Sobriety, sō-brī'e-ti, *n.* Temperance; abstemiousness; moderation; saneness; sedateness; gravity.
Sobriquet, so-brē-kā, *n.* A nickname.
Sociability, sō'shi-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being sociable.
Sociable, sō'shi-a-bl, *a.* Fond of companions; inclined to mix in society; social.
Sociably, sō'shi-a-bli, *adv.* In a sociable manner; conversably; familiarly.
Social, sō'shal, *a.* Pertaining to society; sociable; consisting in union or mutual converse; living in communities.
Socialism, sō'shal-izm, *n.* A theory of social organization aiming at co-operative action and community of property.
Socialist, sō'shal-ist, *n.* One who advocates socialism; a collectivist. [socialism.
Socialistic, sō-shal-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to
Sociality, sō-shal'i-ti, *n.* Sociability.
Socialize, sō'shal-īz, *vt.* To render social; to regulate according to socialism.
Socially, sō'shal-li, *adv.* In a social manner or way; in regard to social position.
Society, sō-sī'e-ti, *n.* Fellowship; company; a body of persons united for some object; persons living in the same circle; those who take the lead in social life.
Socinian, sō-sin'i-an, *n.* One who rejects the doctrine of the Trinity, the deity of Christ, and the atonement, &c.
Sociologist, sō-shi-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in sociology.
Sociology, sō-shi-ol'e-ji, *n.* The science which treats of society, its development, the progress of civilization, &c.
Sock, sok, *n.* The shoe of the ancient actors of comedy; a short woven covering for the foot.
Socket, sok'et, *n.* A cavity into which anything is fitted.
Socle, so'kl, *n.* A plain, low pedestal; a plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall.
Sod, sod, *n.* That layer of earth which is covered with grass; piece of turf.
Soda, sō'da, *n.* The alkali carbonate of sodium used in washing, glass-making, &c., and extensively made from salt. [fraternity.
Sodality, sō-dal'i-ti, *n.* A fellowship or
Soda-water, sō'da-wą'tėr, *n.* An effervescent drink generally consisting of water into which carbonic acid has been forced.
Sodden, sod'n, *a.* Seethed; saturated; soaked and soft; not well baked; doughy.
Soddy, sod'i, *a.* Turfy; covered with sod.
Sodium, sō'di-um, *n.* A soft light silvery metal.
Sodomite, sod'om-īt, *n.* One guilty of sodomy.
Sodomy, sod'om-i, *n.* A carnal copulation against nature.
Sofa, sō'fa, *n.* A long seat with a stuffed bottom, back, and ends.
Soffit, sof'it, *n.* The lower surface of an arch, architrave, or overhanging cornice, &c.
Soft, soft, *a.* Easily yielding to pressure; delicate; mild; effeminate; not loud or harsh; not strong or glaring.—*adv.* Softly.—*interj.* Be soft; stop; not so fast.
Soften, sof'n, *vt.* To make soft or more soft; to mollify; to alleviate; to tone down.—*vi.* To become soft; to relent; to become milder.
Softening, sof'n-ing, *n.* Act of making or becoming more soft or softer.
Softish, soft'ish, *a.* Somewhat soft.
Softly, soft'li, *adv.* In a soft manner; gently; quietly; mildly; tenderly.
Soft-spoken, soft'spō-kn, *a.* Speaking softly; mild; affable. [sportsman's halloo.
Soho, sō-hō', *interj.* A word used in calling; a
Soi-disant, swa-dē-zäng, *a.* Self-styled; pretended; would-be.
Soil, soil, *vt.* To sully; to tarnish; to manure; to feed (cattle) indoors with green fodder.—*vi.* To tarnish.—*n.* Dirt; ordure; tarnish; the upper stratum of the earth; mould: loam; earth; land; country.
Soil-pipe, soil'pīp, *n.* A pipe for conveying foul or waste water from a house.
Soiree, swą'rā, *n.* A meeting of some body at which there are tea and other refreshments, with music, speeches, &c.
Sojourn, sō'jėrn, *vi.* To reside for a time.—*n.* A temporary residence or stay.
Sojourner, sō'jėrn-ėr, *n.* One who sojourns; a temporary resident.
Solace, so'las, *vt.* (solacing, solaced). To cheer or console; to allay.—*n.* Consolation; comfort; relief; recreation.
Solan-goose, sō'lan-gōs, *n.* The gannet.
Solar, sō'lėr, *a.* Pertaining to the sun, or proceeding from it; sunny; measured by the progress of the sun. [in money.
Solatium, sō-lā'shi-um, *n.* A compensation
Solder, sol'dėr, *vt.* To unite metals by a fused metallic substance; to patch up.—*n.* A metallic cement.
Soldier, sōl'jėr, *n.* A man in military service; a man of distinguished valour.
Soldiering, sōl'jėr-ing, *n.* The occupation of a soldier.
Soldier-like, Soldierly, sōl'jėr-lik, sōl'jėr-li, *a.* Like or becoming a soldier; brave.

Soldiery, sōl'jé-ri, *n.* Soldiers collectively; the body of military men.
Sole, sōl, *n.* The under side of the foot; the bottom of a shoe; a marine fish allied to the flounder.—*vt.* (soling, soled). To furnish with a sole, as a shoe.—*a.* Single; individual; only; alone. [deviation from correct idiom.
Solecism, sol'e-sizm, *n.* A grammatical error;
Solecize, sol'e-sīz, *vi.* To commit solecism.
Solely, sōl'li, *adv.* Singly; alone; only.
Solemn, sol'em, *a.* Marked with religious gravity or sanctity; impressive; earnest; affectedly grave.
Solemnity, so-lem'ni-ti, *n.* Gravity; impressiveness; a solemn ceremony.
Solemnize, sol'em-nīz, *vt.* To honour by solemn ceremonies; to celebrate; to make grave. [religiously; with formal gravity.
Solemnly, sol'em-li, *adv.* With solemnity;
Sol-fa, sol'fā, *vi.* and *t.* (sol-faing, sol-faed). To sing the notes of the scale, using the syllables *do* (or *ut*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*.
Solfeggio, sol-fej'i-ō, *n.* and *a.* In *music*, a system of arranging the scale by the names *do* (or *ut*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*.
Solicit, sō-lis'it, *vt.* and *i.* To ask earnestly; to beg; to invite; to disquiet; to incite.
Solicitant, sō-lis'it-ant, *n.* One who solicits.
Solicitation, sō-lis'it-ā''shon, *n.* Earnest request; supplication; entreaty.
Solicitor, sō-lis'it-ėr, *n.* One who solicits; an attorney; a law-agent.
Solicitor-general, sō-lis'it-ėr-jen-é-ral, *n.* An officer of the British crown next in rank to the attorney-general, or in Scotland to the lord-advocate.
Solicitous, sō-lis'it-us, *a.* Anxious; very desirous; concerned; apprehensive.
Solicitude, sō-lis'i-tūd, *n.* State of being solicitous; carefulness; concern; anxiety.
Solid, sol'id, *a.* Resisting pressure; not liquid or gaseous; not hollow; cubic; sound; not frivolous.—*n.* A body that naturally retains the same shape.
Solidarity, so-li-dar'i-ti, *n.* Unity or communion of interests and responsibilities.
Solidification, so-lid'i-fi-kā''shon, *n.* Act or process of solidifying.
Solidify, so-lid'i-fī, *vt.* (solidifying, solidified). To make solid.—*vi.* To become solid.
Solidity, so-lid'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being solid; density; firmness; soundness.
Solidly, sol'id-li, *adv.* In a solid manner; firmly; compactly; on firm grounds.
Soliloquize, sō-lil'ō-kwīz, *vi.* To utter a soliloquy.
Soliloquy, sō-lil'ō-kwi, *n.* A speaking to one's self; discourse of a person alone.
Solitaire, so'li-tār, *n.* A solitary; an article of jewelry in which a single gem is set; a game for a single person.
Solitarily, so'li-ta-ri-li, *adv.* In a solitary manner; in solitude; alone.
Solitary, so'li-ta-ri, *a.* Being alone; lonely; retired; not much frequented; shared by no companions; single; sole.—*n.* A hermit; a recluse. [a lonely life; a lonely place.
Solitude, so'li-tūd, *n.* State of being alone;
Solmization, Solmisation, sol-mi-zā''shon, *n.* Solfeggio; act of sol-faing.
Solo, sō'lō, *n.* A tune or air for a single instrument or voice.
Soloist, sō'lō-ist, *n.* A solo singer or performer.
Solstice, sōl'stis, *n.* The time when the sun arrives at the point farthest north or south of the equator, namely 21st June and 22nd Dec.; either of the two points in the ecliptic where the sun then appears to be.
Solstitial, sol-sti'shal, *a.* Pertaining to a solstice; happening at a solstice.
Solubility, so-lū-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being soluble.
Soluble, so'lū-bl, *a.* Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of being solved, as a problem.
Solution, sō-lū'shon, *n.* A dissolving; preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid; act of solving; explanation; termination or crisis of a disease.
Solvable, solv'a-bl, *a.* Soluble.
Solve, solv, *vt.* (solving, solved). To explain; to make clear; to unravel; to work out.
Solvency, sol'ven-si, *n.* Ability to pay debts.
Solvent, sol'vent, *a.* Having the power of dissolving; able to pay all debts.—*n.* A fluid that dissolves any substance.
Somatic, sō-mat'ik, *a.* Corporeal; bodily.
Somatology, sō-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of living bodies; the science of matter.
Sombre, som'bėr, *a.* Dark; gloomy; dismal. *vt.* (sombring, sombred). To make sombre.
Sombrero, som-brer'ō, *n.* A broad-brimmed hat.
Sombrous, som'brus, *a.* Sombre; gloomy.
Some, sum, *a.* A certain; a; a little; indefinite and perhaps considerable; about or near.—*pron.* An indefinite part, quantity, or number; certain individuals.
Somebody, sum'bo-di, *n.* A person indeterminate; a person of consideration.
Somehow, sum'hou, *adv.* In some way not yet known; one way or another.
Somersault, Somerset, sum'ėr-salt, sum'ėr-set, *n.* A leap in which the heels turn over the head; a turn of the body in the air.
Something, sum'thing, *n.* A thing, quantity, or degree indefinitely; a person or thing of importance.—*adv.* Somewhat.
Sometime, sum'tim, *adv.* Once; formerly; by and by.—*a.* Former; whilom.
Sometimes, sum'timz, *adv.* At some or certain times; not always; now and then.
Somewhat, sum'whot, *n.* Something; more or less.—*adv.* In some degree; a little.
Somewhere, sum'whār, *adv.* In some place; to some place.
Somite, sō'mīt, *n.* A single segment in the body of an articulated animal.
Somnambulate, som-nam'bū-lāt, *vi.* and *t.* To walk or walk over in sleep.
Somnambulism, som-nam'bū-lizm, *n.* The act or practice of walking in sleep.
Somnambulist, som-nam'bū-list, *n.* One who walks in his sleep.
Somniferous, som-nif'ėr-us, *a.* Bringing or causing sleep; soporific.
Somnific, som-nif'ik, *a.* Causing sleep.
Somniloquence, Somniloquism, som-nil'ō-kwens, som-nil'ō-kwizm, *n.* The act of talking in sleep.
Somnolence, som'nō-lens, *n.* Sleepiness.
Somnolent, som'nō-lent, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy.
Son, sun, *n.* A male child.
Sonant, sō'nant, *a.* Sounding; uttered with voice and not breath merely.—*n.* A sonant letter.
Sonata, sō-nä'tä, *n.* A musical composition of several movements for a solo instrument.
Song, song, *n.* That which is sung; vocal music or melody; a poem to be sung; a lyric; poetry; a trifle.
Song-bird, song'bėrd, *n.* A bird that sings.
Songster, song'stėr, *n.* A singer.
Songstress, song'stres, *n.* A female singer.
Son-in-law, sun'in-la, *n.* A man married to one's daughter.
Sonnet, son'et, *n.* A poem of fourteen pentameter lines.
Sonneteer, son-et-ēr', *n.* A composer of sonnets; a petty poet.
Sonorous, sō-nō'rus, *a.* Giving sound when struck; resonant; high-sounding.
Sonship, sun'ship, *n.* State of being a son; filiation; the character of a son.

Soon, sön, *adv.* In a short time; shortly; early; quickly; promptly; readily; gladly.
Soot, söt, *n.* A black substance formed from burning matter.—*vt.* To cover or foul with soot.
Sooth, söth, *a.* True.—*n.* Truth; reality.
Soothe, söTH, *vt.* (soothing, soothed). To please with soft words; to flatter; to pacify; to assuage; to soften.
Soothing, söTH'ing, *p.a.* Serving to soothe, calm, or assuage; mollifying.
Soothsayer, söth'sā-ėr, *n.* One who foretells or predicts; a prophet.
Soothsaying, söth'sā-ing, *n.* A foretelling; a prediction; divination.
Sooty, söt'i, *a.* Producing soot; consisting of soot; foul with soot; dusky; dark.
Sop, sop, *n.* Something dipped in broth or liquid food; anything given to pacify.—*vt.* (sopping, sopped). To steep in liquor.
Sophism, sof'izm, *n.* A specious but fallacious argument; a subtlety in reasoning.
Sophist, sof'ist, *n.* A captious or fallacious reasoner.
Sophister, sof'is-tėr, *n.* A quibbling disputant; a plausible fallacious reasoner.
Sophistic, Sophistical, sō-fist'ik, sō-fist'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to sophistry; fallaciously subtle; not sound in reasoning.
Sophisticate, sō-fist'ik-āt, *vt.* To pervert by sophistry; to adulterate.
Sophistication, sō-fis'ti-kā''shon, *n.* Adulteration; act or art of quibbling; a quibble.
Sophistry, sof'ist-ri, *n.* Fallacious reasoning.
Soporiferous, sō-pō-rif'ėr-us, *a.* Soporific.
Soporific, sō-pō-rif'ik, *a.* Causing sleep.—*n.* A drug or anything that induces sleep.
Soppy, sop'i, *a.* Soaked; wet.
Soprano, sō-prä'nō, *n.* The highest female voice; a singer with such a voice.
Sorb, sorb, *n.* The service-tree or its fruit.
Sorcerer, sör'sėr-ėr, *n.* A wizard; an enchanter; a magician.
Sorceress, sör'sėr-es, *n.* A female sorcerer.
Sorcery, sör'sėr-i, *n.* Magic; enchantment; witchcraft.
Sordid, sor'did, *a.* Dirty; foul; vile; base; niggardly; covetous.
Sordidly, sor'did-li, *adv.* Basely; covetously.
Sore, sör, *a.* Painful; severe; distressing; tender; galled.—*n.* An ulcer, wound, &c.—*adv.* Severely; sorely.
Sorely, sör'li, *adv.* In a sore manner; grievously; greatly; violently; severely.
Sorghum, sor'gum, *n.* A kind of millet.
Sororal, sō-rō'ral, *a.* Sisterly.
Sorrel, so'rel, *n.* A plant allied to the docks; a reddish or yellow-brown colour.—*a.* Of a reddish colour.
Sorrily, so'ri-li, *adv.* In a sorry manner; meanly; pitiably; wretchedly.
Sorrow, so'rō, *n.* Affliction or distress of mind; grief; regret.—*vi.* To feel sorrow; to grieve. mournful; dejected.
Sorrowful, so'rō-fyl, *a.* Full of sorrow; sad; mournful; dejected.
Sorry, so'ri, *a.* Feeling sorrow; grieved; sorrowful; wretched; pitiful.
Sort, sort, *n.* Nature or character; kind; species; manner; a set.—*vt.* To assort; to arrange; to reduce to order.—*vi.* To consort; to agree. separates and arranges.
Sorter, sort'ėr, *n.* One who sorts; one who
Sortie, sor'ti, *n.* The issuing of troops from a besieged place; a sally.
Sortilege, sor'ti-lej, *n.* Act or practice of drawing lots; divination by lots.
Sortment, sort'ment, *n.* Act of sorting; assortment.
So-so, sō'sō, *a.* Middling.
Sot, sot, *n.* A dolt or blockhead; a habitual drunkard. to drunkenness.
Sottish, sot'ish, *a.* Like a sot; foolish; given
Sou, sö, *n.* A French copper coin, worth about a halfpenny.
Soubrette, sö-bret', *n.* An intriguing servant-girl in a comedy.
Soufflé, söf-lā, *n.* A light dish, partly composed of white of eggs.
Sough, suf, *vi.* To emit a rushing or roaring sound like wind; to sound like the sea.—*n.* A rushing sound; a deep sigh.
Soul, sōl, *n.* The spiritual principle in man; the moral and emotional part of man's nature; elevation of mind; fervour; essence; an inspirer or leader; a person.
Souled, sōld, *a.* Instinct with soul or feeling.
Soulless, sōl'les, *a.* Without a soul; without nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless.
Sound, sound, *a.* Not in any way defective; healthy; valid; free from error; orthodox; just; heavy.—*n.* A narrow channel of water; a strait; air-bladder of a fish; that which is heard; noise.—*vt.* To measure the depth of; to examine medically; to try to discover the opinion, &c., of; to cause to give out a sound; to pronounce.—*vi.* To give out a sound; to appear on narration; to be spread or published.
Sounding, sound'ing, *a.* Causing sound; sonorous; having a lofty sound; bombastic.
Sounding-board, sound'ing-börd, *n.* A canopy over a platform, &c., to direct the sound of a speaker's voice to the audience.
Sounding-line, sound'ing-lin, *n.* A line for ascertaining the depth of water.
Soundings, sound'ingz, *n.pl.* The depths of water in rivers, harbours, &c.
Soundless, sound'les, *a.* That cannot be fathomed; noiseless.
Soundly, sound'li, *adv.* Healthily; validly; thoroughly; with heavy blows.
Soundness, sound'nes, *n.* Healthiness; solidity; validity; orthodoxy.
Soup, söp, *n.* A liquid food made generally from flesh and vegetables.
Soup-kitchen, söp'ki-chen, *n.* An establishment for supplying soup to the poor.
Sour, sour, *a.* Acid or sharp to the taste; tart; peevish; morose.—*vt.* To make sour; to make cross or discontented; to embitter.—*vi.* To become sour or peevish.
Source, sörs, *n.* That from which anything rises; the spring, &c., from which a stream proceeds; first cause; origin.
Sourish, sour'ish, *a.* Somewhat sour.
Sourly, sour'li, *adv.* Acidly; peevishly.
Souse, sous, *n.* Pickle; the ears, feet, &c., of swine pickled; a swoop.—*vt.* (sousing, soused). To steep in pickle; to plunge into water.—*vi.* To swoop.—*adv.* With sudden descent or plunge.
Soutane, sö'tän, *n.* A cassock.
South, south, *n.* The region in which the sun is at mid-day.—*a.* Being in or toward the south; pertaining to or from the south.—*adv.* Toward the south.
South-east, south'ēst, *n.* The point midway between the south and east.—*a.* Pertaining to or from the south-east.—*adv.* Toward the south-east. the south-east.
South-easter, south-ēst'ėr, *n.* A wind from
South-easterly, south-ēst'ėr-li, *a.* In the direction of south-east; from the south-east.
South-eastern, south-ēst'ėrn, *a.* Pertaining to or toward the south-east.
Southerly, suTH'ėr-li, *a.* Lying at or toward the south; coming from the south.
Southern, suTH'ėrn, *a.* Belonging to the south; southerly.
Southerner, suTH'ėr-ner, *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south.
Southernmost, suTH'ėrn-mōst, *a.* Farthest toward the south.
Southing, south'ing, *n.* Motion to the south; difference of latitude in sailing southward.
Southmost, south'mōst, *a.* Farthest toward the south.

Southward, south'wĕrd, *adv.* and *a.* Toward the south.
South-west, south'west, *n.* The point midway between the south and west.—*a.* Pertaining to or from the south-west.—*adv* Toward the south-west
South-wester, south-west'ĕr, *n.* A strong south-west wind; a waterproof hat with a flap hanging over the neck, often *Sou'wester.*
South-westerly, south-west'ĕr-li, *a.* In the direction of south-west; from the south-west.
South-western, south-west'ĕrn, *a.* Pertaining to or toward the south-west.
Souvenir, sö-ve-nĕr', *n.* A keepsake.
Sovereign, so've-rin, *a.* Supreme in power; chief.—*n.* A monarch; the standard British gold coin, value 20s., or £1 sterling.
Sovereignty, so've-rin-ti, *n.* Supreme power; dominion.
Sovran, sov'ran, *n.* and *a.* Sovereign
Sow, sou, *n.* The female of the swine.
Sow, sō, *vt.* (pret. sowed, pp. sowed or sown). To scatter seed over; to spread abroad.—*vi.* To scatter seed for growth.
Sowar, sou'ar, *n.* An Indian cavalry soldier.
Sower, sō'ĕr, *n.* One who sows.
Soy, soi, *n.* A sauce prepared in China and Japan from a bean; the plant producing the bean.
Spa, spą, *n.* A place to which people go on account of a spring of mineral water
Space, spās, *n.* Extension; room, interval between points or objects; quantity of time; a while.—*vt.* (spacing, spaced). To arrange at proper intervals; to arrange the spaces in.
Spacial. Same as *Spatial.*
Spacious, spā'shus, *a.* Roomy; widely extended; ample; capacious.
Spade, spād, *n.* An instrument for digging; a playing card of a black suit.—*vt.* (spading, spaded). To dig with a spade; to use a spade on.
Spadeful, spād'fụl, *n.* As much as a spade will hold.
Spake, spāk. A preterit of *speak.*
Span, span, *n.* Reach or extent in general; space between the thumb and little finger; nine inches; a short space of time; the stretch of an arch; a yoke of animals.—*vt.* (spanning, spanned). To extend across; to measure with the hand with the fingers extended.
Spandrel, span'drel, *n.* The triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangular part inclosing it.
Spangle, spang'gl, *n.* A small glittering metal ornament; a small sparkling object.—*vt.* (spangling, spangled). To adorn with spangles.
Spangly, spang'gli, *a.* Like a spangle or spangles; glittering; glistening.
Spaniard, span'yĕrd, *n.* A native of Spain.
Spaniel, span'yel, *n.* A dog of several breeds; a cringing, fawning person.
Spanish, span'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Spain.—*n.* The language of Spain.
Spank, spangk, *vi.* To move or run along quickly.—*vt.* To slap or smack.
Spanker, spangk'ĕr, *n.* One that spanks; a large fore-and-aft sail on the mizzen-mast.
Spanking, spangk'ing, *a.* Moving quickly; dashing; free-going.
Spanner, span'ĕr, *n.* A screw-key.
Span-new, span'nū, *a.* Quite new,
Spar, spär, *n.* A long piece of timber; a pole; a crystalline mineral; boxing-match; flourish of the fists.—*vi.* (sparring, sparred). To fight in show; to box; to bandy words.
Sparable, spar'a-bl, *n.* A nail driven into the soles of shoes and boots.
Spare, spār, *a.* Scanty; thin; sparing or chary; superfluous; held in reserve.—*vt.* (sparing, spared). To use frugally; to dispense with; to omit; to use tenderly; to withhold from.—*vi.* To be frugal; to use mercy or forbearance.
Sparely, spār'li, *adv.* Sparingly.
Sparing, spār'ing, *a.* Saving; economical.
Sparingly, spār'ing-li, *adv.* Frugally; not lavishly; seldom; not frequently.
Spark, spärk, *n.* A particle of ignited substance, which flies off from burning bodies; a small transient light; a gay man; a lover.—*vi.* To emit particles of fire; to sparkle.
Sparkish, spärk'ish, *a.* Gay; gallant.
Sparkle, spär'kl, *n.* A little spark; lustre.—*vi.* (sparkling, sparkled). To emit sparks; to glitter; to be animated.
Sparkling, spärk'ling, *a* Emitting sparks; glittering; lively.
Sparrow, spa'rō, *n.* A bird of the finch family. [or close together.
Sparse, spärs, *a.* Thinly scattered; not thick
Sparsely, spärs'li, *adv.* Thinly.
Spartan, spär'tan, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Sparta; hardy; undaunted; enduring.
Spasm, spazm, *n.* A violent contraction of a muscle; a convulsive fit.
Spasmodic, spaz-mod'ik, *a.* Relating to spasm; convulsive; overstrained in expression or style.
Spastic, spas'tik, *a.* Spasmodic.
Spat, spat, *n.* The spawn of shell-fish.—*vt.* (spatting, spatted). To emit spawn or spat.
Spatch-cock, spach'kok, *n.* A fowl killed and broiled for some immediate occasion.
Spate, Spait, spāt, *n.* A sudden heavy flood, especially in mountain streams
Spatial, spā'shal, *a.* Pertaining to space; existing in space.
Spatter, spat'ĕr, *vt.* To scatter a liquid substance on; to sprinkle; to asperse.—*n.* Act of spattering; something sprinkled.
Spatula, spat'ū-la, *n.* A broad thin flexible blade, used by painters, apothecaries, &c.
Spavin, spa'vin, *n.* A disease of horses affecting the joint of the hind-leg between the knee and the fetlock, and causing lameness.
Spawn, spąn, *n.* The eggs or ova of fish, frogs, &c., when ejected; offspring, in contempt.—*vt.* and *i.* To eject or deposit, as spawn.
Spawner, spąn'ĕr, *n.* A female fish.
Spay, spā, *vt.* To destroy the ovaries of, as is done to female animals.
Speak, spēk, *vi.* (pret. spoke, spake, pp. spoken). To utter words; to talk; to deliver a speech; to argue; to plead; to be expressive.—*vt.* To utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to accost; to express.
Speakable, spēk'a-bl, *n.* That can be spoken.
Speaker, spēk'ĕr, *n.* One who speaks; the person who presides in a deliberative assembly, as the House of Commons.
Speaking, spēk'ing, *p.a.* Used to convey speech; forcibly expressive, vivid in resemblance; extending to phrases of civility.
Spear, spēr, *n.* A long, pointed weapon; a lance.—*vt.* To pierce or kill with a spear.
Spearman, spēr'man, *n.* One armed with a spear.
Special, spe'shal, *a.* Pertaining to a species; particular; distinctive; having a particular purpose or scope.
Specialism, spe'shal-izm, *n.* Devotion to a particular branch of knowledge.
Specialist, spe'shal-ist, *n.* One who devotes himself to some particular subject.
Speciality, spe-shi-al'i-ti, *n.* Special characteristic; that in which a person is specially versed.
Specialize, spe'shal-īz, *vt.* To assign a specific use to.—*vi.* To apply one's self to a particular subject.
Specially, spe'shal-li, *adv.* Especially; for a particular purpose or occasion.
Specialty, spe'shal-ti, *n.* Special characteristic; a special pursuit; a special product.
Specie, spē'shi, *n.* Metallic money; coin.

Species, spē'shēz, *n. sing.* and *pl.* Outward appearance; a kind, sort, or variety; a class.
Specific, spe-sif'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, designating, or constituting a species; definite; precise. *n.* A remedy which exerts a special action in the cure of a disease; an infallible remedy.
Specifically, spe-sif'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a specific manner; definitely; particularly.
Specification, spe'si-fi-kā''shon, *n.* The act of specifying; details of particulars; particular mention; statement.
Specify, spe'si-fi, *vt.* (specifying, specified). To make specific; to state in detail.
Specimen, spe'si-men, *n.* A sample; a part intended to typify the whole.
Specious, spē'shus, *a.* Superficially correct; appearing well at first view; plausible.
Speciously, spē'shus-li, *adv.* Plausibly.
Speck, spek, *n.* A small spot; a stain; a flaw; an atom.—*vt.* To spot.
Speckle, spek'l, *n.* A speck; a small coloured marking.—*vt.* (speckling, speckled). To mark with small specks. [spotted.
Speckled, spek'ld, *p.a.* Marked with specks;
Spectacle, spek'ta-kl, *n.* A show; a sight; an exhibition; a pageant; *pl.* glasses to assist or correct defective vision.
Spectacular, spek-tak'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a show.
Spectator, spek-tā'tor, *n.* A looker-on; a beholder; an eye-witness.
Spectral, spek'tral, *a.* Pertaining to a spectre; ghostly; pertaining to spectra.
Spectre, spek'tėr, *n.* An apparition; a ghost; a phantom.
Spectroscope, spek'trō-skōp, *n.* The instrument employed in spectrum analysis.
Spectrum, spek'trum, *n.*; pl. **-tra**. An image seen after the eyes are closed; a specially-colored band of light, showing prismatic colors, produced when light is subjected to analysis by a spectroscope
Specular, spek'ū-lär, *a.* Having a smooth reflecting surface.
Speculate, spek'ū-lāt, *vi.* (speculating, speculated). To meditate; to engage in risky financial transactions with a view to profit.
Speculation, spek-ū-lā'shon, *n.* Act of speculating; contemplation; theory; hazardous financial transactions.
Speculative, spek'ū-lāt-iv, *a.* Given to speculation; theoretical; pertaining to speculation in trade.
Speculator, spek'ū-lāt-or, *n.* A theorizer; one who speculates in business.
Speculum, spek'ū-lum, *n.*; pl. **-la** or **-lums**. A mirror; a metallic reflector
Speech, spēch, *n.* The faculty of speaking, language; talk; what is spoken, a saying; a formal discourse; oration. [to harangue.
Speechify, spēch'i-fi, *vi.* To make a speech;
Speechless, spēch'les, *a* Destitute of the faculty of speech; dumb; mute; silent.
Speed, spēd, *n.* Success; velocity; haste.—*vi.* (speeding, sped). To make haste; to prosper.—*vt.* To despatch in haste; to help forward; to dismiss with good wishes
Speedily, spēd'i-li, *adv.* In a speedy manner, quickly; with haste; soon
Speedwell, spēd'wel, *n.* A common herbaceous plant. [nimble; not dilatory.
Speedy, spēd'i, *a.* Having speed; quick;
Spell, spel, *n.* An incantation, a charm; fascination; a turn of work; a period.—*vt.* (pret. and pp. spelled or spelt). To give the letters of in order; to read; to import.—*vi.* To form words with the proper letters
Spelling, spel'ing, *n.* Act of one who spells; orthography; letters that form a word.
Spelling-book, spel'ing-bųk, *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read.
Spelt, spelt, *n.* An inferior wheat
Spelter, spel'tėr, *n.* Zinc, commonly impure.
Spence, spens, *n.* A buttery.
Spencer, spen'sėr, *n.* A man's and woman's outer coat or jacket.
Spend, spend, *vt.* (spending, spent). To lay out, as money; to squander; to pass, as time; to exhaust of force.—*vi.* To spend money; to be dissipated.
Spendthrift, spend'thrift, *n.* and *a.* One who spends improvidently; a prodigal.
Spent, spent, *p.a.* Wearied; exhausted; having deposited spawn.
Sperm, spėrm, *n.* The seminal fluid of animals.
Spermaceti, spėr-ma-sē'ti, *n.* A fatty material obtained from a species of whale.
Spermatic, spėr-mat'ik, *a.* Seminal.
Spermatozoon, spėr'ma-to-zō''on, *n*; pl. **-oa**. One of the microscopic bodies in the semen of animals essential to impregnation.
Sperm-whale, spėrm'whāl, *n.* The spermaceti whale or cachalot.
Spew, spū, *vt.* To vomit; to cast out with abhorrence.—*vi.* To vomit.
Sphenography, sfē-nog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of writing or of deciphering cuneiform writings.
Sphenoid, sfē'noid, *a.* Resembling a wedge. *n.* A wedge-shaped body.
Spheral, sfēr'al, *a.* Pertaining to the spheres; rounded like a sphere.
Sphere, sfēr, *n.* An orb; a ball; a globe, a sun, star, or planet; circuit of motion, action, &c.; range; province; rank.—*vt.* (sphering, sphered). To place in a sphere or among the spheres.
Spheric, Spherical, sfe'rik, sfe'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a sphere; globular.
Spherically, sfe'rik-al-li, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.
Sphericity, sfe-ris'i-ti, *n.* Roundness.
Spherics, sfer'iks, *n.* In *geometry*, the doctrine of the properties of the sphere.
Spheroid, sfēr'oid, *n.* A body like a sphere, but not perfectly spherical.
Spheroidal, sfēr-oid'al, *a.* Having the form of a spheroid.
Spherule, sfe'rūl, *n.* A little sphere.
Sphincter, sfingk'tėr, *n.* A ring-like muscle closing the external orifices of organs, as the mouth or anus.
Sphinx, sfingks, *n.* A monster or figure with the bust of a woman on the body of a lioness, said to have proposed a riddle; a person who puts puzzling questions. [of seals.
Sphragistics, sfra-jis'tiks, *n.* The science
Sphygmograph, sfig'mō-graf, *n.* An instrument to indicate the nature of the pulse.
Spicate, spi'kāt, *a.* Eared like corn
Spice, spīs, *n.* A vegetable production, aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste; something piquant; flavour; smack.—*vt.* (spicing, spiced). To season with spice; to flavour.
Spicery, spīs'ė-ri, *n.* Spices in general; a repository of spices; spiciness.
Spicily, spīs'i-li, *adv.* In a spicy manner; pungently; with flavour.
Spick-and-span, spik'and-span, *a.* Trim; flawless.—*adv* Quite (with *new*).
Spicule, spik'ūl, *n.* A little spike, a little sharp needle-shaped body
Spicy, spīs'i, *a.* Producing or abounding with spice; pungent; piquant; racy
Spider, spi'dėr, *n.* An animal that spins webs for taking its prey. [cask
Spigot, spi'got, *n.* A peg to stop a faucet or
Spike, spīk, *n.* A piece of pointed iron; an ear of corn, &c.—*vt.* (spiking, spiked) To fasten or set with spikes; to stop the vent of a cannon) with a nail, &c.; to fix upon a spike.
Spikelet, spik'let, *n.* A small spike
Spikenard, spīk'nārd, *n.* An aromatic plant of the East Indies; a fragrant essential oil; an ancient unguent.

Spiky, spīk'i, *a.* Set with spikes; like a spike; having a sharp point.
Spile, spīl, *n.* A spigot.—*vt.* To supply with a [spile or spigot.
Spill, spil, *vt.* (pret. and pp. spilled or spilt). To suffer to fall, flow over, &c.; to shed.—*vi.* To be shed; to be suffered to fall, be lost, or wasted.—*n.* A spigot; piece of wood or paper used to light a lamp, &c.; a fall.
Spilth, spilth, *n.* That which is spilled or wasted lavishly.
Spin, spin, *vt.* (spinning, spun). To draw out and twist into threads; to protract; to whirl; to make threads, as a spider.—*vi.* To work at drawing and twisting threads; to rotate; to go quickly.—*n.* Act of spinning; a rapid run.
Spinach, Spinage, spin'āj, *n.* A culinary vegetable.
Spinal, spīn'al, *a.* Pertaining to the spine.
Spindle, spin'dl, *n.* A pin carrying a bobbin in a spinning machine; a small axis; a long, slender stalk; a measure of yarn.—*vi.* To grow in a long slender stalk.
Spindle-legs, Spindle-shanks, spin'-dl-legz, spin'dl-shangks, *n.* Long slender legs, or a person having such.
Spine, spīn, *n.* A prickle, a thorn; a thin, pointed spike in animals; the backbone or spinal column.
Spined, spīnd, *a.* Having spines.
Spinel, Spinelle, spi-nel', *n.* A kind of gem or hard stone.
Spinet, spin'et, *n.* An old instrument of music resembling a harpsichord
Spinnaker, spin'a-kėr, *n.* A triangular sail carried by yachts on the opposite side to the main-sail in running before the wind.
Spinner, spin'ėr, *n.* One who spins; a contrivance for spinning; a spider.
Spinney, Spinny, spin'i, *n.* A small wood; a clump of trees. [of spines; thorny.
Spinose, Spinous, spīn'ōs, spīn'us, *a.* Full
Spinster, spin'stėr, *n.* A woman who spins; an unmarried woman; an old maid.
Spiny, spīn'i, *a.* Thorny; difficult.
Spiracle, spi'ra-kl or spī'ra-kl, *n.* Any aperture in animals for breathing. [plants.
Spiræa, spī-rē'a, *n.* A genus of flowering
Spiral, spī'ral, *a.* Pertaining to a spire; winding like a screw.—*n.* A curve winding like a screw.
Spirally, spī'ral-li, *adv.* In a spiral form or direction; in the manner of a screw.
Spire, spīr, *n.* A winding line like a screw; a spiral; a wreath; a convolution; a steeple; a stalk or blade of grass, &c.—*vi.* (spiring, spired). To taper up.
Spirit, spi'rit, *n.* The breath of life; the soul; a spectre; vivacity; courage; mood; essence; real meaning; intent; a liquid obtained by distillation; *pl.* alcoholic liquor.—*vt.* To infuse spirit into; to encourage.
Spirited, spi'rit-ed, *p.a.* Showing spirit; animated; lively; bold; courageous.
Spiritless, spi'rit-les, *a.* Destitute of life or spirit; dejected; depressed.
Spirit-level, spi'rit-le-vel, *n.* A glass tube nearly filled with spirit, for determining when a thing is horizontal by the central position of an air-bubble
Spiritual, spi'rit-ū-al, *a.* Pertaining to spirit; not material; mental; intellectual; divine; pure, ecclesiastical.
Spiritualism, spi'rit-ū-al-izm, *n.* State of being spiritual; doctrine of the existence of spirit distinct from matter; belief that communication can be held with departed spirits.
Spiritualist, spi'rit-ū-al-ist, *n.* One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one who believes in spiritualism.
Spiritualistic, spi'rit-ū-a-lis''tik, *a.* Relating to spiritualism.
Spirituality, spi'rit-ū-al''i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being spiritual; spiritual nature or character.
Spiritualize, spi'rit-ū-al-īz, *vt.* To render spiritual; to convert to a spiritual meaning.
Spiritually, spi'rit-ū-al-li, *adv* In a spiritual manner.
Spirituous, spi'rit-ū-us, *a.* Alcoholic, ardent.
Spirt, spėrt, *vt.* To force out in a jet; to squirt.—*vi.* To gush out in a jet.—*n.* A jet of fluid. [a point; abounding in steeples.
Spiry, spīr'i, *a.* Of a spiral form; tapering to
Spissitude, spis'i-tūd, *n.* Density of soft or liquid substances; thickness; viscosity.
Spit, spit, *n.* A prong on which meat is roasted; low land running into the sea.—*vt.* (spitting, spitted). To put on a spit; to pierce.
Spit, spit, *vt.* and *i.* (spitting, spat). To eject from the mouth, as saliva.—*n.* What is ejected from the mouth; spittle.
Spitchcock, spich'kok, *n.* An eel split and broiled.—*vt.* To split (an eel) and broil it.
Spite, spīt, *n.* A feeling of ill-will; malice; rancour.—**In spite of**, notwithstanding.—*vt.* (spiting, spited). To mortify or chagrin; to thwart.
Spiteful, spīt'ful, *a.* Having a desire to annoy or injure; malignant; malicious.
Spitfire, spit'fīr, *n.* A violent or passionate person; one who is irascible or fiery.
Spittle, spit'l, *n.* Saliva; the moist matter ejected from the mouth.
Spittoon, spit-tōn', *n.* A vessel to receive discharges of spittle. A cuspidor.
Splanchnic, splangk'nik, *a.* Belonging to the viscera or entrails.
Splash, splash, *vt.* and *i.* To bespatter with liquid matter.—*n.* A quantity of wet matter thrown on anything; a noise from water dashed about; a spot of dirt.
Splash-board, splash'bōrd, *n.* A board in front of a vehicle to ward off dirt thrown by the horses' heels. [wet and muddy.
Splashy, splash'i, *a.* Full of dirty water; wet;
Splay, splā, *vt.* To slope or form with an angle.—*n.* A sloped surface.—*a.* Turned outward, as a person's feet.
Splay-footed, splā'fut-ed, *a.* Having the feet turned outward; having flat feet.
Spleen, splēn, *n.* The milt, an organ in the abdomen connected with digestion; spite; ill-humour; low spirits.
Spleeny, splēn'i, *a.* Affected with or characterized by spleen; splenetic.
Splendent, splen'dent, *a.* Shining; gleaming; illustrious.
Splendid, splen'did, *a.* Brilliant, magnificent; famous; celebrated.
Splendidly, splen'did-li, *adv.* Brilliantly; magnificently; richly.
Splendor, splen'dėr, *n.* Brilliancy; magnificence; display; pomp; grandeur
Splenetic, sple-net'ik or splen'e-tik, *a.* Affected with spleen; morose; sullen; spiteful —*n* One affected with spleen.
Splenic, splēn'ik, *a.* Belonging to the spleen.
Splice, splīs, *vt* (splicing, spliced) To unite, as two ropes, by interweaving the strands; to unite by overlapping, as timber.—*n.* Union of ropes by interweaving; piece added by splicing.
Splint, splint, *n.* A splinter; piece of wood to confine a broken bone when set.
Splinter, splint'ėr, *n* A piece of wood, or other solid substance, split off —*vt.* To split into splinters; to shiver
Splintery, splint'ėr-i, *a.* Liable to splinter; consisting of splinters.
Split, split, *vt.* (splitting, split). To divide lengthwise; to cleave; to rend; to burst.—*vi.* To part asunder; to burst; to crack; to differ in opinion.—*n.* A rent; fissure; breach or separation —*a.* Divided; rent; deeply cleft.
Splotch, sploch, *n.* A spot; smear.

Splotchy, sploch'i, *a.* Marked with splotches.
Splutter, splut'ėr, *n.* A bustle; a stir.—*vi.* To speak confusedly; to sputter.
Spode, spōd, *n.* A material composed of calcined ivory, of which vases, &c., are made.
Spoil, spoil, *n.* Pillage; booty; plunder.—*vt.* To plunder; to impair; to ruin; to injure by over-indulgence.—*vi.* To grow useless; to decay.
Spoiler, spoil'ėr, *n.* One who spoils; a plunderer.
Spoke, spōk, *n.* A bar of a wheel; the round of a ladder; a bar.—*vt.* (spoking, spoked). To furnish with spokes. Pret. of *speak*.
Spoken, spōk'n, *p.a.* Oral; speaking (as in fair-spoken).
Spoke-shave, spōk'shāv, *n.* A small plane used by wheelwrights and others.
Spokesman, spōks'man, *n.* One who speaks for another.
Spoliate, spō'li-āt, *vt.* To spoil; to plunder.
Spoliation, spō-li-ā'shon, *n.* Pillage.
Spondaic, spon-dā'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a spondee; composed of spondees.
Spondee, spon'dē, *n.* A metrical foot of two long syllables.
Sponge, spunj, *n.* A soft porous marine substance which readily imbibes liquids; a mean parasite.—*vt.* (sponging, sponged). To wipe with a sponge; to wipe out completely; to harass by extortion; to get by mean arts.—*vi.* To imbibe; to act as a hanger-on.
Sponger, spunj'ėr, *n.* One who sponges.
Spongy, spunj'i, *a.* Soft and full of cavities; soaked and soft.
Sponsion, spon'shon, *n.* A solemn promise; act of becoming surety.
Sponsor, spon'sor, *n.* A surety or guarantor; a godfather or godmother.
Spontaneity, spon-ta-nē'i-ti, *n.* Self-originated activity; readiness.
Spontaneous, spon-tā'nē-us, *a.* Voluntary; self-originated; acting by its own impulse.
Spontaneously, spon-tā'nē-us-li, *adv.* Of one's own accord.
Spook, spōk, *n.* A ghost; an apparition.
Spool, spōl, *n.* A reel to wind thread or yarn on.
Spoon, spōn, *n.* A domestic utensil for taking up liquids, &c., at table.—*vt.* To take up with a spoon. [contains.
Spoonful, spōn'fụl, *n.* As much as a spoon
Spoon-meat, spōn'mēt, *n.* Food that is or must be taken with a spoon.
Spoony, **Spooney**, spōn'i, *a.* Weak-minded; foolishly fond.—*n.* A silly fellow.
Spoor, spōr, *n.* The track or trail of an animal
Sporadic, spō-rad'ik, *a.* Scattered; occurring here and there in a scattered manner.
Spore, spōr, *n.* The reproductive germ of a cryptogamic plant; a germ of certain animal organisms.
Sporran, **Sporan**, spo'ran, *n.* The fur pouch worn in front of the kilt.
Sport, spōrt, *n.* A game; a merry-making; out-of-door recreation, as shooting, horse-racing, &c.; jest; object of mockery; a plant or animal that differs from the normal type.—*vt.* To divert (one's self); to wear in public.—*vi.* To play; to frolic; to practise the diversions of the field.
Sportful, spōrt'fụl, *a.* Sportive.
Sporting, spōrt'ing, *a.* Indulging in sport; belonging to sport.
Sportive, spōrt'iv, *a.* Full of sport; gay; playful; frolicsome; jocular.
Sportsman, spōrts'man, *n.* One who engages in shooting, fishing, &c.
Spot, spot, *n.* A place discoloured; a speck; a blemish; a flaw; a locality.—*vt.* (spotting, spotted). To make a spot on; to stain; to catch with the eye.
Spotless, spot'les, *a.* Free from spots; unblemished; pure; immaculate
Spotted, spot'ed, *a.* Marked with spots; speckled.
Spotty, spot'i, *a.* Full of spots; spotted.
Spousal, spouz'al, *a.* Nuptial; connubial.
Spouse, spouz, *n.* A husband or wife.
Spout, spout, *n.* A nozzle, or projecting mouth of a vessel; a water-spout; a jet or gush of water.—*vt.* and *i.* To discharge in a jet and with some force; to mouth or utter pompously.
Spouter, spout'ėr, *n.* One who spouts; one who speaks in a pompous manner.
Sprain, sprān, *vt.* To overstrain, as the muscles or ligaments of a joint.—*n.* A violent strain of a joint without dislocation.
Sprat, sprat, *n.* A small fish of the herring family.
Sprawl, sprąl, *vi.* To struggle or show convulsive motions; to lie or crawl with the limbs stretched.
Spray, sprā, *n.* A twig; collection of small branches; water or any liquid flying in small drops or particles.—*vt.* To cause to take the form of spray; to treat with spray.
Spread, spred, *vt.* (spreading, spread). To stretch or expand; to overspread; to disseminate; to emit; to diffuse.—*vi.* To stretch out; to be diffused.—*n.* Extent; diffusion; a meal or banquet.
Spread-eagle, spred'ē-gl, *n.* The figure of an eagle with the wings and legs extended.—*a.* Pretentious; defiantly bombastic.
Spree, sprē, *n* A merry frolic; a carousal.
Sprig, sprig, *n.* A small shoot or twig; a spray; a scion; a small square brad.
Spriggy, sprig'i, *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches. [brisk; gay; vivacious.
Sprightly, sprīt'li, *a.* Full of spirit; lively;
Spring, spring, *vi.* (pret. sprang or sprung, pp. sprung) To leap; to start up; to dart; to warp; to become cracked; to originate.—*vt.* To start or rouse; to propose on a sudden; to crack; to jump over.—*n.* A leap; resilience; an elastic body, made of various materials, especially steel; cause; an issue of water; source of supply; season of the year when plants begin to grow; a crack in timber.
Spring-board, spring'bōrd, *n.* An elastic board used in vaulting, &c.
Springe, sprinj, *n* A gin; a snare.—*vt.* (springeing, springed). To ensnare.
Springer, spring'ėr, *n.* One who springs; the bottom stone of an arch.
Spring-halt. *See* STRING-HALT
Spring-tide, spring'tid, *n* The high tide which happens at the new and full moon.
Spring-time, spring'tīm, *n.* The spring.
Spring-water, spring'wą-tėr, *n.* Water issuing from a spring
Springy, spring'i, *a* Elastic, light of foot; abounding with springs, wet; spongy.
Sprinkle, spring'kl, *vt.* and *i.* (sprinkling, sprinkled). To scatter in small drops; to bedew.—*n.* A small quantity scattered in drops.
Sprinkling, spring'kling, *n.* Act of one who sprinkles; a sprinkle; a small quantity distributed in a scattered manner. [spurt.
Sprint, sprint, *n.* A short swift foot-race; a
Sprit, sprit, *n.* A small spar which crosses a sail to extend and elevate it.
Sprite, sprīt, *n.* A spirit; a kind of goblin.
Sprout, sprout, *vi.* To bud; to push out new shoots.—*n.* A shoot of a plant; *pl.* young coleworts; Brussels sprouts.
Spruce, sprōs, *a.* Neat in dress; trim; smug.—*n.* A pine-tree yielding valuable timber.
Sprucely, sprōs'li, *adv* In a spruce manner; with extreme or affected neatness.
Spry, spri, *a.* Nimble; active; lively.
Spud, spud, *n.* A small spade for cutting the roots of weeds.
Spue, spū, *vt* and *i* Same as *Spew*

Spume, spūm, *n.* Froth; foam.—*vi.* To froth.
Spumescent, spūm-es'ent, *a.* Frothy.
Spumy, spūm'i, *a.* Consisting of spume; foamy.
Spun, spun, pret. & pp. of *spin*.
Spunge, spunj. Same as *Sponge*.
Spunk, spungk, *n.* Touchwood; tinder; mettle; pluck; courage.
Spur, spėr, *n.* An instrument with sharp points, worn on horsemen's heels; incitement; stimulus; a sharp outgrowth; a mountain mass that shoots from another.—*vt.* (spurring, spurred). To prick with a spur; to incite; to put spurs on.—*vi.* To travel with great expedition.
Spurgall, spėr'gal, *n.* A place galled by the spur.—*vt.* To gall with the spurs.
Spurge, spėrj, *n.* A plant with an acrid milky juice powerfully purgative.
Spurious, spū'ri-us, *a.* Bastard; not genuine; counterfeit; false.
Spurn, spėrn, *vt.* To drive away, as with the foot; to reject with disdain; to treat with contempt.—*vi.* To kick up the heels; to manifest disdain.
Spurred, spėrd, *a.* Wearing spurs.
Spurrier, spėr'i-ėr, *n.* One who makes spurs.
Spurt, spėrt, *vt.* and *i.* To spirt.—*n.* A gush of liquid; sudden effort for an emergency; sudden increase of speed.
Spur-wheel, spėr'whēl, *n.* A cog-wheel with teeth perpendicular to the axis.
Sputter, sput'ėr, *vi.* To emit saliva in speaking; to throw out moisture; to speak hastily and indistinctly.
Sputum, spū'tum, *n.* Spittle.
Spy, spī, *vt.* (spying, spied). To gain sight of; to gain knowledge of by artifice; to explore.—*vi.* To pry.—*n.* One who keeps watch on the actions of others; a secret emissary.
Spy-glass, spī'glās, *n.* A small telescope.
Squab, skwob, *a.* Short and fat; plump; unfeathered.—*n.* A short, fat person; an unfledged bird; a kind of couch.
Squabble, skwob'l, *vi.* (squabbling, squabbled). To dispute noisily; to wrangle.—*n.* A scuffle; a brawl.
Squad, skwod, *n.* A small party of men assembled for drill; any small party.
Squadron, skwod'ron, *n.* The principal division of a regiment of cavalry, usually from 100 to 200 men; a division of a fleet.
Squalid, skwo'lid, *a.* Foul; filthy.
Squall, skwąl, *vi.* To cry out; to scream violently.—*n.* A loud scream; a violent gust of wind; a brief storm of wind.
Squally, skwąl'i, *a.* Abounding with squalls.
Squalor, skwol'ėr, *n.* Foulness; filthiness.
Squama, skwā'ma, *n.*; pl. **-mæ**. A scale or scaly part of plants or animals.
Squamose, **Squamous**, skwa-mōs', skwā'mus, *a.* Covered with or consisting of scales.
Squander, skwon'dėr, *vt.* To spend lavishly; to fling away; to waste.
Square, skwār, *a.* Having four equal sides and four right angles; forming a right angle; just; honest; even; suitable.—*n.* A figure having four equal sides and right angles; any similar figure or area; an instrument having one edge at right angles to another; product of a number multiplied by itself; level; equality.—*vt.* (squaring, squared). To make square; to form to right angles; to adjust; to fit; to settle (accounts); to multiply a number by itself.—*vi.* To suit; to spar (colloq.).
Squarely, skwār'li, *adv.* In a square form; directly; fairly; honestly.
Squash, skwosh, *vt.* To crush; to beat or press into pulp or a flat mass.—*n.* Something easily crushed; sudden fall of a heavy soft body; a kind of gourd.
Squat, skwot, *vi.* (squatting, squatted). To sit upon the hams or heels; to cower; to settle on land without any title.—*a.* Cowering; short and thick.—*n.* The posture of one who squats.
Squatter, skwot'ėr, *n.* One that settles on unoccupied land without a title; in Australia, one who occupies a large area of pasturage.
Squaw, skwą, *n.* Among American Indians, a female or wife.
Squawk, skwąk, *vi.* To cry with a harsh voice.
Squeak, skwēk, *vi.* To utter a sharp, shrill sound.—*n.* A sharp, shrill sound.
Squeal, skwēl, *vi.* To cry with a sharp, shrill voice.—*n.* A shrill, sharp cry.
Squeamish, skwēm'ish, *a.* Having a stomach easily turned; fastidious.
Squeezable, skwēz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being squeezed.
Squeeze, skwēz, *vt.* (squeezing, squeezed). To subject to pressure; to harass by extortion; to hug.—*vi.* To press; to crowd.—*n.* An application of pressure; compression.
Squelch, skwelch, *vt.* To crush; to destroy.—*vi.* To be crushed.—*n.* A flat heavy fall.
Squib, skwib, *n.* A small firework; a lampoon; a skit.—*vi.* (squibbing, squibbed). To throw squibs; to utter sarcastic reflections.
Squid, skwid, *n.* A cuttle-fish.
Squill, skwil, *n.* A plant allied to the onions, &c.; a species of shrimp.
Squinch, skwinsh, *n.* An arched structure formed across an angle to support the masonry above it.
Squint, skwint, *a.* Looking obliquely or different ways.—*n.* An oblique look; an affection in which the optic axes do not coincide.—*vi.* To look obliquely.
Squire, skwīr, *n.* A gentleman next in rank to a knight; a country gentleman; a beau.—*vt.* (squiring, squired). To attend as a squire or beau; to escort.
Squireling, skwīr'ling, *n.* A petty squire.
Squirm, skwėrm, *vi.* To wriggle; to writhe.—*n.* A wriggling motion.
Squirrel, skwi'rel, *n.* A rodent with a long bushy tail, living in trees.
Squirt, skwėrt, *vt.* To eject out of an orifice in a stream.—*vi.* To spirt.—*n.* An instrument which ejects a liquid in a stream; a syringe; a small jet; a spirt.
Stab, stab, *vt.* and *i.* (stabbing, stabbed). To pierce or kill with a pointed weapon; to wound figuratively; to injure secretly.—*n.* A thrust or wound with a pointed weapon; underhand injury; poignant pain.
Stability, sta-bil'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being stable; steadfastness; firmness.
Stable, stā'bl, *a.* Firm; firmly established; steadfast.—*n.* A house for horses, &c.—*vt.* (stabling, stabled). To put or keep in a stable.—*vi.* To dwell in a stable.
Stabling, stā'bl-ing, *n.* Act of keeping in a stable; accommodation for horses.
Stablish, stab'lish, *vt.* To establish.
Stably, stā'bli, *adv.* Firmly; with stability.
Staccato, stak-kā'tō, *a.* In *music*, a direction to perform notes in a detached or pointed manner.
Stack, stak, *n.* A large, regularly built pile of hay, grain, &c.; a number of chimneys standing together; a single tall chimney; a high rock detached.—*vt.* To build into a stack; to pile together.
Stack-yard, stak'yärd, *n.* A yard for stacks of hay, corn, &c.
Staddle, stad'l, *n.* A frame supporting a stack; a tree left uncut when others are cut down.
Stade, stād, *n.* A stadium.
Stadium, stā'di-um, *n.* A Greek measure equal to 606 feet 9 inches.
Staff, stāf, *n.*; pl. **Staves** or **Staffs**, stāvz, stāfs. A stick or rod; a prop or support; a baton; the five parallel lines on which musical

characters are written; a body of officers attached to an army as a whole (pl. *staffs*); a body of persons assisting in any undertaking.

Staff-officer, staf'of-is-ėr, *n.* An officer upon the staff of an army or regiment.

Stag, stag, *n.* A male animal, especially the male red-deer; a hart.

Stage, stāj, *n.* An elevated platform; the platform on which theatrical performances are exhibited; place of action; a halting-place; distance between two stopping-places; degree of progression; point reached.—*vt.* (staging, staged). To put upon the theatrical stage.

Stage-coach, stāj'kōch, *n.* A coach that runs regularly for the conveyance of passengers.

Stager, stāj'ėr, *n.* One that has long acted on the stage of life; a person of experience.

Stage-struck, stāj'struk, *a.* Seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.

Stagey, Stagy, stāj'i, *a.* Pertaining to the stage; theatrical.

Stagger, stag'ėr, *vi.* To reel; to totter; to waver.—*vt.* To cause to waver; to amaze.—*n.* A sudden swaying of the body; *pl.* a disease of cattle, &c., attended with giddiness.

Stag-hound, stag'hound, *n.* A large hound used in hunting the stag or red-deer.

Staging, stāj'ing, *n.* A temporary structure for support; scaffolding.

Stagnancy, stag'nan-si, *n.* Stagnation.

Stagnant, stag'nant, *a.* Not flowing; motionless; still; dull; not brisk.

Stagnate, stag'nāt, *vi.* (stagnating, stagnated). To cease to flow; to become motionless or dull.

Stagnation, stag-nā'shon, *n.* State of being or becoming stagnant.

Staid, stād, *a.* Sober; grave; sedate.

Staidly, stād'li, *adv.* Gravely; sedately.

Stain, stān, *vt.* To mark or spot; to discolour; to soil; to disgrace; to tinge with colour.—*vi.* To take stains; to become stained.—*n.* A discoloration; a spot; disgrace; a colour.

Stainless, stān'les, *a.* Free from stains; untarnished; unblemished.

Stair, stār, *n.* One of a set of steps to go up or down by; a series of connected steps.

Staircase, stār'kās, *n.* The part of a building which contains the stairs.

Stath, stāth, *n.* A landing-place.

Stake, stāk, *n.* A sharpened piece of wood; a post; that which is pledged or wagered; hazard (preceded by *at*).—*vt.* (staking, staked). To support, defend, or mark with stakes; to pledge; to wager.

Stalactite, sta-lak'tīt, *n.* A mass of calcareous matter attached, like an icicle, to the roof of a cavern.

Stalactitic, sta-lak-tit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing stalactites.

Stalagmite, sta-lag'mīt, *n.* A deposit of stalactitic matter on the floor of a cavern.

Stale, stāl, *a.* Vapid; tasteless; not new; musty; trite.—*vt.* (staling, staled). To make stale.—*vi.* To discharge urine, as cattle.—*n.* Urine of horses and cattle.

Stalk, stąk, *n.* The stem of a plant; part that supports a flower, leaf, fruit, &c.; a stately step or walk.—*vi.* To walk in a dignified manner.—*vt.* To watch and follow warily, as game, for the purpose of killing.

Stalker, stąk'ėr, *n.* One who stalks; a kind of fishing-net.

Stalking-horse, stąk'ing-hors, *n.* A horse behind which a fowler conceals himself; a mask; a pretence.

Stalky, stąk'i, *a.* Resembling a stalk.

Stall, stąl, *n.* A place where a horse or ox is kept and fed; division of a stable; a bench or shed where anything is exposed to sale, &c.; the seat of a clerical dignitary in the choir; a seat in a theatre.—*vt.* To put into a stall; to plunge into mire.

Stallage, stąl'āj, *n.* The right of erecting stalls in fairs; rent paid for a stall.

Stallion, stal'yun, *n.* A horse not castrated.

Stalwart, Stalworth, stal'wėrt, stal'werth, *a.* Stout-hearted; tall and strong.

Stamen, stā'men, *n.* The male organ of fructification in plants.

Stamina, sta'mi-na, *n.pl.* Whatever constitutes the principal strength; robustness; power of endurance.

Stammer, stam'ėr, *vi.* and *t.* To make involuntary breaks in utterance; to stutter.—*n.* Defective utterance; a stutter.

Stamp, stamp, *vt.* To strike by thrusting the foot down; to impress; to imprint; to affix a postage-stamp to; to coin; to form.—*vi.* To strike the foot forcibly downward.—*n.* Act of stamping; an instrument for crushing or for making impressions; mark imprinted; a postage-stamp; character; sort.

Stampede, stam-pēd', *n.* A sudden fright and flight, as of horses.—*vi.* (stampeding, stampeded). To take sudden flight.—*vt.* To cause to break off in a stampede.

Stamping-mill, Stamp-mill, stamp'ing-mil, stamp'mil, *n.* A machine by which ores are pounded.

Stanch, Staunch, stānsh, stąnsh, *vt.* To stop from running, as blood; to stop the flow of blood from.—*vi.* To cease to flow.—*a.* Strong and tight; constant and zealous; loyal.

Stanchion, stan'shon, *n.* A prop or support; a post of timber or iron.

Stand, stand, *vi.* (standing, stood). To be upon the feet in an upright position; to be on end; to have locality; to stop; to endure; to persevere; to be as regards circumstances; to be equivalent; to become a candidate; to hold a certain course; to be valid.—*vt.* To set on end; to endure.—*n.* Act of standing; a stop; a halt; a station; a small table or frame; platform for spectators at gatherings.

Standard, stand'ārd, *n.* A flag of war; a banner; a rule or measure; criterion; test; a certain grade in schools; an upright support. *a.* Serving as a standard; satisfying certain legal conditions; not trained on a wall, &c., but standing by itself.

Standard-bearer, stand'ārd-bār-ėr, *n.* An officer who bears a standard.

Stander-by, stand'ėr-bi, *n.* One who stands near; a by-stander.

Standing, stand'ing, *a.* Upright; erect; established; permanent; stagnant.—*n.* Act of one who stands; duration; place to stand in; power to stand; rank.

Standish, stan'dish, *n.* A case for pen and ink.

Stand-point, stand'point, *n.* A fixed point or station; point of view from which a matter is considered.

Stand-still, stand'stil, *n.* A stop.

Stand-up, stand'up, *a.* Erect; fought by combatants standing boldly up.

Stanhope, stan'hōp, *n.* A light two-wheeled carriage without a top.

Stannary, stan'a-ri, *n.* A tin mine.—*a.* Relating to the tin mines or works.

Stannic, stan'ik, *a.* Pertaining to tin.

Stanniferous, stan-if'ėr-us, *a.* Containing or affording tin.

Stanza, stan'za, *n.* A verse or connected number of lines of poetry.

Stanzaic, stan-zā'ik, *a.* Consisting of or relating to stanzas; arranged as a stanza.

Staple, stā'pl, *n.* An emporium; a principal commodity; chief constituent; thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax; raw material; an iron loop with two points.—*a.* Chief; principal; established in commerce.—*vt.* (stapling, stapled). To adjust the staples of, as wool.

Stapler, stā'pl-ėr, *n.* A dealer in staple commodities; one who assorts wool.

Star, stär. *n.* Any celestial body except the sun and moon; a heavenly body similar to our sun; a figure with radiating points; a badge of honour, an asterisk, thus *; a brilliant theatrical performer —*vt* (starring, starred). To adorn with stars, to bespangle.—*vi.* To shine as a star; to appear as an eminent actor among inferior players.

Starboard, star'bord, *n.* and *a.* The right-hand side of a ship.

Starch, stärch, *n.* A vegetable substance, employed for stiffening linen, &c.; stiffness of behaviour.—*vt.* To stiffen with starch.

Starched, stärcht, *p.a.* Stiffened with starch; precise; formal.

Starchy, stärch'i, *a.* Consisting of starch; resembling starch; stiff; precise.

Star-crossed, stär'krost, *a.* Not favoured by the stars; ill-fated.

Stare, stär, *vi.* (staring, stared). To look with fixed eyes wide open; to gaze; to stand out stiffly.—*vt.* To affect or abash by staring.—*n.* A fixed look with the eyes; a starling.

Star-fish, stär'fish, *n* A marine animal like a star with five or more rays.

Star-gazer, stär'gāz-ėr, *n* One who gazes at the stars; an astrologer

Stark, stärk, *a.* Stiff; rigid; strong, mere, downright.—*adv.* Wholly.

Starless, stär'les, *a.* Having no stars visible.

Starlight, stär'lit, *n.* The light proceeding from the stars.

Starlike, stär'lik, *a.* Like a star, lustrous.

Starling, stär'ling, *n* A bird allied to the crows, capable of being taught to whistle

Starlit, stär'lit. *a.* Lighted by stars.

Starred, stärd, *p.a.* Adorned with stars; influenced in fortune by the stars.

Starry, stär'i, *a.* Abounding or adorned with stars; like stars.

Start, stärt, *vi.* To move with sudden quickness; to wince; to deviate; to set out; to begin; to move from its place.—*vt.* To rouse suddenly; to startle; to originate; to dislocate.—*n.* A sudden motion; a twitch; outset; a handicap.

Starter, stärt'ėr, *n.* One who starts; one who sets persons or things in motion.

Startle, stärt'l, *vi.* (startling, startled). To move suddenly.—*vt.* To cause to start, to frighten.—*n.* A start, as from fear

Startling, stärt'ling, *a.* Such as to startle; surprising; alarming.

Starvation, stärv-ā'shon, *n.* Act of starving; keen suffering from hunger or cold.

Starve, stärv, *vi.* (starving, starved) To perish with cold; to suffer from hunger, to be very indigent.—*vt.* To kill or distress with hunger or cold; to make inefficient through insufficient expenditure.

Starveling, stärv'ling, *n.* A person, animal, or plant weak through want of nutriment.—*a* Pining with want.

State, stāt, *n.* Condition, situation, rank pomp; grandeur; an estate (of the realm). a commonwealth; a nation; civil power —*a* National; public; governmental.—*vt* (stating, stated). To express the particulars of; to narrate.

State-craft, stāt'kraft, *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; statesmanship.

Stated, stāt'ed, *p.a.* Established; regular

State-house, stāt'hous, *n.* The building in which a state legislature meets.

Stately, stāt'li, *a.* Such as pertains to state; august; grand; lofty; dignified.

Statement, stāt'ment, *n.* Expression of a fact or opinion; narrative.

State-room, stāt'röm, *n.* A magnificent room; separate cabin in a steamer

Statesman, stāts'man, *n.* A man versed in state affairs or in the arts of government.

Static, stat'ik, *a.* Statical.

Statical, stat'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium

Statics, stat'iks, *n.* That branch of dynamics which treats of forces in equilibrium, the body on which they act being at rest.

Station, stā'shon, *n.* Place where anything stands; post assigned, situation; social position; a regular stopping-place, as on railways, &c.—*vt.* To assign a position to; to post.

Stationary, stā'shon-a-ri, *a.* Fixed; not moving; not appearing to move.

Stationer, stā'shon-ėr, *n.* One who sells paper, pens, ink, pencils, &c.

Stationery, stā'shon-ė-ri, *n.* and *a.* Articles sold by stationers, as paper, ink, &c.

Station-master, stā'shon-mās-tėr, *n.* The official in charge of a railway-station.

Statist, stat'ist, *n.* A statistician.

Statistical, **Statistic**, sta-tis'tik-al, sta-tis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to statistics.

Statistician, stat-is-ti'shan, *n.* One versed in statistics.

Statistics, sta-tist'iks, *n.* A collection of facts, tabulated numerically; the science of subjects as elucidated by facts.

Statuary, stat'ū-a-ri, *n.* One who carves statues; the art of carving statues; statues regarded collectively.

Statue, stat'ū, *n.* An image of a human figure or animal in marble, bronze, or other solid substance.

Statuesque, stat-ū-esk', *a.* Partaking of or having the character of a statue.

Statuette, stat-ū-et', *n.* A small statue.

Stature, stat'ūr, *n.* The height of anyone standing; bodily tallness.

Status, stā'tus, *n.* Social position, rank; condition; position of affairs.

Statutable, stat'ūt-a-bl, *a.* Made by or in conformity to statute.

Statute, stat'ūt, *n.* A law passed by the legislature of a state; an enactment; a fundamental or permanent rule or law.

Statute-book, stat'ūt-buk, *n.* A book of statutes; the whole statutes of a country.

Statutory, stat'ū-to-ri, *n.* Enacted by statute.

Staunch, stänsh. *See* STANCH.

Stave, stāv, *n.* A pole; one of the pieces of timber of casks, &c.; a stanza; in *music*, the staff.—*vt.* (staving, staved). To break in a stave of; to break a hole in (pret. & pp. also *stove*).—**To stave off**, to put off; to delay

Stay, stā. *vt* (pret. & pp. stayed or staid). To prop; to stop; to delay; to await.—*vi.* To remain; to reside; to delay; to forbear to act; to stop.—*n.* Sojourn; stop; obstacle; a prop, a rope to support a mast; *pl.* a stiffened bodice worn by females; a corset.—**To miss stays**, to fail in the attempt to tack about.

Stead, sted, *n.* Place or room which another had or might have; assistance: preceded by *in*. *vt* To be of use to.

Steadfast, sted'fäst, *a.* Firm; constant; resolute; steady.

Steadily, sted'i-li, *adv.* In a steady manner; without shaking or tottering; assiduously.

Steady, sted'i, *a.* Firm; stable; constant; regular; equable.—*vt.* (steadying, steadied). To make or keep firm.

Steady-going, sted'i-gō-ing, *a.* Of steady or regular habits.

Steak, stāk, *n.* A slice of beef, &c., broiled or

Steal, stēl, *vt* (pret. stole, pp. stolen). To take feloniously; to pilfer; to gain by address or imperceptibly; to perform secretly.—*vi.* To pass silently or privily; to practise theft.

Stealing, stēl'ing, *n.* Theft.

Stealth, stelth, *n.* A secret method of procedure; a proceeding by secrecy.

Stealthily, stel'thi-li, *adv.* By stealth.

Stealthy, stel'thi, *a.* Done by stealth; furtive; sly.

Steam, stēm, *n.* The vapour of water; aeri-

form fluid generated by the boiling of water.—*vi.* To give out steam; to rise in vaporous form; to sail by means of steam.—*vt.* To expose to steam; to apply steam to.

Steam-boat, Steam-vessel, stēm'bōt, stēm'ves-el, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam.

Steam-engine, stēm'en-jin, *n.* An engine worked by steam.

Steamer, stēm'ér, *n.* A steam-boat; a fire-engine with pumps worked by steam; a vessel in which articles are subjected to steam.

Steam-power, stēm'pou-ér, *n.* The power of steam mechanically applied.

Steam-ship, stēm'ship, *n.* A steam-boat.

Steam-whistle, stēm'whis-l, *n.* A whistle sounded by steam passing through.

Steamy, stēm'i, *a.* Consisting of or abounding in steam; damp; misty.

Stearine, Stearin, stē'a-rin, *n.* The chief and harder ingredient of animal fats.

Steatite, stē'a-tīt, *n.* A mineral consisting of magnesia and alumina.

Stedfast, sted'fast *See* STEADFAST.

Steed, stēd, *n.* A horse; a horse of high mettle, for state or war.

Steel, stēl, *n.* A very hard form of iron, produced by addition of carbon; weapons, swords, &c.; a knife-sharpener; sternness; rigour.—*a.* Made of or like steel; unfeeling; rigorous.—*vt* To furnish with steel; to harden.

Steely, stēl'i, *a.* Made of or like steel; hard.

Steelyard, stēl'yärd, *n.* A kind of balance for weighing, with unequal arms.

Steenbok, stēn'bok or stān'bok, *n.* A species of antelope of South Africa.

Steep, stēp, *a.* Sloping greatly; precipitous.—*n.* A precipitous place; a cliff; process of steeping; liquid in which something is steeped.—*vt.* To soak; to imbue.

Steepen, stēp'n, *vi.* To become steep.

Steeple, stē'pl, *n.* A lofty erection attached to a church, &c.; spire.

Steeple-chase, stē'pl-chās, *n.* A horse-race across country and over obstacles.

Steeply, stēp'li, *adv.* Precipitously.

Steepy, stēp'i, *a.* Steep; precipitous.

Steer, stēr, *vt.* and *i.* To direct and govern, as a ship; to guide; to pursue a course in life.—*n.* A young ox; a bullock.

Steerage, stēr'āj, *n.* The steering of a ship; part of a ship allotted to inferior passengers, usually in the fore part. [ship.

Steersman, stērz'man, *n.* One who steers a

Steeve, stēv, *vi.* To rise up from the bows at an angle: said of a bowsprit.

Stela, Stele, stē'la, stē'lē, *n.*; pl. **-læ.** A small column serving as a monument.

Stellar, Stellary, stel'ér, stel'a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to stars; astral; starry. [radiated.

Stellate, stel'lāt, *a.* Resembling a star;

Stelliform, stel'li-form, *a.* Radiated.

Stellular, Stellulate, stel'ū-lèr, stel'ū-lāt, *a.* Like stars; having marks like stars.

Stem, stem, *n.* The principal body of a tree, shrub, &c.; the stalk; stock or branch of a family; the prow of a vessel.—*vt.* (stemming, stemmed). To make way against; to press forward through; to dam up; to check.

Stench, stensh, *n.* An ill smell; stink.

Stencil, sten'sil, *n.* A thin plate with a pattern cut through it, brushed over with colour to mark a surface below.—*vt.* (stencilling, stencilled). To form by a stencil; to colour with stencils.

Stenograph, sten'ō-graf, *n.* A writing in shorthand; a kind of typewriter

Stenographer, Stenographist, ste-nog'ra-fér, ste-nog'ra-fist, *n.* One who is skilled in stenography or shorthand.

Stenographic, Stenographical, sten-ō-graf'ik, sten-ō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or expressed in shorthand.

Stenography, ste-nog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of writing in shorthand; shorthand.

Stentorian, sten-tō'ri-an, *a.* Extremely loud; able to utter a loud and deep sound.

Step, step, *vi.* (stepping, stepped). To move the leg and foot in walking; to walk.—*vt.* To set (the foot); to fix the foot of, as of a mast.—*n.* A pace; a small space; a grade; a rise; footprint; gait; footfall; action adopted; something to support the feet in ascending; round of a ladder; *pl.* a step-ladder.

Stepbrother, step'bruTH-ér, *n.* A father's or mother's son by another marriage.—Also *stepsister.*

Stepfather, step'fä-THér, *n.* A mother's second or subsequent husband.—Also *step-mother.* [supporting ladder.

Step-ladder, step'lad-ér, *n.* A portable self-

Steppe, step, *n.* An extensive treeless plain in Russia and Siberia.

Stepping-stone, step'ing-stōn, *n.* A stone to raise the feet above a stream or mud; a means of progress or advancement.

Stepson, step'sun, *n.* The son of a husband or wife by a former marriage.—Also *step-daughter, stepchild.*

Stère, stār, *n.* The French unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic metre or 35·3156 cubic feet.

Stereographic, ste'rē-ō-graf''ik, *a.* Relating to stereography.

Stereography, ste-rē-og'ra-fi, *n.* The art of delineating solid bodies on a plane.

Stereoscope, ste'rē-ō-skōp, *n.* An optical instrument by which two pictures taken under a small difference of angular view and placed side by side appear as one, the objects seeming solid and real.

Stereoscopic, ste'rē-ō-skop''ik, *a.* Pertaining to the stereoscope.

Stereotype, ste'rē-ō-tīp, *n.* and *a.* A metal plate presenting a facsimile of a page of type; an electrotype plate.—*vt.* To make a stereotype of; to fix unchangeably.

Stereotyped, ste'rē-ō-tīpt, *p.a.* Made or printed from stereotype plates; fixed.

Stereotypic, ste'rē-ō-tip''ik, *a.* Pertaining to stereotype plates.

Sterile, ste'ril, *a.* Barren, unfruitful; incapable of reproduction; barren of ideas.

Sterility, ste-ril'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being sterile; unproductiveness.

Sterilize, ste'ril-īz, *vt.* To make sterile, to render free from bacteria or germs.

Sterilizer, ste'ril-iz-ér, *n.* One who sterilizes; an apparatus to destroy bacilli, &c.

Sterlet, stèr'let, *n.* A species of sturgeon

Sterling, stèr'ling, *a.* An epithet distinctive of English money; genuine; of excellent quality.

Stern, stèrn, *a.* Austere; harsh; rigid; stringent.—*n.* The hind part of a ship. [num.

Sternal, stèr'nal, *a.* Pertaining to the ster-

Stern-chaser, stèrn'chās-ér, *n.* A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward.

Sternly, stèrn'li, *adv.* In a stern manner.

Sternmost, stèrn'mōst, *a.* Furthest astern.

Stern-sheets, stèrn'shēts, *n.* The after-part of a boat, usually furnished with seats.

Sternum, stèr'num, *n.* The breast-bone.

Sternutation, stèr-nū-tā'shon, *n.* The act of sneezing. [deep snoring.

Stertorous, stèr'to-rus, *a.* Characterized by

Stethoscope, ste'thō-skōp, *n.* An instrument for sounding the chest, lungs, &c.

Stevedore, stē've-dōr, *n.* One who loads or unloads vessels.

Stew, stū, *vt.* To boil slowly in a closed vessel.—*vi.* To be cooked slowly.—*n.* Meat stewed; a bathing house with hot baths; a brothel; a state of excitement.

Steward, stū'érd, *n.* One who manages affairs for another; one who helps to manage

a public function; an officer on a vessel who attends to passengers, &c.
Stewardess, stū'ärd-es, *n.* A female steward.
Stewartry, stū'ėrt-ri, *n.* In Scotland, a division nearly equivalent to a county.
Sthenic, sthen'ik, *a.* Attended with morbid increase of vital energy.
Stibial, stib'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to antimony.
Stibnite, stib'nīt, *n.* An ore of antimony of a lead-gray colour.
Stich, stik, *n.* A line in poetry.
Stick, stik, *vt.* (sticking, stuck). To pierce or stab; to fasten by piercing, gluing, &c.; to fix; to set.—*vi.* To adhere; to abide firmly; to be brought to a stop; to scruple.—*n.* A rod or wand; a staff; a stiff, awkward person.
Sticking-plaster, stik'ing-plās-tėr, *n.* An adhesive plaster for closing wounds.
Stickle, stik'l, *vi.* (stickling, stickled). To pertinaciously stick up for something; to scruple.
Stickleback, stik'l-bak, *n.* A small British fish found in ponds and streams, and remarkable for building nests.
Stickler, stik'lėr, *n.* One who stickles; an obstinate contender about trifles.
Sticky, stik'i, *a.* Adhesive; gluey; viscid.
Stiff, stif, *a.* Rigid; tense; not moving easily; thick; not natural and easy; formal in manner; stubborn; difficult; strong.
Stiffen, stif'n, *vt.* To make stiff.—*vi.* To become stiff or stiffer.
Stiffening, stif'n-ing, *n.* Something used to make a substance more stiff; starch, &c.
Stiffly, stif'li, *adv.* In a stiff manner; firmly; rigidly; obstinately; formally.
Stiff-necked, stif'nekt, *a.* Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious.
Stiffness, stif'nes, *n.* Want of pliancy; rigidity; viscidness; stubbornness; formality.
Stifle, stī'fl, *vt.* and *i.* (stifling, stifled). To suffocate; to smother; to suppress.—*n.* The joint of a horse next to the buttock.
Stigma, stig'ma, *n.*; pl. **-mas** or **-mata**. A brand made with a red-hot iron; any mark of infamy; part of a flower pistil which receives the pollen; *pl. stigmata*, bodily marks like Christ's wounds impressed supernaturally.
Stigmatic, stig-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to stigmas or stigmata.—*n.* A person marked with stigmata.
Stigmatize, stig'mat-īz, *vt.* To characterize by some opprobrious epithet.
Stile, stīl, *n.* A step or steps to aid persons in getting over a fence or wall.
Stiletto, sti-let'tō, *n.* A small strong dagger; a pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes. *vt.* (stilettoing, stilettoed). To stab or pierce with a stiletto.
Still, stil, *a.* At rest; calm; silent; not loud; soft; not effervescing.—*vt.* To make still; to check; to appease or allay.—*adv.* To this time; always; nevertheless; yet.—*n.* A vessel or apparatus for distilling; a distillery.
Still-born, stil'born, *a.* Dead at the birth; abortive; produced unsuccessfully.
Still-life, stil'līf, *n.* Objects such as dead game, vegetables, &c., represented in painting.
Stillness, stil'nes, *n.* Calmness; quiet.
Still-room, stil'rōm, *n.* An apartment for distilling; a store-room in a house.
Stilly, stil'i, *a.* Still; quiet: *poet.*—*adv.* stil'li. Silently; calmly; quietly.
Stilt, stilt, *n.* Either of a pair of poles, with a rest for the foot, used for raising the feet in walking.
Stilted, stilt'ed, *a.* Elevated as if on stilts; stiff and bombastic; jerky.
Stilton, stil'ton, *n.* A rich white cheese, named from *Stilton* in Huntingdonshire, but made chiefly in Leicestershire.
Stimulant, stim'ū-lant, *a* Serving to stimulate.—*n.* An agent which produces an increase of vital energy; an intoxicant.
Stimulate, stim'ū-lāt, *vt.* To rouse up; to incite; to excite greater vitality in.
Stimulating, stim'ū-lāt-ing, *p.a.* Serving to stimulate or rouse; rousing; stirring.
Stimulation, stim-ū-lā'shon, *n.* Act of stimulating; incitement; use of a stimulus.
Stimulative, stim'ū-lāt-iv, *a.* Stimulating.
Stimulus, stim'ū-lus, *n.* pl. **-li.** Something that stimulates; an incitement.
Sting, sting, *vt.* (stinging, stung). To pierce, as wasps, &c.; to prick, as a nettle; to pain acutely.—*n.* A sharp-pointed defensive organ of certain animals; the thrust of a sting into the flesh; something that gives acute pain; the biting effect of words.
Stingily, stin'ji-li, *adv.* In a stingy or niggardly manner; meanly; shabbily.
Stinging, sting'ing, *p.a.* Furnished with a sting; goading; sharp; keen.
Stingo, sting'gō, *n.* Pungent ale; rare good liquor.
Stingy, stin'ji, *a.* Very niggardly; meanly avaricious; scanty.
Stink, stingk, *vi.* (stinking, stunk). To emit a strong offensive smell; to be in disrepute.—*n.* A strong offensive smell.
Stink-pot, stingk'pot, *n.* An earthen jar charged with stinking combustibles, formerly used in boarding an enemy's vessel.
Stint, stint, *vt.* To restrict; to make scanty.—*vi.* To cease; to desist from.—*n.* Limit; restraint; restriction.
Stipe, Stipes, stīp, stī'pēz, *n.* A stalk or stem.
Stipend, stī'pend, *n.* Yearly allowance; salary.
Stipendiary, stī-pend'i-a-ri, *a.* Receiving stipend.—*n.* A paid magistrate in a town; one who performs services for a stipend.
Stipple, stip'l, *vt.* (stippling, stippled). To engrave by means of dots.—*n.* A process of engraving by means of dots.
Stipulate, stip'ū-lāt, *vi.* (stipulating, stipulated). To make an agreement; to contract; to settle terms.
Stipulation, stip-ū-lā'shon, *n.* Act of stipulating; a contract; item in a contract.
Stipulator, stip'ū-lāt-or, *n.* One who stipulates.
Stipule, stip'ūl, *n.* A small leaf-like appendage to a leaf.
Stir, stėr, *vt.* (stirring, stirred). To put into motion; to agitate; to rouse; to provoke; to disturb.—*vi.* To move one's self; not to be still; to be awake or out of bed.—*n.* Commotion; bustle; disorder.
Stirrer, stėr'ėr, *n.* One who or that which stirs; an instigator; an inciter.
Stirring, stėr'ing, *p.a.* Active in business; bustling; rousing; exciting.
Stirrup, stir'up, *n.* A metal loop, suspended by a strap, to support the foot in riding.
Stirrup-cup, stir'up-kup, *n.* A cup of liquor presented to a rider on parting.
Stitch, stich, *n.* A sharp pain; one complete movement of a needle in sewing; a complete turn or link in knitting, netting, &c.—*vt.* and *i.* To sew by making stitches in; to unite by stitches.
Stitching, stich'ing, *n.* Act signified by the verb to stitch; work done by stitching.
Stithy, stiTH'i or stith'i, *n.* An anvil; a smithy.
Stiver, stī'vėr, *n.* An old Dutch coin, worth about 1d. sterling; something insignificant.
Stoa, stō'a, *n.* A porch or portico.
Stoat, stōt, *n.* The ermine in its summer fur.
Stock, stok, *a.* A post; a lifeless mass; stem of a tree; wooden piece of a rifle; a stiff cravat; an original progenitor; lineage; capital invested in any business; money funded in government securities; store; animals belonging to a farm; liquor used to form a foundation for soups and gravies; a sweet-smelling garden-plant; *pl.* an instrument of

punishment confining the offenders' ankles or wrists; timbers on which a ship is supported while building.—*vt.* To provide with a stock; to lay up in store.—*a.* Kept in stock; standing; permanent.

Stockade, stok-ād', *n.* A defence of strong posts stuck close to each other; an inclosure made with posts.—*vt.* (stockading, stockaded). To fortify with posts fixed in the ground.

Stockbroker, stok'brō-kėr, *n.* A broker who buys and sells stocks or shares for others.

Stockbroking, stok'brō-king, *n.* The business of a stockbroker.

Stock-exchange, stok'eks-chānj, *n.* The place where stocks or shares are bought and sold; an organized association of stockbrokers.

Stock-fish, stok'fish, *n.* Fish, as cod, &c., split open and dried in the sun without salting.

Stockholder, stok'hōld-ėr, *n.* A shareholder or proprietor of stock.

Stocking, stok'ing, *n.* A close-fitting knitted covering for the foot and leg.

Stock-jobber, stok'job-ėr, *n.* One who speculates in stocks.

Stock-list, stok'list, *n.* A list showing the price of stocks, the transactions in them, &c.

Stock-pot, stok'pot, *n.* A pot in which stock for soups or gravies is boiled.

Stock-still, stok'stil, *a.* Still as a stock or fixed post; perfectly still.

Stock-taking, stok'tāk-ing, *n.* A periodical examination and valuation of the goods in a shop, &c. [or cram.—*n.* A jumbled mass.

Stodge, stoj, *vt.* (stodging, stodged). To stuff

Stodgy, stoj'i, *a.* Crammed together roughly; crude and indigestible.

Stoic, stō'ik, *n.* One of an Athenian sect of philosophers, who held that men should strive to be unmoved by joy or grief, regarding virtue alone as the highest good; an apathetic person; one indifferent to pleasure or pain.

Stoical, stō'ik-al, *a.* Like a stoic; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.

Stoicism, stō'i-sizm, *n.* Indifference to pleasure or pain.

Stoke, stōk, *vt.* (stoking, stoked). To keep supplied with fuel, as a fire.

Stoker, stōk'ėr, *n.* One who attends to a furnace or large fire.

Stole, stōl, *n.* A long and narrow scarf worn round the neck, with the ends hanging down, by clergymen of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches.

Stolid, stol'id, *a.* Dull; foolish; stupid.

Stolidity, stō-lid'i-ti, *n.* Dulness of intellect; stupidity.

Stolon, stō'lon, *n.* In *botany*, a sucker.

Stoma, stō'ma, *n.*; pl. **-ata**. A minute orifice or pore in plants or animals.

Stomach, stum'ak, *n.* A membranous sac, the principal organ of digestion; appetite; inclination.—*vt.* To brook; to put up with.

Stomacher, stum'a-chėr, *n.* An ornamental article of dress worn by females on the breast.

Stomachic, stō-mak'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the stomach.—*n.* A medicine for the stomach.

Stone, stōn, *n.* A hard mass of earthy or mineral matter; a pebble; a precious stone; concretion in the kidneys or bladder; a testicle; the nut of a fruit; a measure of 14 lbs. avoirdupois.—*a.* Made of stone; like stone.—*vt.* (stoning, stoned). To pelt with stones; to free from stones; to provide with stones.

Stone-blind, stōn'blīnd, *a.* Totally blind.

Stone-chat, **Stone-chatter**, stōn'chat, stōn'chat-ėr, *n.* A small insessorial bird of the warbler family.

Stone-cutter, stōn'kut-ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to cut or hew stones.

Stone-dead, stōn'ded, *a.* As lifeless as a stone.

Stone-deaf, stōn'def, *a.* Totally deaf.

Stone-dresser, stōn'dres-ėr, *n.* One who smooths and shapes stone for building.

Stone-fruit, stōn'frōt, *n.* Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, plums, &c.

Stone's-cast, **Stone's-throw**, stōnz'kast, stōnz'thrō, *n.* The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand.

Stone-ware, stōn'wār, *n.* Common glazed pottery ware.

Stone-work, stōn'wėrk, *n.* Work consisting of stone; mason's work of stone.

Stony, stōn'i, *a.* Pertaining to, abounding in, or like stone; hard; pitiless; frigid.

Stony-hearted, stōn'i-hārt-ed, *a.* Hard-hearted; cruel; pitiless; unfeeling.

Stook, stuk, *n.* A set of sheaves of corn, &c., set on end.—*vt.* To set up in stooks.

Stool, stōl, *n.* A portable seat without a back for one person; the seat used in evacuating the bowels; a discharge from the bowels.

Stoop, stōp, *vi.* To bend the body forward and downward; to yield; to deign; to pounce. *n.* Act of stooping; bend of the back or shoulders; a condescension; swoop.

Stooping, stōp'ing, *p.a.* Having a stoop; in act to stoop; bowed, as the shoulders.

Stop, stop, *vt.* (stopping, stopped). To stuff up; to close; to arrest the progress of; to put an end to; to regulate the sounds of musical strings by the fingers, &c.—*vi.* To cease from any motion; to come to an end; to stay; to remain.—*n.* Obstruction; interruption; pause; a series of pipes in an organ giving distinctive sounds; a point in writing.

Stop-cock, stop'kok, *n.* A tap to stop or regulate the supply of water, gas, &c.

Stop-gap, stop'gap, *n.* That which fills up a gap; a temporary expedient.

Stoppage, stop'āj, *n.* Act of stopping; a halt.

Stopper, stop'ėr, *n.* One who or that which stops; a stopple.—*vt.* To close with a stopper.

Stopping, stop'ing, *n.* Act of one who stops, that which stops or fills up.

Stopple, stop'l, *n.* That which closes the mouth of a vessel; a plug.—*vt.* (stoppling, stoppled). To close with a stopple.

Stop-watch, stop'woch, *n.* A watch one of the hands of which can be stopped instantaneously so as to mark with accuracy any point of time.

Storage, stōr'āj, *n.* Act of storing; charge for keeping goods in a store.

Store, stōr, *n.* A large quantity for supply; abundance; a place where goods are kept; a shop; *pl.* necessary articles laid up for use.—*a.* Pertaining to a store; kept in store.—*vt.* (storing, stored). To amass; to supply; to reposit in a store for preservation.

Storehouse, stōr'hous, *n.* A place in which things are stored; a repository.

Store-keeper, stōr'kēp-ėr, *n.* One who has the care of a store or stores.

Store-room, stōr'röm, *n.* A room for the reception of stores.

Storey. Same as *Story*.

Storied, stō'rid, *a.* Having stories or tales associated with it; celebrated in story.

Stork, stork, *n.* A large grallatorial or wading bird resembling the heron.

Storm, storm, *n.* A violent disturbance of the atmosphere; a tempest; an outbreak; assault on a strong position.—*vt.* To take by assault; to attack.—*vi.* To be in violent agitation; to rage.

Storm-glass, storm'gläs, *n.* A weather-glass consisting of a tube containing a chemical solution sensible to atmospheric changes.

Storm-stayed, storm'stād, *a.* Stopped or interrupted on a journey by stormy weather.

Stormy, storm'i, *a.* Abounding with storms; boisterous; passionate; angry.

Story, stō'ri, *n.* A narrative; an account; a tale; a fiction; a falsehood. [a building.
Story, Storey, stō'ri, *n.* A stage or floor of
Stoup, stōp or stoup, *n.* A basin for holy water in a R. Catholic church; a flagon.
Stout, stout, *a.* Bold; valiant; sturdy; bulky; corpulent.—*n.* A dark-brown malt liquor.
Stoutly, stout'li, *adv.* Boldly; lustily.
Stove, stōv, *n.* An apparatus for warming a room, cooking, &c.—*vt.* (stoving, stoved). To heat in a stove. Pret. of *stave*.
Stow, stō, *vt.* To put in a suitable place; to pack; to compactly arrange anything in.
Stowage, stō'āj, *n.* Act of stowing; room for things to be packed away; charge for stowing goods.
Stowaway, stō'a-wā, *n.* One who hides himself on a ship to obtain a free passage.
Strabismus, stra-biz'mus, *n.* A squint in a person's eyes.
Straddle, strad'l, *vi.* and *t.* (straddling, straddled). To spread the legs wide; to sit astride; to stride across.
Straggle, strag'l, *vi.* (straggling, straggled). To rove; to wander in a scattered way; to occur at intervals. [a vagabond.
Straggler, straggler, strag'lėr, *n.* One who straggles;
Straight, strāt, *a.* Stretched tight; direct; correct; upright.—*n.* A straight part or piece; straight direction.—*adv.* Immediately; directly.—*vt.* To straighten.
Straight-edge, strāt'ej, *n.* An implement with a perfectly straight edge for testing surfaces or drawing straight lines.
Straighten, strāt'n, *vt.* To make straight.
Straightforward, strāt'for-wėrd, *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; candid; honest; frank; open.—*adv.* Directly forward.
Straightforwardly, strāt'for-wėrd-li, *adv.* In a straightforward manner.
Straightly, strāt'li, *adv.* In a straight line.
Straightway, strāt'wā, *adv.* Directly; immediately; forthwith; without delay.
Strain, strān, *vt.* To stretch tightly; to exert to the utmost; to overtask; to sprain; to carry too far; to wrest; to filter.—*vi.* To exert one's self; to filter.—*n.* Violent effort; excessive stretching or exertion; tenor; theme; a lay; tune; race; family blood; tendency.
Strained, strānd, *a.* Stretched to the utmost; forced or unnatural.
Strainer, strān'ėr, *n.* One who strains; an instrument for filtration.
Strait, strāt, *a.* Confined; narrow; close; strict.—*n.* A narrow passage; a narrow stretch of water (often *pl.*); a position of hardship or difficulty. [tress; to hamper.
Straiten, strāt'n, *vt.* To make strait; to dis-
Strait-laced, strāt'lāst, *a.* Laced tightly; excessively strict or scrupulous.
Straitly, strāt'li, *adv.* Narrowly; closely; strictly.
Stratt-waistcoat, strāt'wāst-kōt, *n.* A strong garment used to restrain lunatics.
Strake, strāk, *n.* A continuous line of planking or plates on a ship's side.
Stramineous, stra-min'ē-us, *a.* Consisting of or like straw.
Stramonium, stra-mō'ni-um, *n.* The thorn-apple; a drug obtained from it.
Strand, strand, *n.* The shore of a sea or lake; one of the twists of a rope.—*vt.* and *i.* To drive or be driven ashore. [not familiar.
Strange, stranj, *a.* Foreign; wonderful; odd;
Strangely, stranj'li, *adv.* In a strange manner; wonderfully; remarkably.
Stranger, strān'jėr, *n.* A foreigner; an alien; one unknown; a visitor.
Strangle, strang'gl, *vt.* (strangling, strangled). To choke; to throttle; to suppress or stifle.
Strangles, strang'glz, *n.pl.* An abscess in the lower jaw of horses.
Strangulate, strang'gū-lāt, *vt.* To strangle; to stop vital action in by compression.
Strangulation, strang-gū-lā'shon, *n.* Act of strangling; compression of the windpipe; constriction.
Strangury, strang'gū-ri, *n.* A disease in which there is pain in passing the urine, which is excreted in drops.
Strap, strap, *n.* A long narrow slip of leather, &c.; a plate or strip of metal.—*vt.* (strapping, strapped). To beat with a strap; to fasten with a strap.
Strapper, strap'ėr, *n.* One who uses a strap; a kind of groom or attendant on horses.
Strapping, strap'ing, *a.* Tall and well made; handsome.
Strass, stras, *n.* A variety of flint-glass or paste used to make artificial gems.
Stratagem, stra'ta-jem, *n.* A piece of generalship; an artifice in war; a wile.
Strategic, Strategical, stra-tej'ik, stra-tej'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to strategy; effected by strategy. [strategy.
Strategist, stra'te-jist, *n.* One skilled in
Strategy, stra'te-ji, *n.* The science of military operations; generalship.
Strath, strath, *n.* In Scotland, a valley of considerable size.
Strathspey, strath-spā', *n.* A Scottish dance and tune resembling a reel, but slower.
Stratification, stra'ti-fi-kā''shon, *n.* Arrangement in strata or layers.
Stratify, stra'ti-fī, *vt.* To form into a stratum or strata; to lay in strata.
Stratum, strā'tum, *n.*; pl. **-ta**. A layer of any substance, as sand, clay, &c.; especially when one of a number. [cloud.
Stratus, strā'tus, *n.* A low, dense, horizontal
Straw, stra, *n.* The stalk of grain, pulse, &c. *a.* Made of straw.
Strawberry, stra'be-ri, *n.* A herbaceous plant and its succulent fruit.
Strawberry-tree, stra'be-ri-trē, *n.* The arbutus. [of straw; like straw; light.
Strawy, stra'i, *a.* Made of straw; consisting
Stray, strā, *vi.* To go astray; to err; to roam. *a.* Having gone astray; straggling.—*n.* Any domestic animal that wanders at large, or is lost.
Streak, strēk, *n.* A long mark; a stripe; appearance of a mineral when scratched.—*vt.* To form streaks in. [streaks.
Streaky, strēk'i, *a.* Striped; variegated with
Stream, strēm, *n.* A river or brook; a current; drift.—*vi.* and *t.* To move in a stream; to stretch in a long line; to float at full length in the air.
Streamer, strēm'ėr, *n.* That which streams out; a long pennon; a luminous beam or column.
Streamlet, strēm'let, *n.* A small stream.
Streamy, strēm'i, *a.* Abounding with streams; beaming.
Street, strēt, *n.* A road in a town or village; the roadway and houses together.
Strength, strength, *n.* Property of being strong; force or energy; power; support; vigour; intensity; amount or numbers of an army, fleet, or the like.—**On the strength of**, in reliance upon, on the faith of.
Strengthen, strength'en, *vt.* and *i.* To make or become strong or stronger.
Strenuous, stren'ū-us, *a.* Energetic; vigorous; zealous; ardent; earnest.
Stress, stres, *vt.* To put in difficulties; to subject to emphasis.—*n.* Constraint; pressure; weight; violence, as of weather; emphasis.
Stretch, strech, *vt.* To draw out tight; to extend; to straighten; to strain; to exaggerate. *vi.* To reach or extend; to spread; to have elasticity.—*n.* Strain; extent; scope; expanse; a turn or spell.

Stretcher, strech'ér, *n.* One who stretches; a contrivance for stretching things; a litter for carrying persons.
Strew, strō or strō, *vt.* (pp. strewed or strewn). To scatter or sprinkle; to cover by scattering; to besprinkle.
Stria, strī'a, *n.*; pl. **-iæ**. A term for fine streaks on surfaces of minerals, plants, &c.
Striate, Striated, strī'āt, strī'āt-ed, *a.* Marked with fine thread-like lines.
Striation, strī-ā'shon, *n.* State of being striate; striate markings.
Stricken, strik'n, pp. of *strike*. Struck; smitten; advanced in age.
Strickle, strik'l, *n.* An instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure; an instrument for whetting scythes.
Strict, strikt, *a.* Tight; tense; exact; severe; rigorous; not loose or vague.
Strictly, strikt'li, *adv.* In a strict manner; correctly; definitely; rigorously; severely.
Stricture, strik'tūr, *n.* A contraction of any canal of the body; a critical remark; censure.
Stride, strīd, *vi.* (striding, pret. strode, pp. stridden). To walk with long steps; to straddle. *vt.* To pass over at a step.—*n.* A long step; a measured tread.
Strident, strī'dent, *a.* Harsh; grating.
Strife, strīf, *n.* Act of striving; struggle; contest; discord; conflict; quarrel or war.
Strike, strik, *vt.* (striking, pret. struck, pp. struck, stricken). To move or turn aside rapidly; to light (upon); to make a blow; to hit; to be stranded; to yield; to quit work to compel better terms.—*vt.* To smite; to mint; to thrust in; to notify by sound; to occur to; to impress strongly; to effect at once; to lower, as the flag, sails of a vessel.—*n.* Act of workmen who quit work to force their employer to give better terms; a strickle.
Striker, strik'ér, *n.* One who or that which strikes; one who engages in a strike.
Striking, strik'ing, *p.a.* Surprising; remarkable; notable; impressive.
String, string, *n.* A small cord; a piece of twine; a line with the things on it; chord of a musical instrument; a series.—*vt.* (stringing, strung). To furnish with string; to put on a string; to make tense. [stringent.
Stringency, strin'jen-si, *n.* State of being
Stringent, strin'jent, *a.* Strict; rigorous; rigid.
String-halt, Spring-halt, string'hâlt, spring'hâlt, *n.* A curious spasmodic catching of the hind-leg of a horse.
Stringy, string'i, *a.* Consisting of strings; fibrous; ropy; viscid; sinewy.
Strip, strip, *vt.* (stripping, stripped). To deprive of a covering; to skin; to deprive; to pillage.—*vi.* To take off the covering or clothes. *n.* A long narrow piece.
Stripe, strip, *n.* A long narrow division or marking; a streak; a strip; a stroke with a lash; a wale or weal.—*vt.* (striping, striped). To form or variegate with stripes. [a lad.
Stripling, strip'ling, *n.* A tall slender youth;
Strive, strīv, *vi.* (striving, pret. strove, pp. striven). To endeavour; to make efforts; to struggle; to vie.
Stroke, strōk, *n.* A blow; calamity; attack; striking of a clock; touch; a masterly effort; a dash in writing or printing; a touch of the pen; a line; a gentle rub; the sweep of an oar; a stroke-oar.—*vt.* (stroking, stroked). To rub gently with the hand.
Stroke-oar, strōk'ōr, *n.* The aftmost oar of a boat; the man that uses it.
Stroll, strōl, *vi.* To ramble; to rove; to roam. *n.* A short leisurely walk.
Stroller, strōl'ér, *n.* One who strolls; a vagabond; a vagrant; an itinerant player.
Strong, strong, *a.* Having power or force; robust; not easily broken; firm; effectual; earnest; containing much alcohol; glaring; forcible; tending upwards in price; effecting inflection by internal vowel change.
Stronghold, strong'hōld, *n.* A place or strength or security; a fortified place.
Strongly, strong'li, *adv.* With strength or power; forcibly; firmly; greatly.
Strong-room, strong'rōm, *n.* A room in which valuables are kept. [tium.
Strontia, stron'shi-a, *n.* An oxide of stron-
Strontium, stron'shi-um, *n.* A metal of a yellow colour, somewhat harder than lead.
Strop, strop, *n.* A strip of leather, &c., for sharpening razors.—*vt.* (stropping, stropped). To sharpen on a strop.
Strophe, strō'fē, *n.* The former of two corresponding stanzas in an ode.
Strove, strōv, pret. of *strive*.
Strow, strō. *See* STREW.
Struck, struk, pret. and pp. of *strike*.
Structural, struk'tūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to structure.
Structure, struk'tūr, *n.* A building of any kind; manner of building; make; organization.
Struggle, strug'l, *vi.* (struggling, struggled). To make great efforts; to strive; to contend.—*n.* A violent effort of the body; forcible effort; contest; strife.
Strum, strum, *vi.* and *t.* (strumming, strummed). To play unskilfully on a stringed instrument; to thrum.
Struma, strō'ma, *n.*; pl. **-mæ**. A scrofulous swelling or tumour; scrofula.
Strumose, Strumous, strō'mōs, strō'mus, *a.* Scrofulous.
Strumpet, strum'pet, *n.* A prostiture.
Strut, strut, *vi.* (strutting, strutted). To walk with affected dignity.—*n.* A lofty, proud step or walk; a strengthening piece placed diagonally in a framework.
Strychnia, Strychnine, strik'ni-a, strik'nin, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid poison obtained from the seeds of nux-vomica.
Stub, stub, *n.* The stump of a tree; a remaining part of anything.—*vt.* (stubbing, stubbed). To grub up by the roots.
Stubble, stub'l, *n.* The stumps of a grain crop left in the ground after reaping.
Stubbly, stub'li, *a.* Covered with stubble; resembling stubble; short and stiff.
Stubborn, stub'orn, *a.* Not to be moved or persuaded; obstinate; intractable.
Stubbornly, stub'orn-li, *adv.* Obstinately.
Stubby, stub'i, *a.* Abounding with stubs; short and thick.
Stucco, stuk'kō, *n.* A fine plaster; work made of stucco; plaster of Paris or gypsum.—*vt.* (stuccoing, stuccoed). To overlay with stucco.
Stuck-up, stuk'up, *a.* Giving one's self airs of importance; proud; pompous.
Stud, stud, *n.* A post; a prop; a nail with a large head; an ornamental button; a set of breeding horses; a person's horses collectively. *vt.* (studding, studded). To adorn with studs; to set thickly, as with studs.
Stud-book, stud'buk, *n.* A book containing a genealogy or register of horses, &c.
Studding-sail, stud'ing-sāl, *n.* A sail set on the outer edge of a principal sail during a light wind. [scholar; a bookish man.
Student, stū'dent, *n.* One who studies; a
Stud-horse, stud'hors, *n.* A breeding horse.
Studied, stu'did, *a.* Made the object of study; qualified by study; premeditated.
Studio, stū'di-ō, *n.* The work-place of a painter or sculptor.
Studious, stū'di-us, *a.* Given to study; mindful; earnest; careful; deliberate.
Studiously, stū'di-us-li, *adv.* Diligently; carefully; deliberately.
Study, stu'di, *n.* Earnest endeavour; appli-

cation to books, &c.; subject which one studies; apartment devoted to study; a reverie; a preparatory sketch.—*vt.* and *i.* (studying, studied). To apply the mind to; to investigate; to have careful regard to.

Stuff, stuf, *n.* Substance indefinitely; material; cloth; a light woollen fabric; goods; trash.—*vt.* To pack; to thrust in; to fill, as meat with seasoning; to fill, as an animal's skin to preserve the form.—*vi.* To cram; to feed gluttonously.

Stuffing, stuf'ing, *n.* That which is used to fill anything, as a cushion; substance put into a fowl for cooking. [close; stifling.

Stuffy, stuf'i, *a.* Difficult to breathe in; **Stultify**, stul'ti-fi, *vt.* To prove foolish; to cause to seem absurd; to make a fool of.

Stumble, stum'bl, *vi.* (stumbling, stumbled). To trip in moving; to walk unsteadily; to fall into error; to light by chance (with *on*).—*n.* A trip in walking or running; a blunder.

Stumbling-block, **Stumbling-stone**, stum bling-blok, stum'bling-stōn, *n.* Any cause of stumbling or erring.

Stump, stump, *n.* The part of a tree, limb, &c., left after the rest is cut off or destroyed; a worn-down tooth; a wicket in cricket.—*vt.* To lop, as trees; to make a tour through, delivering speeches; to put out of play in cricket by knocking down a stump.—*vi.* To walk stiffly or noisily.

Stump-orator, stump'o-ra-tėr, *n.* A man who harangues the people; a frothy speaker.

Stump-speech, stump'spēch, *n.* A speech made from an improvised platform; a frothy harangue. [and thick.

Stumpy, stump'i, *a.* Full of stumps; short

Stun, stun, *vt.* (stunning, stunned). To overpower the sense of hearing of; to stupefy; to make senseless with a blow; to surprise completely.

Stunner, stun'ėr, *n.* Something that stuns; a person or thing of showy appearance.

Stunning, stun'ing, *p.a.* Such as to stun; first-rate; excellent.

Stunt, stunt, *vt.* To stop the growth of; to dwarf.—*n.* A check in growth.

Stunted, stunt'ed, *a.* Hindered from growth; dwarfish in growth or size.

Stupe, stūp, *n.* Flannel, flax, &c., wrung out of hot water, applied to a sore.

Stupefaction, stū-pē-fak'shon, *n.* State of being stupefied; insensibility; stupidity.

Stupefy, stū'pē-fi, *vt.* (stupefying, stupefied). To deprive of sensibility.

Stupendous, stū-pen'dus, *a.* Of astonishing magnitude; grand or awe-inspiring.

Stupid, stū'pid, *a.* Struck senseless; foolish; dull in intellect; nonsensical.

Stupidity, stū-pid'i-ti, *n.* Extreme intellectual dulness; senselessness.

Stupidly, stū'pid-li, *adv.* In a stupid manner.

Stupor, stū'por, *n.* A condition in which the faculties are deadened; torpor; insensibility.

Stuprate, stū'prāt, *vt.* To ravish; to debauch.

Sturdily, stėr'di-li, *adv.* Hardily; stoutly; lustily. [firm; robust; vigorous.

Sturdy, stėr'di, *a.* Stout; strong; hardy;

Sturgeon, stėr'jon, *n.* A genus of large fishes having flesh valuable as food.

Stutter, stut'ėr, *vi.* To stammer.—*n.* A stammer; broken utterance of words.

Sty, stī, *n.* An inclosure for swine; a pig-sty; any filthy hovel or place.—*vt.* (stying, stied). To shut up in a sty.

Sty, **Stye**, stī, *n.* A small inflammatory tumour on the edge of the eyelid.

Stygian, stij'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Styx, a fabled river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed; dark and gloomy; infernal.

Style, stīl, *n.* A burin; pin of a sun-dial; manner of writing with regard to language; a characteristic mode in the fine arts; type; external manner, mode, or fashion; title; in *botany*, a slender prolongation of the ovary supporting the stigma.—*vt.* (styling, styled). To term; to designate.

Stylet, stīl'et, *n.* In *surgery*, a probe.

Stylish, stīl'ish, *a.* In the mode; fashionable.

Stylist, stīl'ist, *n.* A writer or speaker careful of his style; a master of style.

Stylite, stī'lit, *n.* An ascetic who lived on the top of high columns or pillars.

Stylobate, stī'lō-bāt, *n.* A continuous pedestal on which a row of columns stands.

Stylograph, stī'lo-graf, *n.* A pointed fountain-pen. [ment.

Stylus, stī'lus, *n.* A style or pointed instru-

Styptic, stip'tik, *a.* Able to stop bleeding.—*n.* A substance which stops a flow of blood.

Suable, sū'a-bl, *a.* That may be sued at law

Suasion, swā'zhon, *n.* Persuasion.

Suasive, swā'ziv, *a.* Having power to persuade.

Suave, swāv, *a.* Gracious in manner; blandly polite; pleasant.

Suavity, swa'vi-ti, *n.* Graciousness of manner; blandness; urbanity.

Sub, sub, *n.* A contraction for *subordinate*.

Subacid, sub-as'id, *a.* Acid in a small degree; moderately acid or sour

Subaltern, sub-a'l'tėrn or sub'a-l-tėrn, *a.* Holding a subordinate position.—*n.* A commissioned military officer below the rank of captain.

Subaquatic, **Subaqueous**, sub-a-kwat'-ik, sub-ak'wē-us, *a.* Being under water; in *geol.* formed or deposited under water.

Subclass, sub'klas, *n.* A subdivision of a class.

Subcommittee, sub-kom-mit'tē, *n.* An under committee; a division of a committee.

Subcutaneous, sub-kū-tā'nē-us, *a.* Situated immediately under the skin.

Subdivide, sub-di-vīd', *vt.* To divide part of into more parts.—*vi.* To be subdivided; to separate.

Subdivision, sub-di-vi'zhon, *n.* Act of subdividing; a part of a larger part.

Subdual, sub-dū'al, *n.* Act of subduing.

Subduce, **Subduct**, sub-dūs', sub-dukt', *vt.* To take away; to subtract.

Subdue, sub-dū', *vt.* (subduing, subdued). To subjugate; to overpower; to tame; to soften; to tone down.

Subdued, sub-dūd', *a.* Toned down; reduced in intensity; low in tone.

Sub-editor, sub-ed'it-ėr, *n.* An under or assistant editor. [below.

Subjacent, sub-jā'sent, *a.* Lying under or

Subject, sub'jekt, *a.* Ruled by another; liable; prone; submissive.—*n.* One who owes allegiance to a ruler or government; matter dealt with; theme; topic; the nominative of a verb; the thinking agent or principle.—*vt.* sub-jekt'. To subdue; to make liable; to cause to undergo.

Subjection, sub-jek'shon, *n.* Act of subjecting; subjugation; enthralment.

Subjective, sub-jekt'iv or sub'jekt-iv, *a.* Relating to the subject; belonging to ourselves, the conscious subject; exhibiting strongly the personality of the author.

Subjectivity, sub-jek-tiv'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being subjective; character of exhibiting the individuality of an author.

Subject-matter, sub'jekt-mat-ėr, *n.* The matter or theme presented for consideration.

Subjoin, sub-join', *vt.* To add at the end; to affix; to annex; to attach.

Subjoinder, sub-join'dėr, *n.* A rejoinder

Subjugate, sub'jū-gāt, *vt.* To subdue; to conquer and compel to submit.

Subjugation, sub-jū-gā'shon, *n.* Act of subjugating or subduing; subdual; subjection.

Subjunctive, sub-jungk'tiv, *a.* and *n.* Applied to a mood of verbs that expresses condition, hypothesis, or contingency.
Sublease, sub'lēs, *n.* A lease granted to a subtenant.
Sublet, sub-let', *vt.* To let to another person, the party letting being himself a lessee.
Sublimate, sub'li-māt, *vt.* To raise by heat into vapour, as a solid, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state; to refine; to elevate.—*n.* The product of sublimation.
Sublimation, sub-li-mā'shon, *n.* The process or operation of sublimating; exaltation; a highly refined product.
Sublimatory, sub'li-ma-to-ri, *n.* A vessel used in sublimation.—*a.* Used in sublimation.
Sublime, sub-līm', *a.* High in place or excellence; affecting the mind with a sense of grandeur; noble; majestic.—**The sublime**, the grand in the works of nature or of art; grandeur of style; highest degree.—*vt.* (subliming, sublimed). To render sublime; to sublimate.—*vi.* To be susceptible of sublimation.
Sublimely, sub-līm'li, *adv.* In a sublime manner; grandly; majestically; loftily.
Sublimity, sub-lim'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being sublime; grandeur; majesty.
Sublunar, sub-lū'nėr, *a.* Being under or nearer than the moon.
Sublunary, sub'lū-na-ri, *a.* Under or beneath the moon; mundane; worldly.
Submarine, sub-ma-rēn', *a.* Being under the surface of the sea.
Submerge, sub-mėrj', *vt.* and *i.* (submerging, submerged). To put under or cover with water; to drown; to sink.
Submerse, **Submersed**, sub-mėrs', sub-mėrst', *a.* Being or growing under water.
Submersion, sub-mėr'shon, *n.* Act of submerging; state of being under fluid; a dipping or plunging.
Submission, sub-mi'shon, *n.* Act of submitting; surrender; humble behaviour; obedience; resignation.
Submissive, sub-mis'iv, *a.* Yielding; obedient; compliant; humble; modest.
Submissively, sub-mis'iv-li, *adv.* In a submissive manner; obediently; humbly.
Submit, sub-mit', *vt.* (submitting, submitted). To yield or surrender; to refer; to state, as a claim.—*vi.* To surrender; to acquiesce; to suffer without complaint.
Suborder, sub-or'dėr, *n.* A subdivision of an order.
Subordinacy, **Subordinance**, sub-or'di-na-si, sub-or'di-nans, *n.* State of being subordinate.
Subordinate, sub-or'din-āt, *a.* Inferior; occupying a lower position.—*n.* One who stands in rank, power, &c., below another.—*vt.* To place in a lower order or rank.
Subordinately, sub-or'din-āt-li, *adv.* In a lower rank, dignity, &c.
Subordination, sub-or'din-ā"shon, *n.* The act of subordinating; inferiority of rank; subjection.
Suborn, sub-orn', *vt.* To bribe to commit perjury; to bribe to some wickedness.
Subornation, sub-orn-ā'shon, *n.* Act of suborning.
Suborner, sub-orn'ėr, *n.* One who suborns.
Subpœna, sub-pē'na, *n.* A writ summoning a witness under a penalty.—*vt.* (subpœnaing, subpœnaed). To serve with a writ of subpœna.
Subscribe, sub-skrīb', *vt.* and *i.* (subscribing, subscribed). To append one's own signature to; to promise to contribute (money) by writing one's name; to assent.
Subscriber, sub-skrīb'ėr, *n.* One who subscribes.
Subscript, sub'skript, *a.* Underwritten; [written below something.
Subscription, sub-skrip'shon, *n.* Act of subscribing; signature; attestation; a sum subscribed. [division of a section.
Subsection, sub'sek-shon, *n.* The part or
Subsequence, sub'sē-kwens, *n.* The state of being subsequent.
Subsequent, sub'sē-kwent, *a.* Following in time; succeeding; next.
Subsequently, sub'sē-kwent-li, *adv.* At a later time; after something else in order.
Subserve, sub-sėrv', *vt.* and *i.* (subserving, subserved). To serve; to be instrumental to; to promote.
Subservience, **Subservicncy**, sub-sėr'vi-ens, sub-sėr'vi-en-si, *n.* State of being subservient.
Subservient, sub-sėr'vi-ent, *a.* Acting as a tool; serving to promote some end.
Subside, sub-sīd', *vi.* (subsiding, subsided). To sink or fall to the bottom; to settle down; to abate. [Act or process of subsiding.
Subsidence, sub-sīd'ens or sub'si-dens, *n.*
Subsidiary, sub-si'di-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a subsidy; aiding; assistant; subordinate.—*n.* An assistant.
Subsidize, sub'si-dīz, *vt.* (subsidizing, subsidized). To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of another by a subsidy
Subsidy, sub'si-di, *n.* A sum of money granted for a purpose; a sum given by a government to meet expenses.
Subsist, sub-sist', *vi.* To have existence; to live; to inhere.
Subsistence, sub-sist'ens, *n.* Existence; real being; livelihood; sustenance.
Subsistent, sub-sist'ent, *a.* Having being or existence; inherent.
Subsoil, sub'soil, *n.* The bed or stratum of earth below the surface soil.
Subspecies, sub'spē-shēz, *n.* A subdivision of a species.
Substance, sub'stans, *n.* That of which a thing consists; material; a body; essence; purport; means and resources.
Substantial, sub-stan'shal, *a.* Actually existing; real; solid; strong; moderately wealthy.
Substantiality, sub-stan'shi-al"i-ti, *n.* State of being substantial.
Substantially, sub-stan'shal-li, *adv.* With reality of existence; strongly; in substance; in the main. [substance to; to prove.
Substantiate, sub-stan'shi-āt, *vt.* To give
Substantiation, sub-stan'shi-ā"shon, *n.* Act of substantiating; evidence; proof.
Substantive, sub'stan-tiv, *a.* Expressing existence; independent; real; of the nature of a noun.—*n.* A noun.
Substitute, sub'sti-tūt, *vt.* (substituting, substituted). To put in the place of another; to exchange.—*n.* A person or thing in the place of another; a deputy.
Substitution, sub-sti-tū'shon, *n.* Act of substituting; state of being substituted.
Substratum, sub'strā-tum, *n.*; pl. **-ta**. A layer or stratum under another.
Substructure, sub'struk-tūr, *n.* An under structure; a foundation.
Subsume, sub-sūm', *vt.* (subsuming, subsumed). In *logic*, to include under a more general category.
Subtenant, sub-te'nant, *n.* One who rents land or houses from a tenant.
Subtend, sub-tend', *vt.* To stretch or extend under, or be opposite to.
Subterfuge, sub'tėr-fūj, *n.* An artifice to escape or justify; evasion; a dishonest shift.
Subterranean, **Subterraneous**, sub-te-rā'nē-an, sub-te-rā'nē-us, *a.* Being under the surface of the earth. [delicate.
Subtile, sub'til or sut'l, *a.* Subtle; thin; fine;
Subtilize, sub'til-īz, *vt.* and *i.* To make subtle, to refine; to spin into niceties.

Subtle, sut'l, *a.* Thin or tenuous; acute; sly; cunning; artful.
Subtlety, sut'l-ti, *n.* Quality of being subtle; delicacy; craft; cunning; acuteness; nicety of distinction; something subtle.
Subtly, sut'li, *adv.* Artfully; cunningly; [nicely.
Subtract, sub-trakt', *vt.* To withdraw or take from; to deduct.
Subtraction, sub-trak'shon, *n.* The taking of a number or quantity from a greater.
Subtractive, sub-trakt'iv, *a.* Tending or having power to subtract.
Subtrahend, sub'tra-hend, *n.* A sum or number to be subtracted.
Subulate, sū'bū-lāt, *a.* Slender and gradually tapering toward the point.
Suburb, sub'ėrb, *n.* An outlying part of a [city or town.
Suburban, sub-ėrb'an, *a.* Relating to the suburbs; being in the suburbs of a city.
Subvene, sub-vēn', *vi.* (subvening, subvened). To arrive or happen so as to obviate something.
Subvention, sub-ven'shon, *n.* Act of coming to aid; a government grant in aid; subsidy.
Subversion, sub-vėr'shon, *n.* Act of subverting; overthrow; destruction; ruin.
Subversive, sub-vėrs'iv, *a.* Tending to subvert, overthrow, or ruin: with *of*.
Subvert, sub-vėrt', *vt.* To ruin utterly; to overturn; to pervert.
Subway, sub'wā, *n.* An underground [sage.
Succedaneous, suk-sē-dā'nē-us, *a.* Supplying the place of something else.
Succedaneum, suk-sē-dā'nē-um, *n.*; pl. **-nea.** A substitute.
Succeed, suk-sēd', *vt.* To follow in order; to take the place of; to come after.—*vi.* To follow in order; to ensue; to become heir; to obtain the end or object desired; to prosper.
Success, suk-ses', *n.* Issue; favourable result; good fortune; prosperity; something that succeeds.
Successful, suk-ses'fụl, *a.* Accompanied by or attaining success; having the desired effect; prosperous; fortunate.
Successfully, suk-ses'fụl-li, *adv.* Prosperously; fortunately; favourably
Succession, suk-se'shon, *n.* A following of things in order; series of things; lineage; right of inheriting; act or right of succeeding to an office, rank, &c.
Successional, suk-se'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to succession; consecutive.
Successive, suk-ses'iv, *a.* Coming in succession; consecutive.
Successively, suk-ses'iv-li, *adv.* In succession; in a series or order.
Successor, suk-ses'or, *n.* One who succeeds or follows another.
Succinct, suk-singkt', *a.* Compressed into few words; brief; concise.
Succinctly, suk-singkt'li, *adv.* Concisely.
Succinic, suk-sin'ik, *a.* Pertaining to amber; obtained from amber.
Succory, suk'ko-ri, *n.* Chicory
Succour, suk'ėr, *vt.* To help when in difficulty; to aid; to relieve.—*n.* Aid; help; assistance given in distress; the person or thing that brings relief.
Succourer, suk'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who succours.
Succulence, **Succulency**, suk'kū-lens, suk'kū-len-si, *n* Juiciness.
Succulent, suk'kū-lent, *a.* Full of sap or juice; sappy; juicy.
Succumb, suk-kum', *vi.* To yield; to submit; to sink unresistingly
Succursal, suk-kėr'sal, *a.* Serving as a chapel of ease: said of a church attached to a parish church.—*n.* A chapel of ease; a branch establishment.
Succussion, suk-ku'shon, *n.* Act of shaking; [a shock.
Such, such, *a.* Of like kind or degree, similar; like; the same as mentioned
Suchwise, such'wīz, *adv.* In such a manner.
Suck, suk, *vt.* and *i.* To draw with the mouth; to draw milk from with the mouth; to imbibe; to absorb.—*n.* Act of sucking; milk drawn from the breast.
Sucker, suk'ėr, *n.* One who or that which sucks; an organ in animals for sucking; piston of a pump; shoot of a plant; the sucking-fish.
Sucking-fish, suk'ing-fish, *n.* The remora.
Suckle, suk'l, *vt.* (suckling, suckled). To give suck to, to nurse at the breast.
Suckling, suk'liug, *n.* A young child or animal nursed by the mother's milk.
Sucrose, sū'krōs, *n.* A name for the sugars identical with cane-sugar.
Suction, suk'shon, *n.* Act of sucking, the sucking up of a fluid by the pressure of the external air.
Suctorial, suk'tō-ri-al, *a.* Adapted for sucking; living by sucking; adhering by sucking.
Sudatorium, sū-da-tō'ri-um, *n.* A hot-air bath for producing perspiration.
Sudatory, sū'da-to-ri, *n.* [A sudatorium.—*a* Sweating; perspiring; sudorific
Sudden, sud'en, *a.* Happening without warning; abrupt; quick; hasty; violent.
Suddenly, sud'en-li, *adv.* Unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation all at once.
Sudoriferous, sū-do-rif'ėr-us, *a.* Producing sweat; secreting perspiration.
Sudorific, sū-do-rif'ik, *a.* Causing sweat —*n.* A medicine that produces sweat.
Suds, sudz, *n.pl.* Water impregnated with soap and forming a frothy mass.
Sue, sū, *vt.* (suing, sued). To seek justice from by legal process; to seek in marriage.—*vi.* To woo; to prosecute a suit at law; to petition.
Suet, sū'et, *n.* The harder fat of an animal about the kidneys and loins.
Suety, sū'et-i, *a.* Containing or like suet.
Suffer, suf'ėr, *vt.* To endure; to undergo, to be affected by; to permit.—*vi.* To undergo pain; to be injured.
Sufferable, suf'ėr-a-bl, *a.* That may be tolerated, permitted, endured, or borne.
Sufferance, suf'ėr-ans, *n* Endurance, pain endured; passive consent; allowance.
Sufferer, suf'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who endures pain; one who permits or allows.
Suffering, suf'ėr-ing, *n.* The bearing of pain; pain endured; distress.
Suffice, suf'fis, *vi.* (sufficing, sufficed). To be sufficient.—*vt.* To satisfy; to content
Sufficiency, suf-fi'shen-si, *n.* State of being sufficient; competence; ability; conceit.
Sufficient, suf-fi'shent, *a.* Adequate; enough: competent; fit; able.
Sufficiently, suf-fi'shent-li, *adv.* To a sufficient degree; enough.
Suffix, suf'fiks, *n.* A letter or syllable added to the end of a word.—*vt.* To add a letter or syllable to a word.
Suffocate, suf'fō-kāt, *vi.* (suffocating, suffocated). To stifle; to choke by stopping respiration; to kill by depriving of oxygen.
Suffocation, suf-fō-kā'shon, *n.* Act of suffocating; condition of being suffocated.
Suffocative, suf'fō-kāt-iv, *a.* Tending or able to suffocate, choke, or stifle.
Suffragan, suf'ra-gan, *a.* Assisting in ecclesiastical duties.—*n.* An assisting bishop, any bishop in relation to his archbishop.
Suffrage, suf'frāj, *n.* A vote; assent, right of voting for a representative.
Suffuse, suf-fūz', *vt.* (suffusing, suffused). To overspread, as with a fluid or a colour
Suffusion, suf-fū'zhon, *n.* Act of suffusing, state of being suffused; that which is suffused
Sugar, shu'gėr, *n.* A sweet granular substance, manufactured from sugar-cane, maple, beet, &c.; something sweet like sugar —*a.* Be-

longing to or made of sugar.—*vt.* To season, mix, &c., with sugar; to sweeten.

Sugar-candy, shu'gĕr-kan-di, *n.* Sugar clarified and crystallized.

Sugar-cane, shu'gĕr-kān, *n.* The cane or plant from whose juice much sugar is obtained.

Sugar-loaf, shu'gĕr-lōf, *n.* A conical mass of refined sugar; something of like shape.

Sugar-plum, shu'gĕr-plum, *n.* A comfit made of boiled sugar; a bon-bon.

Sugary, shu'gĕr-i, *a.* Like sugar; containing sugar; sweet; flattering.

Suggest, su-jest' or sug-jest', *vt.* To hint; to insinuate; to propose; to intimate.

Suggestion, su-jest'yon, *n.* A hint; a tentative proposal; insinuation; intimation.

Suggestive, su-jest'iv, *a.* Containing a suggestion; suggesting what does not appear on the surface.

Suggestively, su-jest'iv-li, *adv.* In a suggestive manner; by way of suggestion.

Suicidal, sū-i-sīd'al, *a.* Pertaining to or partaking of the crime of suicide.

Suicide, sū'i-sīd, *n.* Self-murder; one guilty of self-murder.

Suint, swint, *n.* The natural grease of wool.

Suit, sūt, *n.* Act of suing; a request; courtship; a suing at law; a set of things.—*vt.* and *i.* To adapt; to fit; to be agreeable to; to agree.

Suitability, sūt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being suitable; fitness.

Suitable, sūt'a-bl, *a.* That suits; fitting; proper; appropriate; becoming.

Suitably, sūt'a-bli, *adv.* In a suitable manner; fitly; agreeably; with propriety.

Suite, swēt, *n.* A company of attendants; a retinue; a connected series, as of apartments.

Suitor, sūt'or, *n.* One who sues; one who prosecutes a suit at law; a wooer.

Sulcate, Sulcated, sul'kāt, sul'kāt-ed, *a.* Furrowed; grooved; channelled.

Sulcus, sul'kus, *n.*; pl. **-ci**. A furrow; groove.

Sulk, sulk, *vi.* To indulge in a sulky or sullen fit or mood.

Sulkily, sulk'i-li, *adv.* In a sulky manner.

Sulks, sulks, *n.pl.* Sulky fit or mood.

Sulky, sulk'i, *a.* Sullen; morose.—*n.* A light two-wheeled carriage for one person.

Sullen, sul'en, *a.* Gloomily angry and silent; morose; sour; dismal; sombre.

Sullenly, sul'en-li, *adv.* In a sullen manner; gloomily; with sulky moroseness.

Sullens, sul'enz, *n.pl.* The sulks.

Sully, sul'i, *vt.* (sullying, sullied). To soil; to tarnish; to stain or pollute.—*vi.* To be soiled. *n.* Soil; tarnish; spot.

Sulphate, sul'fāt, *n.* A salt of sulphuric acid.

Sulphide, sul'fīd, *n.* A combination of sulphur with another element.

Sulphite, sul'fīt, *n.* A salt composed of sulphurous acid with a base.

Sulphur, sul'fĕr, *n.* Brimstone; a simple mineral substance of a yellow colour which burns with a pale-blue flame.

Sulphurate, sul'fū-rāt, *vt.* To combine with sulphur; to subject to the action of sulphur.

Sulphureous, sul-fū'rē-us, *a.* Sulphurous.

Sulphuret, sul'fū-ret, *n.* A sulphide.

Sulphuretted, sul'fū-ret-ed, *a.* Having sulphur in combination. [phur.

Sulphuric, sul-fū'rik, *a.* Pertaining to sul-

Sulphurous, sul'fĕr-us, *a.* Impregnated with or containing sulphur; like sulphur.

Sulphury, sul'fĕr-i, *a.* Partaking of sulphur; sulphureous. [reign; the ruler of Turkey.

Sultan, sul'tan, *n.* A Mohammedan sove-

Sultana, sul-tā'na, *n.* The queen of a sultan; a kind of raisin.

Sultanic, sul-tan'ik, *a.* Belonging to a sultan.

Sultry, sul'tri, *a.* Very hot; oppressive; close and heavy.

Sum, sum, *n.* The whole; aggregate; essence or substance; a quantity of money; an arithmetical problem.—*vt.* (summing, summed). To add into one whole; to reckon up; to recapitulate.

Sumac, Sumach, sū'mak, *n.* A shrub the leaves of which are used for tanning.

Summarily, sum'a-ri-li, *adv.* In a summary manner; briefly; promptly.

Summarist, sum'a-rist, *n.* A writer of a summary or summaries.

Summarize, sum'a-rīz, *vt.* To make a summary, abstract, or abridgment of.

Summary, sum'a-ri, *a.* Concise; brief; intended to facilitate despatch.—*n.* An abridged account; an abstract.

Summation, sum-ā'shon, *n.* Act or process of summing; addition; aggregate.

Summer, sum'ĕr, *n.* The warmest season of the year; a lintel; a girder.—*a.* Relating to summer.—*vi.* To pass the summer.—*vt.* To keep or carry through the summer.

Summersault, Summerset, sum'ĕr-salt, sum'ĕr-set, *n.* Same as *Somersault.*

Summit, sum'it, *n.* The top; highest point; highest degree; acme.

Summon, sum'un, *vt.* To call by authority to appear at a place, especially a court of justice; to send for; to call up.

Summoner, sum'an-ĕr, *n.* One who summons or cites by authority.

Summons, sum'unz, *n.* A call by authority to appear; a citation; document containing such citation; an earnest call.

Sump, sump, *n.* A pond of water for use in salt-works; a reservoir.

Sumpter, sump'tĕr, *n.* A horse or mule that carries baggage; a pack-horse.

Sumptuary, sump'tū-a-ri, *a.* Relating to expense; regulating expenditure.

Sumptuous, sump'tū-us, *a.* Very expensive or costly; splendid; magnificent.

Sumptuously, sump'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a sumptuous manner; splendidly.

Sun, sun, *n.* The self-luminous orb which gives light and heat to all the planets; sunshine or sunlight; sunny position; chief source of light, glory, &c.; a year.—*vt.* (sunning, sunned). To expose to the sun's rays.

Sunbeam, sun'bēm, *n.* A ray of the sun.

Sun-bonnet, sun'bon-et, *n.* A bonnet for protecting the face and neck from the sun.

Sun-burn, sun'bĕrn, *vt.* To discolour or scorch by the sun; to tan.

Sunday, sun'dā, *n.* The Christian Sabbath; the first day of the week.—*a.* Belonging to the Christian Sabbath.

Sunder, sun'dĕr, *vt.* To part; to separate; to disunite in any manner.

Sun-dial, sun'dī-al, *n.* An instrument to show the time by a shadow cast by the sun.

Sundown, sun'doun, *n.* Sunset.

Sundry, sun'dri, *a.* Several; divers; various; a few. [large yellow flower.

Sunflower, sun'flou-ĕr, *n.* A plant with a

Sunken, sungk'en, *p.a.* Sunk; covered with water; below the general surface.

Sunless, sun'les, *a.* Destitute of the sun; shaded.

Sunlight, sun'līt, *n.* The light of the sun.

Sunlit, sun'lit, *a.* Lit by the sun.

Sunnite, sun'īt, *n.* An orthodox Mohammedan who receives the *sunna* or traditionary law as of equal importance with the Koran.

Sunny, sun'i, *a.* Like the sun; brilliant; exposed to the sun; having much sunshine; bright or cheerful.

Sunrise, Sunrising, sun'rīz, sun'rīz-ing, *n.* The first appearance of the sun in the morning; time of such appearance; the east.

Sunset, Sunsetting, sun'set, sun'set-ing, *n.* The descent of the sun below the horizon; evening; close or decline; the west.

Sun-shade, sun'shād, *n.* A shade from the rays of the sun; a small umbrella.
Sunshine, sun'shīn, *n.* The light of the sun; warmth; brightness; cheerfulness.
Sunshiny, sun'shīn-i, *a.* Sunny.
Sunstroke, sun'strōk, *n.* A bodily affection produced by exposure to the sun.
Sup, sup, *vt.* (supping, supped). To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid.—*vi.* To take supper.—*n.* A sip; a small mouthful.
Superable, sū'pėr-a-bl, *a.* That may be overcome or surmounted.
Superabound, sū'pėr-a-bound", *vi.* To abound to excess; to be superabundant.
Superabundance, sū'pėr-a-bun"dans, *n.* Excessive abundance; more than enough.
Superabundant, sū'pėr-a-bun"dant, *a.* Abounding to excess; more than sufficient.
Superadd, sū-pėr-ad', *vt.* To add over and above; to add something extrinsic.
Superannuate, sū-pėr-an'nū-āt, *vt.* To pension off on account of old age.—*vi.* To retire on a pension.
Superannuated, sū-pėr-an'nū-āt-ed, *a.* Impaired or disabled by old age; having received a retiring allowance for long service.
Superannuation, sū-pėr-an'nū-ā"shon, *n.* Act of superannuating; a senile state.
Superb, sū-pėrb', *a.* Magnificent; sumptuous; splendid; august; grand.
Superbly, sū-pėrb'li, *adv.* In a superb, magnificent, or splendid manner.
Supercargo, sū-pėr-kär'gō, *n.* A person in a merchant ship who superintends the commercial concerns of the voyage.
Supercilliary, sū-pėr-sil'i-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the eyebrow; being above the eyelid.
Supercilious, sū-pėr-sil'i-us, *a.* Lofty with pride; haughty; overbearing.
Supereminent, sū-pėr-em'in-ent, *a.* Eminent in a superior degree.
Supererogation, sū-pėr-e'rō-gā"shon, *n.* Giving more than enough; performance of more than duty requires.
Supererogatory, sū'pėr-e-rog"a-to-ri, *a.* Partaking of supererogation.
Superexcellent, sū-pėr-ek'sel-lent, *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree.
Superficial, sū-pėr-fi'shal, *a.* Being on the surface; shallow; not thorough.
Superficiality, sū-pėr-fish'i-al"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being superficial; shallowness.
Superficially, sū-pėr-fi'shal-li, *adv.* Without going deep; slightly; not thoroughly.
Superficies, sū-pėr-fi'shēz, *n.* Surface; the exterior part.
Superfine, sū-pėr-fīn', *a.* Very fine; excessively subtle.
Superfluity, sū-pėr-flu'i-ti, *n.* Superabundance; something beyond what is necessary.
Superfluous, sū-pėr'flu-us, *a.* Being more than is wanted; redundant; unnecessary.
Superheat, sū'pėr-hēt, *vt.* To heat to an extreme degree; to heat steam apart from water, until it resembles a perfect gas.
Superhuman, sū-pėr-hū'man, *a.* Above or beyond what is human; divine.
Superimpose, sū'pėr-im-pōz", *vt.* To lay or impose on something else.
Superincumbent, sū'pėr-in-kum"bent, *a.* Lying or pressing on something else.
Superinduce, sū'pėr-in-dūs', *vt.* To bring in or on as an addition to something.
Superintend, sū'pėr-in-tend", *vt.* To have the charge and oversight of; to direct or manage; to take care of with authority.
Superintendence, sū'pėr-in-tend"ens, *n.* Oversight; direction; management.
Superintendent, sū'pėr-in-tend"ent, *n.* One who manages and directs; an overseer.—*a.* Overlooking others with authority.
Superior, sū-pē'ri-or, *a.* Higher; higher in rank or dignity; greater in excellence.—*n.* One who is superior to another; chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey.
Superioress, sū-pē'ri-or-es, *n.* A lady superior.
Superiority, sū-pē'ri-o"ri-ti, *n.* Quality of being superior; pre-eminence; advantage.
Superlative, sū-pėr'lat-iv, *a.* Highest in degree; supreme.—*n.* That which is superlative; the highest degree of adjectives or adverbs.
Superlatively, sū-pėr'lat-iv-li, *adv.* In a superlative manner; in the highest degree.
Superlunar, **Superlunary**, sū-pėr-lū'nėr, sū-pėr-lū'na-ri, *a.* Being above the moon; not sublunary or of this world.
Supermundane, sū-pėr-mun'dān, *a.* Being above the world or mundane affairs.
Supernacular, sū-pėr-nak'ū-lėr, *a.* Of the first quality; exquisite: said of liquor.
Supernaculum, sū-pėr-nak'ū-lum, *n.* Wine or other liquor of great excellence.
Supernal, sū-pėr'nal, *a.* Relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.
Supernatant, sū-pėr-nā'tant, *a.* Swimming above; floating on the surface.
Supernatural, sū-pėr-na'tūr-al, *a.* Being above or beyond nature; miraculous.
Supernaturalism, sū-pėr-na'tūr-al-izm, *n.* State of being supernatural; the doctrine that the universe is under divine or supernatural government.
Supernumerary, sū-pėr-nū'me-ra-ri, *a.* Exceeding the number stated, necessary, or usual.—*n.* A person or thing beyond a number stated, but required on an emergency.
Superpose, sū-pėr-pōz', *vt.* To put or place over or above.
Superposition, sū'pėr-pō-zi"shon, *n.* Act of superposing; position of strata over other strata.
Superscribe, sū-pėr-skrīb', *vt.* To write upon or over; to put an inscription on.
Superscription, sū-pėr-skrip'shon, *n.* Act of superscribing; that which is written or engraved above or on the outside; address on a letter, &c.
Supersede, sū-pėr-sēd', *vt* (superseding, superseded). To set aside; to take the place of; to supplant.
Supersensitive, sū-pėr-sens'i-tiv, *a.* Excessively sensitive.
Supersensual, sū-pėr-sen'sū-al, *a.* Above or beyond the reach of the senses.
Supersession, sū-pėr-se'shon, *n.* Act of superseding.
Superstition, sū-pėr-sti'shon, *n.* Groundless belief in supernatural agencies; a popular belief held without reason.
Superstitious, sū-pėr-sti'shus, *a.* Addicted to superstition; proceeding from or manifesting superstition.
Superstructure, sū-pėr-struk'tūr, *n.* Any structure raised on something else.
Supervene, sū-pėr-vēn', *vi.* (supervening, supervened). To come, as something extraneous; to happen.
Supervention, sū-pėr-ven'shon, *n.* Act of supervening.
Supervisal, sū-pėr-vīz'al, *n.* Supervision.
Supervise, sū-pėr-vīz', *vt.* (supervising, supervised). To oversee and direct; to superintend; to inspect.
Supervision, sū-pėr-vi'zhon, *n.* Act of supervising; superintendence; direction.
Supervisor, sū-pėr-vī'zor, *n.* One who supervises; a superintendent; an overseer.
Supervisory, sū-pėr-vī'zo-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or having supervision.
Supine, sū-pīn', *a.* Lying on the back; indolent; careless.—*n.* sū'pīn. A part of the Latin verb.
Supinely sū-pīn'li, *adv.* In a supine manner; carelessly; indolently; listlessly.
Supper, sup'ėr, *n.* The last meal of the day; the evening meal.
Supperless, sup'ėr-les, *a.* Wanting supper.

Supplant, sup-plant', *vt.* To take the place of, usually by stratagem.
Supple, sup'l, *a.* Pliant; flexible; yielding.—*vt.* (suppling, suppled). To make supple.—*vi.* To become supple.
Supplement, sup'lē-ment, *n.* An addition; an appendix.—*vt.* sup-lē-ment'. To increase or complete by a supplement.
Supplemental, Supplementary, sup-lē-ment'al, sup-lē-ment'a-ri, *a.* Of the nature of a supplement; serving to supplement.
Suppletory, sup'lē-to-ri, *a.* Supplying deficiencies; supplemental.
Suppliance, sup'li-ans, *n.* The act of supplicating; supplication; entreaty.
Suppliant, sup'li-ant, *a.* Supplicating; entreating earnestly; beseeching.—*n.* A supplicant; a humble petitioner.
Supplicant, sup'li-kant, *a.* Suppliant.—*n.* One who supplicates; a suppliant.
Supplicate, sup'li-kāt, *vt.* (supplicating, supplicated). To beg humbly for; to entreat; to address in prayer.—*vi.* To beg; to petition; to beseech.
Supplication, sup-li-kā'shon, *n.* Humble and earnest prayer; entreaty.
Supplicatory, sup'li-kā-to-ri, *a.* Containing supplication; suppliant.
Supply, sup-plī', *vt.* (supplying, supplied). To furnish; to provide; to satisfy.—*n.* Act of supplying; quantity supplied; store; *pl.* stores or articles necessary; money provided for government expenses.
Support, sup-pōrt', *vt.* To rest under and bear; to prop; to endure; to assist; to second; to maintain; to provide for.—*n.* Act of supporting; a prop; help; sustenance; maintenance.
Supportable, sup-pōrt'a-bl, *a.* That may be borne; supported; endurable; bearable.
Supporter, sup-pōrt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which supports; a defender; adherent; prop; figure on each side of a heraldic shield.
Supposable, sup-pōz'a-bl, *a.* That may be supposed or imagined to be or exist.
Supposal, sup-pōz'al, *n.* A supposition.
Suppose, sup-pōz', *vt.* (supposing, supposed). To lay down or regard as matter of fact; to take for granted; to imagine; to imply.—*vi.* To think; to imagine.
Supposition, sup-po-zi'shon, *n.* Act of supposing; hypothesis; assumption; surmise.
Suppositional, sup-po-zi'shon-al, *a.* Based on supposition; hypothetical.
Supposititious, sup-po'zi-ti''shus, *a.* Substituted; not genuine; spurious.
Suppress, sup-pres', *vt.* To put down; to crush; to quell; to check; to conceal
Suppression, sup-pre'shon, *n.* Act of suppressing; concealment; morbid retention of discharges; ellipsis.
Suppressive, sup-pres'iv, *a.* Suppressing or tending to suppress.
Suppressor, sup-pres'or, *n.* One who suppresses.
Suppurate, sup'pū-rāt, *vi.* (suppurating, suppurated). To form or generate pus; to fester.
Suppuration, sup-pū-rā'shon, *n.* Process or state of suppurating. [suppuration.
Suppurative, sup'pū-rāt-iv, *a.* Promoting
Supramundane, sū-pra-mun'dān, *a.* Being above the world; celestial.
Supremacy, sū-prem'a-si, *n.* State or character of being supreme; supreme authority.
Supreme, sū-prēm', *a.* Highest in authority; utmost; greatest possible.
Supremely, sū-prēm'li, *adv.* In a supreme manner or degree; to the utmost extent.
Sural, sū'ral, *n.* Pertaining to the calf of the leg. [*n.* Cessation; stop: *poetical.*
Surcease, sėr-sēs', *vi.* To cease; to leave off.—
Surcharge, sėr-chärj', *vt.* To overload.—*n.* An excessive load; an overcharge.
Surcingle, sėr'sing-gl, *n.* A belt, band, or girth for a horse.
Surcoat, sėr'kōt, *n.* An outer garment; a loose garment worn over mail.
Surd, sėrd, *n.* A non-sonant consonant sound; a quantity that cannot be expressed in finite terms, as the square root of 2.—*a.* Uttered with breath only and not with voice; not capable of expression in rational numbers.
Sure, shör, *a.* Certain; positive; unfailing; stable; secure.—*adv.* Certainly.
Surely, shör'li, *adv.* In a sure manner; firmly; stably; certainly; presumably.
Surety, shör'ti, *n.* State of being sure; certainty; security; one who gives security; a bail.
Surf, sėrf, *n.* The swell of the sea which breaks on the shore, rocks, &c.
Surface, sėr'fās, *n.* The exterior part of anything that has length and breadth; outside; external appearance.—*a.* Pertaining to the surface; superficial.
Surfaceman, sėr'fās-man, *n.* One who keeps the permanent way of a railway in order.
Surfeit, sėr'fit, *n.* An overloading of the stomach, disgust caused by excess; satiety.—*vt.* and *i.* To feed to excess; to nauseate; to cloy.
Surfy, sėrf'i, *a.* Abounding with surf.
Surge, sėrj, *n.* The swelling of a wave; a large wave; a rolling swell of water.—*vi.* (surging, surged). To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.
Surgeon, sėr'jon, *n.* A medical man who treats diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation.
Surgeoncy, sėr'jon-si, *n.* Office of surgeon.
Surgery, sėr'je-ri, *n.* The operative branch of medical practice; a doctor's consulting room and dispensary.
Surgical, sėr'ji-kal, *a.* Pertaining to surgeons or surgery.
Surgy, sėrj'i, *a.* Full of surges; rising in
Surloin, sėr-loin', *n.* A sirloin. [surges.
Surly, sėr'li, *a.* Gloomily sour or morose; churlish; boisterous; dismal.
Surmise, sėr-mīz', *n* A supposition; conjecture; speculation.—*vt.* (surmising, surmised). To guess; to imagine; to suspect.
Surmount, sėr-mount', *vt.* To mount or rise above; to overcome.
Surname, sėr'nām, *n.* The family name of an individual.—*vt.* To give a surname to.
Surpass, sėr-pās', *vt.* To go beyond; to excel; to outdo. [being surpassed.
Surpassable, sėr-pās'a-bl, *a.* Capable of
Surpassing, sėr-pās'ing, *a.* Excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others.
Surplice, sėr'plis, *n.* A loose white garment worn by clergy and choristers.
Surplus, sėr'plus, *n.* and *a.* Excess beyond what is required; balance.
Surplusage, sėr'plus-āj, *n.* Surplus matter.
Surprisal, sėr-prīz'al, *n.* Act of surprising; a taking unawares; a surprise.
Surprise, sėr-prīz', *n.* Act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly; emotion excited by something unexpected; astonishment.—*vt.* (surprising, surprised). To fall upon unexpectedly; to take unawares; to astonish.
Surprising, sėr-prīz'ing, *a.* Exciting surprise; wonderful; extraordinary.
Surprisingly, sėr-prīz'ing-li, *adv.* In a surprising manner; astonishingly; remarkably
Surrebutter, sėr-rē-but'ėr, *n.* The plaintiff's reply in pleading to a defendant's rebutter.
Surrejoinder, sėr-rē-join'dėr, *n.* The plaintiff's reply to a defendant's rejoinder.
Surrender, sėr-ren'dėr, *vt.* To deliver up, to yield to another; to resign; to relinquish.—*vi.* To yield.—*n.* Act of surrendering; a yielding or giving up.

Surreptitious, sėr-rep-ti'shus, *a.* Done by stealth; clandestine; underhand.
Surrogate, su'rō-gāt, *n.* The deputy of a bishop or his chancellor.
Surround, sėr-round', *vt.* To be round about; to encompass; to invest.
Surrounding, sėr-round'ing, *n.* An environment: generally in *pl.*
Surtax, sėr'taks, *n.* A tax heightened for a particular purpose; an extra tax.
Surtout, sėr-tō', *n.* An upper coat with long wide skirts; a frock-coat.
Surveillance, sėr-vāl'yans, *n.* A keeping watch over; superintendence; oversight.
Survey, sėr-vā', *vt.* To oversee; to examine; to measure and value, as land, &c.; to determine the boundaries, natural features, &c., of. *n.* sėr'vā or sėr-vā'. A general view; examination; determination or account of topographical particulars.
Surveying, sėr-vā'ing, *n.* The art or practice of measuring and delineating portions of the earth's surface.
Surveyor, sėr-vā'or, *n.* One who surveys; an [overseer; inspector.
Survival, sėr-vīv'al, *n.* A living beyond the life of another person, thing, or event; old habit, belief, &c., existing merely from custom.
Survive, sėr-vīv', *vt.* (surviving, survived). To outlive; to live beyond the life of; to outlast.—*vi.* To live after another or after anything else.
Survivor, sėr-vīv'or, *n.* One who survives; the longer liver of two persons.
Susceptibility, sus-sep'ti-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being susceptible.
Susceptible, sus-sep'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of admitting any change or influence; impressible; sensitive.
Susceptive, sus-sep'tiv, *a.* Susceptible.
Suspect, sus-pekt', *vt.* To imagine as existing; to mistrust; to imagine to be guilty; to doubt.—*vi.* To have suspicion.—*n.* sus'pekt. A suspected person.
Suspend, sus-pend', *vt.* To hang; to cause to cease for a time; to debar temporarily; to stay. [pends; *pl.* braces.
Suspender, sus-pend'ėr, *n.* One who sus-
Suspense, sus-pens', *n.* State of being uncertain; indecision; cessation for a time.
Suspensible, sus-pen'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being suspended or held from sinking.
Suspension, sus-pen'shon, *n.* Act of suspending; intermission; abeyance; deprivation of office or privileges for a time.
Suspension-bridge, sus-pen'shon-brij, *n.* A bridge of chains, wire-ropes, or the like.
Suspensive, sus-pen'siv, *a.* Suspensory.
Suspensory, sus-pen'so-ri, *a.* Serving to suspend; suspending.
Suspicion, sus-pi'shon, *n.* Act of suspecting; fear of something wrong; mistrust.
Suspicious, sus-pi'shus, *a.* Mistrustful; inclined to suspect; apt to raise suspicion; doubtful.
Suspiciously, sus-pi'shus-li, *adv.* With suspicion; so as to excite suspicion.
Sustain, sus-tān', *vt.* To rest under and bear up; to support; to aid effectually; to undergo; to endure; to hold valid; to confirm; to continue.
Sustenance, sus'ten-ans, *n.* Act of sustaining; support; maintenance; food.
Sustentation, sus-ten-tā'shon, *n.* Act of sustaining; support; maintenance.
Sutile, sū'til, *a.* Done by sewing or stitching.
Sutler, sut'lėr, *n.* One who follows an army and sells provisions to the troops.
Sutling, Suttling, sut'ling, *n.* The occupation of a sutler.
Suttee, sut-tē', *n.* A Hindu widow burnt on the funeral pile of her husband; self-immolation of Hindu widows.
Suture, sū'tūr, *n.* A sewing together; a seam; the uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching; seam or joint of the skull.
Suzerain, sū'ze-rān, *n.* A feudal lord or baron; a lord paramount.
Suzerainty, sū'ze-rān-ti, *n.* The office or dignity of a suzerain.
Swab, swob, *n.* A mop for cleaning floors, decks, &c.—*vt.* (swabbing, swabbed). To clean with a swab.
Swaddle, swod'l, *vt.* (swaddling, swaddled). To swathe; to bind tight with clothes.—*n.* A swaddling-band.
Swaddling-band, swod'ling-band, *n.* A band of cloth to swaddle an infant.
Swag, swag, *vi.* (swagging, swagged). To sway, as something heavy and pendent; to sag.
Swagger, swag'ėr, *vt.* To strut; to bluster.—*n.* Pretentious strut; bluster.
Swaggering, swag'ėr-ing, *p a.* Apt to swagger; exhibiting an insolent bearing.
Swain, swān, *n.* A peasant or rustic; a hind; a country gallant; a wooer.
Swallow, swol'ō, *vt.* To receive through the gullet into the stomach; to ingulf; to absorb; to believe readily; to put up with.—*n.* The gullet; voracity; capacity of swallowing; a small migratory bird.
Swamp, swomp, *n.* A piece of wet spongy land; a fen; a bog.—*vt.* To sink in a swamp; to overwhelm; to overset or fill, as a boat in water.
Swampy, swomp'i, *a.* Low, wet, and spongy; marshy.
Swan, swon, *n.* A long-necked web-footed bird of the duck family.
Swannery, swon'ėr-i, *n.* A place where swans are bred and reared.
Swansdown, swonz'doun, *n.* The down of the swan; a kind of soft thick cloth.
Swap, swop, *vt.* (swapping, swapped). To barter; to exchange.—*n.* An exchange.
Sward, sward, *n.* The grassy surface of land; turf; sod.—*vt.* To cover with sward.
Swardy, swar'di, *a.* Covered with sward.
Swarm, swarm, *n.* A large body of small insects; a multitude.—*vi.* To depart from a hive in a body; to crowd; to abound; to climb a tree, pole, &c., by clasping it with the arms and legs.
Swart, Swarth, swart, swarth, *a.* Swarthy.
Swarthy, swarth'i, *a.* Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny; black.
Swash, swosh, *vi.* To splash or dash, as water; to bluster.
Swash-buckler, swosh'buk-lėr, *n.* A swaggering fellow; a bravo; a bully.
Swath, swąth or swäth, *n.* A line of mown grass or grain; track formed by mowing; sweep of a scythe in mowing.
Swathe, swāTH, *vt.* (swathing, swathed). To bind with a bandage; to swaddle.—*n.* A bandage.
Sway, swā, *vt.* To swing or vibrate; to incline; to govern.—*vt.* To swing; to wield; to bias; to influence; to rule.—*n.* Swing or sweep; preponderance; power; rule; ascendency.
Swear, swār, *vi.* and *t.* (swearing, pret. swore, pp. sworn). To make a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for its truth; to make promise upon oath; to cause to take an oath; to curse.
Swearer, swār'ėr, *n.* One who swears.
Sweat, swet, *n.* The moisture which comes out upon the skin: labour; moisture resembling sweat.—*vi.* (pret. and pp. sweated or sweat). To emit sweat or moisture; to toil.—*vt.* To exude; to cause to perspire; to employ at starvation wages.
Sweater, swet'ėr, *n.* One who sweats; a grinding employer; a heavy woollen jersey worn by athletes.

Sweating-system, swet'ing-sis-tem, *n.* The practice of employing poor people at starvation wages. [sisting of sweat; laborious.
Sweaty, swet'i, *a.* Moist with sweat; con-
Swede, swēd, *n.* A native of Sweden; a Swedish turnip.
Swedish, swēd'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Sweden. *n.* The language used in Sweden.
Sweep, swēp, *vt.* (sweeping, swept) To rub over with a brush; to carry with a long swinging motion; to drive off in numbers at a stroke.—*vi.* To pass with swiftness and violence; to pass with pomp; to move with a long reach.—*n.* Reach of a stroke, &c.; range; rapid survey; a curve; one who sweeps chimneys.
Sweeping, swēp'ing, *a.* Wide and comprehensive in scope. [by sweeping; rubbish.
Sweepings, swēp'ingz, *n.pl.* Things collected
Sweepstake, Sweepstakes, swēp'stāk, swēp'stāks, *n.* A prize made up of several stakes.
Sweepy, swēp'i, *a.* Swaying; wavy.
Sweet, swēt, *a.* Agreeable to the taste or senses; having the taste of honey or sugar: fragrant; melodious; beautiful; not salt or sour; gentle.—*n.* A sweet substance; a bonbon; a word of endearment.
Sweetbread, swēt'bred, *n.* The pancreas of an animal used as food.
Sweet-brier, swēt'brī-ėr, *n.* A shrubby plant cultivated for its fragrant smell.
Sweeten, swēt'n, *vt.* To make sweet.—*vi.* To become sweet.
Sweetening, swēt'n-ing, *n.* Act of making sweet; that which sweetens.
Sweetheart, swēt'härt, *n.* A lover, male or female.
Sweetish, swēt'ish, *a* Somewhat sweet.
Sweetly, swēt'li, *adv.* In a sweet manner, gratefully; harmoniously
Sweetmeat, swēt mēt, *n.* A confection made of sugar; fruit preserved with sugar.
Sweet-pea, swēt'pē, *n.* A pea-like plant with showy sweet-scented flowers.
Sweet-william, swēt-wil'yam, *n.* A plant, a species of pink
Swell, swel, *vi.* (pp. swelled or swollen). To grow larger; to heave; to bulge out; to increase.—*vt.* To expand or increase; to puff up. *n.* Act of swelling; gradual increase; a rise of ground; a wave or surge; an arrangement in an organ for regulating the intensity of the sound; an important person; a dandy.
Swelling, swel'ing, *a.* Tumid; turgid.—*n.* A tumour; a protuberance.
Swelter, swel'tėr, *vi.* To be overcome with heat; to perspire.—*vt.* To oppress with heat.
Sweltry, swel'tri, *a.* Sultry.
Swerve, swėrv, *vi.* (swerving, swerved) To deviate; to turn aside; to waver.
Swift, swift, *a.* Speedy; rapid; fleet; ready; prompt.—*n.* A bird like the swallow.
Swiftly, swift'li, *adv.* Speedily; fleetly.
Swig, swig, *vt.* and *i.* (swigging, swigged). To drink in large gulps.—*n.* A large draught.
Swill, swil, *vi.* To swallow large draughts; to drink greedily.—*n.* Drink taken in large quantities; liquid food given to swine.
Swim, swim, *vi.* (swimming, pret. swam, swum, pp. swum) To float; to move through water by the motion of the limbs or fins; to be flooded; to be dizzy.—*vt.* To pass by swimming.—*n.* Act of swimming; distance swum; air-bladder of fishes.
Swimmer, swim'ėr, *n.* One who swims; a bird or other animal that swims.
Swimming, swim'ing, *n.* The act or art of moving on the water by means of the limbs; a dizziness or giddiness in the head.
Swimmingly, swim'ing-li, *adv.* Smoothly; without obstruction; with great success.
Swindle, swin'dl, *vt.* (swindling, swindled) To cheat; to defraud deliberately.—*n.* A scheme to dupe people out of money; fraud.
Swindler, swin'dlėr, *n.* One who swindles; a cheat; one who defrauds people grossly.
Swine, swīn, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A hog; a pig; a sow or boar; *pl.* hogs collectively.
Swineherd, swīn'hėrd, *n.* A keeper of swine.
Swing, swing, *vi.* (swinging, swung). To move to and fro, as a body suspended; to turn round at anchor; to be hanged.—*vt.* To make to oscillate; to brandish.—*n.* Sweep of a body; swinging gait; apparatus for persons to swing in: free course.
Swinge, swinj, *vt.* (swingeing, swinged) To beat soundly; to whip; to chastise.
Swingeing, swinj'ing, *a.* Great; large; excessive.
Swingle, swing'gl, *vt.* To scutch flax —*n* An instrument for scutching flax.
Swingle-tree, Swing-tree, swing'gl-trē, swing'trē, *n.* A cross-bar by which a horse is yoked to a carriage, plough, &c.
Swinish, swīn'ish, *a.* Like swine; gross.
Swink, swingk, *vi.* To labour; to toil.
Swipe, swīp, *vt* and *i.* (swiping, swiped). To strike with a sweeping blow —*n.* A sweeping blow.
Swipes, swīps, *n.pl.* Poor washy beer
Swirl, swėrl, *vi.* To form eddies, to whirl in eddies.—*n.* An eddy.
Swish, swish, *vt.* To swing or brandish; to lash.—*n.* A sound as of a switch in the air, a scythe in cutting grass, &c.
Swiss, swis, *n. sing.* or *pl.* A native of Switzerland.—*a.* Belonging to the Swiss.
Switch, swich, *n.* A small flexible twig or rod; a movable rail at junctions; a device for changing the course of an electric current.—*vt.* To strike with a switch; to shunt.
Switzer, swit'zėr, *n.* A Swiss.
Swivel, swi'vel, *n.* A link in a chain partly consisting of a pivot turning in a hole in the next link; a fastening that allows the thing fastened to turn round freely.—*vi.* (swivelling, swivelled). To turn on a swivel.
Swollen, Swoln, swōln, *p.* and *a.* Swelled.
Swoon, swōn, *vi.* To faint.—*n.* A fainting fit; a faint; syncope.
Swoop, swōp, *vi.* To dart upon prey suddenly; to stoop.—*vt.* To take with a swoop.—*n.* The pouncing of a bird on its prey; a falling on
Swop, swop, *vt. See* SWAP. [and seizing.
Sword, sōrd, *n.* A military weapon consisting of a long steel blade and a hilt, used for thrusting or cutting; the emblem of justice, authority, war, or destruction; the military profession.
Sword-arm, sōrd'ärm, *n.* The right arm.
Sword-fish, sōrd'fish, *n.* A large fish allied to the mackerel having the upper jaw elongated so as to somewhat resemble a sword.
Sword-play, sōrd'plā, *n.* Fencing or fighting with swords.
Swordsman, sōrdz'man, *n.* A man who carries a sword; a man skilled in the sword.
Sworn, swōrn, *p.a.* Bound by oath; having taken an oath: closely bound.
Sybarite, sib'a-rīt, *n.* A person devoted to luxury and pleasure.
Sycamine, sik'a-min, *n.* The mulberry
Sycamore, si'ka-mōr, *n.* A fruit-tree of the fig family; a maple naturalized in Britain; the plane-tree of America.
Sycophancy, si'kō-fan-si, *n.* Obsequious flattery; servility.
Sycophant, si'kō-fant, *n.* A servile hanger-on of great people; a parasite; mean flatterer
Sycophantic, si-kō-fant'ik, *a.* Obsequiously flattering; meanly parasitic.
Syenite, sī'en-īt, *n.* A granitic rock composed of quartz, hornblende, and felspar
Syllabary, sil'a-ba-ri, *n.* A catalogue of the primitive syllables of a language

Syllabic, Syllabical, sil-lab'ik, sil-lab'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a syllable or syllables.
Syllabicate, Syllabify, sil-lab'i-kāt, sil-lab'i-fi, *vt.* To form into syllables.
Syllable, sil'la-bl, *n.* A sound or combination of sounds uttered with one effort; the smallest expressive element of language.—*vt.* To articulate.
Syllabus, sil'la-bus, *n.* An abstract; compendium; a summary statement proceeding from a pope.
Syllogism, sil'lō-jizm, *n.* A form of reasoning or argument, consisting of two premisses and a conclusion.
Syllogistic, Syllogistical, sil-lō-jis'tik, sil-lō-jis'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism. [gisms.
Syllogize, sil'lō-jīz, *vi.* To reason by syllo-
Sylph, silf, *n.* A fabulous aerial spirit; a woman of graceful and slender proportions.
Sylphid, silf'id, *n.* A diminutive sylph.
Sylphine, silf'in, *a.* Like or relating to a sylph.
Sylva, Silva, sil'va, *n.* The forest trees of any region or country collectively.
Sylvan, sil'van, *a.* Pertaining to a wood; wooded; rural.
Sylviculture, sil-vi-kul'tūr, *n.* The culture of forest trees; arboriculture.
Symbol, sim'bol, *n.* A sign; an emblem; a type; a figure; an attribute; a creed or summary of articles of religion.
Symbolic, Symbolical, sim-bol'ik, sim-bol'ik-al, *a.* Serving as a symbol; representative; figurative; typical.
Symbolism, sim'bol-izm, *n.* The attributing to things a symbolic meaning; meaning expressed by symbols; use of symbols.
Symbolist, sim'bol-ist, *n.* One who symbolizes; one addicted to using symbols.
Symbolize, sim'bol-īz, *vt.* To represent by a symbol; to typify; to treat as symbolic.—*vi.* To express or represent in symbols.
Symbology, Symbolology, sim-bol'o-ji, sim-bol-ol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of symbols; symbols collectively.
Symmetrical, sim-met'rik-al, *a.* Having symmetry; proportional in all its parts; finely or regularly made.
Symmetrize, sim'me-trīz, *vt.* To make symmetrical; to reduce to symmetry.
Symmetry, sim'me-tri, *n.* Due proportion of parts or elements; harmony; correspondence of arrangement.
Sympathetic, Sympathetical, sim-pa-thet'ik, sim-pa-thet'ik-al, *a.* Able to participate in the sorrows and joys of others, compassionate.
Sympathize, sim'pa-thīz, *vi.* (sympathizing, sympathized). To have sympathy; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to condole; to harmonize.
Sympathy, sim'pa-thi, *n.* Fellow-feeling; compassion; agreement of inclinations; correspondence of sensations or affections.
Symphonic, sim-fon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a symphony. [sound; harmonious.
Symphonious, sim-fō'ni-us, *a.* Agreeing in
Symphonist, sim-fō'nist, *n.* A composer of symphonies.
Symphony, sim'fō-ni, *n.* Unison of sound, a musical composition for a full orchestra.
Symposium, sim-pō'zi-um, *n.*; pl. **-ia** A merry feast; a convivial party; a discussion by different writers in a periodical.
Symptom, sim'tom, *n.* That which indicates the existence and character of something else; a mark, sign, or token.
Symptomatic, sim-tom-at'ik, *a.* Pertaining to symptoms; serving as a symptom.
Synæresis, si-nē're-sis, *n.* The contraction of two syllables into one.
Synagogue, sin'a-gog, *n.* A congregation of Jews met for worship; a Jewish place of worship.
Synchronal, sin'kron-al, *a.* Synchronous.
Synchronism, sin'kron-izm, *n.* Concurrence of events in time; tabular arrangement of history according to dates.
Synchronize, sin'kron-īz, *vi.* To agree in time.—*vt.* To make to agree in time.
Synchronous, sin'kron-us, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous.
Synchrony, sin'kron-i, *n.* Synchronism.
Synclinal, sin-kli'nal, *a.* In *geology*, dipping in opposite directions toward a common line or plane.
Syncopate, sin'ko-pāt, *vt.* To contract by omission of letters from the middle; to prolong a note in music.
Syncopation, sin-ko-pā'shon, *n.* Act of syncopating; contraction of a word; interruption of the regular measure in music.
Syncope, sin'ko-pē, *n.* A contraction of a word by elision in the middle; a sudden pause; suspension; a fainting or swooning. [cope.
Syncopize, sin'ko-pīz, *n.* To contract by syn-
Syncretism, sin'krēt-izm, *n.* The attempted blending of irreconcilable principles, as in philosophy or religion.
Syndesmology, sin-des-mol'o-ji, *n.* The department of anatomy that deals with the ligaments.
Syndic, sin'dik, *n.* A magistrate; one chosen to transact business for others.
Syndicate, sin'di-kāt, *n.* A body of syndics; office of a syndic; body of persons associated to promote some enterprise.—*vt.* To form a syndicate or body for the use of.
Synecdoche, sin-ek'do-kē, *n.* A rhetorical figure by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole.
Synod, sin'od, *n.* A council or meeting of ecclesiastics; an ecclesiastical court; a meeting or council in general.
Synodic, Synodical, sin-od'ik, sin-od'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a synod; pertaining to conjunction of heavenly bodies.
Synonym, sin'ō-nim, *n.* A word having the same signification as another
Synonymous, sin-on'im-us, *a.* Having the same meaning.
Synonymy, sin-on'im-i, *n.* Quality of being synonymous; synonyms collectively.
Synopsis, sin-op'sis, *n.*; pl. **-ses.** A summary; brief statement of topics; conspectus.
Synoptic, Synoptical, sin-op'tik, sin-op'tik-al, *a.* Affording a synopsis or general view.
Syntactic, Syntactical, sin-tak'tik, sin-tak'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to syntax.
Syntax, sin'taks, *n.* The construction of sentences in grammar; due arrangement of words in sentences.
Synthesis, sin'the-sis, *n*; pl. **-ses.** The putting of things together to form a whole; composition or combination.
Synthetic, Synthetical, sin-thet'ik, sin-thet'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis. [itary venereal disease.
Syphilis, sif'i-lis, *n.* A contagious and hered-
Syphilitic, sif-i-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or infected with syphilis.
Syphon, sī'fon, *a.* *See* SIPHON.
Syriac, si'ri-ak, *a.* Pertaining to Syria.—*n.* The ancient language of Syria.
Syrian, si'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Syria.—*n.* A native of Syria.
Syringe, si'rinj, *n.* A tube and piston serving to draw in and expel fluid.—*vt.* (syringing, syringed). To inject by a syringe, to cleanse by injections from a syringe.
Syrinx, si'ringks, *n.* The Pandean pipes; the organ of voice in birds.
Syrup, si'rup, *n.* A strong solution of sugar

in water; any sweet thick fluid; the uncrystallizable fluid separated from crystallized sugar in refining.

Syrupy, si'rup-i, *a.* Like syrup.

System, sis'tem, *n.* An assemblage of things forming a connected whole; a complex but ordered whole; the body as a functional unity; a plan or scheme; method.

Systematic, Systematical, sis-tem-at'ik, sis-tem-at'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to system; methodical.

Systematize, sis'tem-at-īz, *vt.* To reduce to a system or regular method.

Systemic, sis-tem'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a system, or to the body as a whole.

Systemize, sis'tem-īz, *vt.* *See* SYSTEMATIZE.

Systole, sis'to-lē, *n.* The contraction of the heart and arteries for driving onwards the blood and carrying on the circulation.

Systolic, sis-tol'ik, *a.* Relating to systole.

Sythe, sīTH, *n.* A scythe.

Syzygy, siz'i-ji, *n.* The conjunction or opposition of any two heavenly bodies.

T

Tab, tab, *n.* A small flap or projecting piece.

Tabard, tab'ärd, *n.* A sort of short cloak; a herald's coat. [used for furniture.

Tabaret, tab'a-ret, *n.* A satin-striped silk

Tabbinet, tab'i-net, *n.* *See* TABINET.

Tabby, tab'i, *n.* A rich watered silk or other stuff; a cat of a brindled colour; a female cat. *vt.* To water or cause to look wavy.

Tabby-cat, tab'i-kat, *n.* A tabby.

Tabefaction, tā-bē-fak'shon, *n.* A wasting away; gradual loss of flesh by disease.

Tabernacle, tab'ėr-na-kl, *n.* A booth; a temporary habitation; a place of worship; a repository for holy things.—*vi.* To sojourn.

Tabes, tā'bēz, *n.* A wasting disease.

Tabid, ta'bid, *a.* Relating to tabes; wasted by disease; emaciated.

Tabinet, tab'i-net, *n.* A fabric of silk and wool used for curtains.

Table, tā'bl, *n.* A thing with a flat surface; an article of furniture having a flat surface; fare or eatables; persons sitting at a table; a syllabus; index; list.—*vt.* (tabling, tabled). To tabulate; to lay on a table.—*a.* Appertaining to a table.

Tableau, tab-lō', *n.*; pl. **Tableaux**, tab-loz' A picture; a striking group or dramatic scene.

Table-cloth, tā'bl-kloth, *n.* A cloth for covering a table, particularly at meals.

Table-cover, tā'bl-kuv-ėr, *n.* A cloth laid on a table between meal times.

Table d'hôte, tā'bl-dōt, *n.* A common table for guests at a hotel.

Table-land, tā'bl-land, *n.* A distinct area or region of elevated flat land; a plateau.

Tablet, tab'let, *n.* A small slab for writing on; a slab bearing an inscription; a small flattish cake, as of soap, &c.

Tabloid, tab'loid, *n.* A small lozenge containing medicine; a troche.

Taboo, ta-bō', *n.* The setting of something apart from human contact; prohibition of contact or intercourse.—*vt.* (tabooing, tabooed). To interdict approach to or contact with.

Tabor, Tabour, tā'bor, *n.* A small drum.—*vt.* To play on a tabor.

Taboret, Tabouret, tā'bor-et, *n.* A small tabor; a frame for embroidery.

Tabret, tā'bret, *n.* A small tabor.

Tabular, tab'ū-lėr, *a.* In form of a table; having a flat surface, set in columns.

Tabulate, ta'bū-lāt, *vt.* (tabulating, tabulated). To set down in a table of items.—*a.* Tabular.

Tacit, ta'sit, *a.* Implied, but not expressed in words; silent; unspoken.

Tacitly, ta'sit-li, *adv.* In a tacit manner; silently; by implication; without words.

Taciturn, ta'si-tėrn, *a.* Habitually silent; not apt to talk or speak.

Taciturnity, ta-si-tėrn'i-ti, *n.* Habitual silence or reserve in speaking.

Tack, tak, *n.* A small nail; a slight fastening; a rope for certain sails; course of a ship as regards the wind; in *Scots law*, a lease.—*vt.* To fasten by tacks; to attach slightly; to append. *vi.* To change the course of a ship so as to have the wind acting from the other side.

Tackle, tak'l, *n.* Gear or apparatus; pulleys and ropes for moving weights; ropes and rigging, &c., of a ship.—*vt.* (tackling, tackled). To supply with tackle; to set vigorously to work upon; to seize.

Tackling, tak'ling, *n.* Tackle; gear; rigging; harness, or the like.

Tact, takt, *n.* Touch; nice perception or discernment; adroitness in words or actions.

Tactic, Tactical, tak'tik, tak'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to tactics. [tactics.

Tactician, tak-ti'shan, *n.* One versed in

Tactics, tak'tiks, *n.pl.* The science and art of disposing forces in order for battle, and performing evolutions.

Tactile, tak'til, *a.* Capable of being touched or felt; pertaining to the sense of touch.

Taction, tak'shon, *n.* Act of touching; touch; contact.

Tactless, takt'les, *a.* Destitute of tact.

Tactual, tak'tu-al, *a.* Pertaining to touch.

Tadpole, tad'pōl, *n.* The young of the frog in its first state from the spawn.

Tael, tāl, *n.* A Chinese money of account equal to 4*s.* or 5*s.* sterling; a weight of 1⅓ oz.

Taenia, tē'ni-a, *n.* The tape-worm; a fillet or band; a ligature.

Taffeta, Taffety, taf'e-ta, taf'e-ti, *n.* A silk fabric, or a mixed fabric of silk and wool.

Taffrail, Tafferel, taf'rāl, taf'e-rel, *n.* The rail at the stern of a ship.

Tag, tag, *n.* A metallic point to the end of a string; an appendage; catch-word of an actor's speech.—*vt.* (tagging, tagged). To fit with a tag; to tack or join.

Tag-rag, tag'rag, *n.* The rabble.

Tail, tāl, *n.* The projecting termination of an animal behind; the hinder or inferior part; the reverse of a coin; limited ownership.

Tail-end, tāl'end, *n.* The latter end.

Tailor, tā'lor, *n.* One who makes men's outer garments.—*vi.* To practise making men's clothes.

Tail-piece, tāl'pēs, *n.* A piece forming a tail; ornamental design at the end of a chapter in a book.

Tail-race, tāl'rās, *n.* The water which runs from the mill after acting on the wheel.

Taint, tānt, *vt.* To defile; to infect; to vitiate. *vi.* To be infected or corrupted.—*n.* Infection; corruption; a stain; a blemish on reputation.

Take, tāk, *vt.* (taking, pret. took, pp. taken). To receive or accept; to capture; to captivate; to understand; to feel concerning; to employ; to need; to form or adopt; to assume; to note down; to be infected or seized with; to bear; to conduct, carry; to leap over.—*vi.* To direct one's course; to please; to have the intended effect; to admit of being made a portrait of.

Taking, tāk'ing, *a.* Alluring; attracting.—*n.* A seizing; apprehension; agitation.

Talc, talk, *n.* A magnesian mineral, unctuous to the touch.—*vt.* To rub with talc.

Talcky, Talcose, Talcous, talk'i, talk'ōs, talk'us, *a.* Like talc; consisting of talc.

Tale, tāl, *n.* Number counted; reckoning; a story; a narrative.

Talent, ta'lent, *n.* An ancient weight and

denomination of money; a special faculty; general mental power; people of high abilities collectively.

Talented, ta'lent-ed, *a.* Furnished with talents or great intellectual power.

Talion, tā'li-on, *n.* The law of retaliation or punishment of like for like.

Talisman, ta'lis-man, *n.* A charm; a magical figure cut or engraved on stone or metal; something producing extraordinary effects.

Talismanic, ta-lis-man'ik, *a.* Having the properties of a talisman; magical.

Talk, tąk, *vi.* To utter words; to converse.—*vt.* To speak; to gain over by persuasion; to discuss.—*n.* Familiar conversation; report; rumour; subject of discourse; discussion.

Talkative, tąk'a-tiv, *a.* Given to much talking; loquacious; garrulous; prating.

Talker, tąk'ėr, *n.* One who talks; a loquacious person; a prattler.

Tall, tąl, *a.* High in stature; lofty; remarkable; extravagant.

Tallow, tal'ō, *n.* The fat of oxen, sheep, &c., melted and separated from the fibrous matter.—*vt.* To smear with tallow.

Tallow-chandler, tal'ō-chand-lėr, *n.* One who makes tallow candles.

Tallowy, tal'ō-i, *a.* Greasy.

Tally, tal'i, *n.* A piece of wood on which notches are cut to keep accounts; anything made to suit another.—*vt.* (tallying, tallied). To record on a tally; to make to correspond.—*vi.* To correspond or agree exactly.

Tally-ho, tal'i-hō", *interj.* and *n.* A huntsman's cry to urge on his hounds.

Talmud, tal'mud, *n.* The Hebrew civil and canonical laws, traditions, &c.

Talon, ta'lon, *n.* The claw of a bird of prey.

Talus, tā'lus, *n.* The ankle; slope; a sloping heap of broken rocks.

Tamable, Tameable, tām'a-bl, *a.* That may be tamed.

Tamarind, tam'a-rind, *n.* A tropical leguminous tree and its fruit.

Tamarisk, tam'a-risk, *n.* A shrub or small tree of S. Europe and Asia.

Tambour, tam'bör, *n.* A drum; a cylindrical stone, as in a column; a circular frame for embroidery.—*vt.* and *i.* To embroider with a tambour; to work on a tambour frame.

Tambourine, tam-bō-rēn', *n.* A musical instrument of the drum species played on with the hand, and having jingles attached.

Tame, tām, *a.* Having lost its natural wildness; domesticated; spiritless; insipid.—*vt.* (taming, tamed). To make tame; to subdue; to depress.

Tameless, tām'les, *a.* Untamable.

Tamely, tām'li, *adv.* In a tame manner; submissively; meanly; without spirit.

Tamil, tam'il, *n.* One of a Dravidian race of S. India; their language.

Tamine, Taminy, tam'in, tam'i-ni, *n.* A glazed woollen or worsted stuff; a strainer of hair or cloth.

Tamis, Tammy, tam'i, *n.* A sieve.

Tamp, tamp, *vt.* To ram tight with clay, &c.; to stamp or make firm.

Tamper, tam'pėr, *vi.* To meddle or interfere; to influence secretly.

Tampion, Tompion, tam'pi-on, tom'pi-on, *n.* The stopper of a cannon; a plug.

Tan, tan, *vt.* (tanning, tanned). To convert into leather, as skins; to make sunburnt; to flog.—*vi.* To become tanned.—*n.* Bark used for tanning; a yellowish-brown colour.—*a.* Like tan in colour; tawny.

Tandem, tan'dem, *adv.* With two horses harnessed singly one before the other.—*n.* A wheeled carriage so drawn; a cycle for two persons, one behind the other.

Tang, tang, *n.* A taste; characteristic flavour or property; part of a tool which fits into the handle; tongue of a buckle.

Tangency, Tangence, tan'jen-si, tan'jens, *n.* State of being tangent; a contact.

Tangent, tan'jent, *n.* A straight line which touches a circle or curve, but which, when produced, does not cut it.

Tangential, tan-jen'shal, *a.* Pertaining to a tangent; in the direction of a tangent.

Tangibility, tan-ji-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being tangible or perceptible by touch.

Tangible, tan'ji-bl, *a.* That may be touched; real; actual; evident.

Tangle, tang'gl, *vt.* (tangling, tangled). To unite confusedly; to involve; to complicate.—*n.* A confused knot of threads, &c.; an embarrassment; a species of sea-weed.

Tangly, tang'gli, *a.* Knotted; intricate; covered with sea-weed.

Tanist, tan'ist, *n.* An elective prince among the ancient Irish.

Tanistry, tan'ist-ri, *n.* An Irish custom, according to which the prince was elected by the family to which he belonged.

Tank, tangk, *n.* A storage vessel to contain liquids or gas; a reservoir.

Tankard, tang'kärd, *n.* A large drinking vessel, often with a cover.

Tanner, tan'ėr, *n.* One who tans hides, or converts them into leather by the use of tan.

Tannery, tan'ėr-i, *n.* A place where tanning is carried on; art or process of tanning.

Tannic, tan'ik, *a.* Applied to an acid in oak, gall-nuts, &c., the efficient substance in tanning.

Tannin, tan'in, *n.* Tannic acid.

Tanning, tan'ing, *n.* The converting of hides into leather by the use of tan or other substances; leather manufacture.

Tansy, tan'zi, *n.* An aromatic and bitter herb with yellow flowers; a dish made of eggs, cream, sugar, the juice of tansy, &c.

Tantalize, tan'ta-līz, *vt.* (tantalizing, tantalized). To torment by presenting something desirable which cannot be attained; to excite by hopes that are never realized.

Tantamount, tan'ta-mount, *a.* Equal; equivalent in value, force, or effect.

Tantivy, tan-ti'vi, *n.* A violent gallop in the hunting-field; a hunting-cry inciting to speed.—*a.* Swift; hasty.—*adv.* Swiftly; at full speed.

Tantrum, tan'trum, *n.* A fit of ill-humour; [display of temper: chiefly in *pl.*

Tap, tap, *n.* A plug to stop a hole in a cask; a spigot; a faucet; a gentle blow; a pat.—*vt.* (tapping, tapped). To broach, as a cask; to draw liquid from; to strike gently.—*vi.* To strike a gentle blow.

Tape, tāp, *n.* A narrow strip of woven work, used for strings and the like.

Tape-line, Tape-measure, tāp'līn, tāp'-me-zhūr, *n.* A tape marked with feet, inches, &c., used in measuring.

Taper, tā'pėr, *n.* A long wick coated with wax; a small light; tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness.—*vi.* To become gradually smaller.—*vt.* To cause to taper.

Tapestry, ta'pes-tri, *n.* A kind of rich woven hangings of wool and silk, with pictorial representations.—*vt.* To adorn with tapestry.

Tape-worm, tāp'wėrm, *n.* A parasitic worm found in the intestines of animals.

Tapioca, tap-i-ō'ka, *n.* A farinaceous substance prepared from cassava meal.

Tapir, tā'pir, *n.* A hoofed animal allied to the rhinoceros, with a nose resembling a small proboscis.

Tapis, tā-pē', *n.* Table-cover; carpet; hence, *on the tapis*, under consideration.

Tapping, tap'ing, *n.* The surgical operation of letting out fluid, as in dropsy.

Tap-room, tap'rōm, *n.* A room in which beer is served from the tap.

Tap-root, tap'rōt, *n.* Main root of a plant

Tapster, tap'stėr, *n.* One whose business is to tap or draw liquor in a tavern.

Tar, tär, *n.* A thick, dark, viscid substance obtained from pine or fir, coal, shale, &c.; a sailor.—*vt.* (tarring, tarred). To smear with tar.

Tarantella, tar-an-tel'la, *n.* A whirling Italian dance; music for the dance.

Tarantula, ta-ran'tū-la, *n.* A kind of spider found in S. Italy; the dance tarantella.

Taraxacum, ta-rak'sa-kum, *a.* Dandelion or its roots as used medicinally.

Tarboosh, Tarbouche, tär'bösh, *n.* A fez.

Tardigrade, tär'di-grād, *a.* Slow-paced; pertaining to the tardigrades.—*n.* One of a family of mammals comprising the sloths.

Tardily, tär'di-li, *adv.* Slowly.

Tardy, tär'di, *a.* Slow; dilatory; late; backward; reluctant.

Tare, tār, *n.* A leguminous plant; vetch; allowance for the weight of the package of a commodity.

Targe, tärj, *n.* A target or shield.

Target, tär'get, *n.* A small circular shield; a mark shot at in rifle practice, &c.

Targeteer, Targetier, tär-get-ēr', *n.* One armed with a target.

Targum, tär'gum, *n.* A Chaldee version of the Hebrew Scriptures.

Tariff, ta'rif, *n.* A list of goods with the duties to be paid; a list of charges generally.

Tarlatan, tär'la-tan, *n.* A thin cotton stuff resembling gauze.

Tarn, tärn, *n.* A small mountain lake.

Tarnish, tär'nish, *vt.* To sully; to dim.—*vi.* To lose lustre.—*n.* A spot; soiled state.

Tarpan, tär'pan, *n.* The wild horse of Tartary.

Tarpaulin, Tarpauling, tär-pa'lin, tär-pa'ling, *n.* Canvas covered with tar.

Tarpon, Tarpum, tär'pon, tär'pum, *n.* A large, edible American sea-fish.

Tarry, ta'ri, *vi.* (tarrying, tarried). To stay; to delay.—*vt.* To wait for.

Tarry, tär'i, *a.* Consisting of tar, or like tar; covered or smeared with tar.

Tarsia, tär'si-a, *n.* A kind of Italian marquetry, representing landscapes, flowers, &c.

Tarsus, tär'sus, *n.*; pl. **-si**. The ankle or ankle-joint.

Tart, tärt, *a.* Sharp to the taste; sour; acid; severe; snappish.—*n.* A species of pastry, consisting of fruit baked in paste.

Tartan, tär'tan, *n.* Cloth woven in colours in a checkered pattern; a Mediterranean vessel somewhat resembling a sloop.—*a.* Consisting of or resembling tartan

Tartar, tär'tar, *n.* A native of Tartary; a very irascible or rigorous person; a shrew; a reddish crust deposited by wine on casks; a concretion formed on the teeth.

Tartarean, Tartareous, tär-tā'rē-an, tär-tā'rē-us, *a.* Pertaining to Tartarus or the infernal regions; hellish.

Tartareous, tär-tā'rē-us, *a.* Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar.

Tartaric, tär-tar'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from tartar.

Tartarize, tär'tar-īz, *vt.* To impregnate with tartar; to refine by the salt of tartar.

Tartarous, tär'tar-us, *a.* Containing or consisting of tartar.

Tartish, tärt'ish, *a.* Somewhat tart.

Tartly, tärt'li, *adv.* In a tart manner; sharply; severely; with sourness of aspect.

Tar-water, tär'wa-tėr, *n.* A cold infusion of tar in water.

Task, täsk, *n.* A piece of work imposed by another or requiring to be done; burdensome employment; toil.—*vt.* To impose a task upon.

Task-master, täsk'mās-tėr, *n.* One who imposes a task, or burdens with labour.

Task-work, täsk-wėrk, *n.* Work imposed or performed as a task.

Tassel, tas'el, *n.* An ornament consisting of a knob with hanging threads.—*vi.* (tasselling, tasselled). To put forth a tassel or flower, as maize.—*vt.* To adorn with tassels.

Taste, tāst, *vt.* (tasting, tasted). To test by the tongue and palate; to perceive the flavor of; to experience; to partake of.—*vi.* To make trial by the tongue and palate; to have a flavor; to have experience.—*n.* Act of tasting; sense of tasting; flavor; intellectual relish or discernment; manner or style.

Tasteful, tāst'fụl, *a.* Having a high taste or relish; having good taste.

Tasteless, tāst'les, *a.* Having no taste; insipid; stale; flat; void of good taste.

Taster, tāst'ėr, *n.* One who tests provisions or liquors by tasting samples.

Tastily, tāst'i-li, *adv.* With good taste.

Tasty, tāst'i, *a.* Having or showing good taste; tasteful; palatable; nice; fine.

Ta-ta, ta'ta, *n.* and *interj.* A familiar form of salutation at parting; good-bye.

Tatter, tat'ėr, *n.* A rag or part torn and hanging to the thing.

Tatterdemalion, tat'ėr-dē-mā"li-on, *n.* A ragged fellow.

Tattered, tat'ėrd, *p.a.* Showing tatters; torn; hanging in rags.

Tatting, tat'ing, *n.* A kind of crochet, made with a shuttle-shaped needle.

Tattle, tat'l, *vi.* (tattling, tattled). To talk idly; to gossip.—*n.* Prate; idle talk.

Tattler, tat'lėr, *n.* One who tattles; an idle talker; one who spreads idle gossip.

Tattling, tat'ling, *a.* Given to idle talk.

Tattoo, tat-tö', *n.* A beat of drum and bugle-call at night, calling soldiers to their quarters. *vt.* and *i.* To prick the skin and stain the punctured spot with colours.

Taunt, tant, *vt.* To reproach with severe or sarcastic words; to upbraid.—*n.* A bitter or sarcastic reproach.

Taurine, ta'rīn, *a.* Relating to or like a bull.

Taurus, ta'rus, *n.* The Bull, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Taut, tat, *a.* Tight; not slack.

Tautologic, Tautological, ta-to-loj'ik, ta-to-loj'ik-al, *a.* Relating to or containing tautology; repeating the same thing.

Tautology, ta-tol'o-ji, *n.* Needless repetition of the same meaning in different words.

Tavern, ta'vėrn, *n.* A house where liquors are sold; an inn.

Taw, ta, *vt.* To make into white leather for gloves, &c., by treating skins with alum, salt, and other matters.—*n.* A marble to be played with; a game at marbles.

Tawdry, ta'dri, *a.* Tastelessly ornamental; cheap and showy.

Tawery, ta'ė-ri, *n.* A place where skins are tawed or treated with alum, &c.

Tawny, ta'ni, *a.* Of a yellowish-brown colour, like things tanned.

Tax, taks, *n.* A contribution levied by authority; a rate, duty, or impost charged on income or property; a burdensome duty; an exaction. *vt.* To impose a tax on; to put to a certain effort; to accuse.

Taxable, taks'a-bl, *a.* That may be taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes.

Taxation, taks-ā'shon, *n.* Act of levying taxes; the aggregate of taxes.

Taxidermy, tak'si-dėr-mi, *n.* The art of stuffing animals, or of preserving the skins.

Taxology, tak-sol'o-ji, *n.* *See* TAXONOMY.

Taxonomy, tak-son'o-mi, *n.* That department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.

Tea, tē, *n.* The dried leaves of plants cultivated in China, Assam, Ceylon, &c.; the plant itself; a decoction of tea leaves in boiling water; any decoction of vegetables.—*vi.* (teaing, teaed). To take tea.

Teach, tēch, *vt.* (teaching, taught). To in-

struct; to inform; to make familiar with —*vi* To practise giving instruction.
Teachable, tēch'a-bl, *a* That may be taught; apt to learn; docile.
Teacher, tēch'ér, *n.* One who teaches; an instructor; a preceptor, a schoolmaster
Teaching, tēch'ing, *n.* Act or business of instructing; instruction. [tea from.
Tea-cup, tē'kup, *n.* A small cup for drinking
Teak, tēk, *n.* An E. Indian tree which furnishes hard and valuable timber.
Teal, tēl, *n.* A small British duck found about fresh-water lakes.
Team, tēm, *n.* A brood; horses or other beasts harnessed together; a side in a game, match, &c.
Teamster, tēm'stér, *n.* One who drives a team. [infused.
Tea-pot, tē'pot, *n.* A vessel in which tea is
Tear, tēr, *n.* A drop of the watery fluid appearing in the eyes; any transparent drop.
Tear, tār, *vt.* (pret. tore, pp. torn). To pull in pieces; to rend; to wound; to drag; to pull with violence; to make by rending.—*vi.* To be rent or torn; to rage.—*n.* A rent.
Tear-drop, tēr'drop, *n.* A tear.
Tearful, tēr'fụl, *a.* Abounding with tears, weeping; shedding tears.
Tearless, tēr'les, *a.* Shedding no tears; without tears; unfeeling.
Tease, tēz, *vt.* (teasing, teased). To pull apart the fibres of; to annoy; to torment.
Teasel, tē'zl, *n.* The fuller's thistle, used to raise the nap on woollen cloths.—*vt.* To raise a nap, as on cloth, by teasels.
Tea-service, tē'sér-vis, *n.* A complete set of dishes or utensils for the tea-table.
Tea-set, tē'set, *n.* A tea-service.
Teat, tēt, *n.* The projecting part of the female breast; pap; nipple.
Tea-things, tē'thingz, *n.pl.* The utensils required for the tea-table.
Techily, **Tetchily**, tech'i-li, *adv.* In a techy manner; peevishly; fretfully.
Technic, tek'nik, *a.* Technical.—*n.* Method or manipulation in an art; artistic execution.
Technical, tek'ni-kal, *a.* Pertaining to an art, science, profession, handicraft, &c.
Technicality, tek-ni kal'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being technical.
Technics, tek'niks, *n.* The arts in general (used as a sing.); technical objects or terms.
Technological, tek-no-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to technology [the industrial arts.
Technology, tek-nol'o-ji, *n* The science of
Techy, **Tetchy**, tech'i, *a.* Peevish; fretful.
Tectonic, tek-ton'ik, *a.* Pertaining to building or construction.
Tectonics, tek-ton'iks, *n.* The art of building or construction.
Ted, ted, *vt.* (tedding, tedded). To spread or turn, as new-mowed grass or hay
Tedious, tē'di-us, *a.* Tiresome; wearisome, irksome; fatiguing; dilatory; tardy
Tediously, tē'di-us-li, *adv* Wearisomely
Tedium, tē'di-um, *n.* Irksomeness.
Tee, tē, *n.* A point of aim or starting-point in certain games, as quoits and golf.
Teem, tēm, *vi.* To bring forth young, to be prolific.—*vt.* To bring forth.
Teeming, tēm'ing, *a.* Producing young; prolific; overflowing; exceedingly abundant.
Teens, tēnz, *n.pl.* The years of one's age having the termination *-teen*.
Teeth, tēth, *n.pl.* of *tooth*.
Teethe, tēᴛʜ, *vi.* (teething, teethed). To have the teeth growing or cutting the gums.
Teething, tēᴛʜ'ing, *n.* Operation, process, or period of the first growth of teeth.
Teetotal, tē'tō-tal, *a.* Totally abstaining from intoxicants.
Teetotaler, **Teetotaller**, tē'tō-tal-ér, *n.* A total abstainer from intoxicants.
Teetotalism, tē'tō-tal-izm, *n.* The principles or practice of teetotalers.
Tee-totum, tē-tō'tum, *n.* A small four-sided toy of the top kind. [consisting of tiles.
Tegular, teg'ū-lér, *a.* Resembling a tile;
Tegument, teg'ū-ment, *n.* A cover or covering; an integument.
Tegumentary, teg-ū-ment'a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to teguments.
Teil, tēl, *n.* The lime-tree or linden.
Teind, tēnd, *n.* In Scotland, a tithe.
Telegram, tel'ē-gram, *n.* A communication sent by telegraph.
Telegraph, tel'ē-graf, *n.* Any apparatus for transmitting messages to a distance; an apparatus for transmitting messages along a wire by electricity, but now also wireless.—*vt.* To convey or announce by telegraph.
Telegraphic, **Telegraphical**, tel-ē-graf'ik, tel-ē-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the telegraph; communicated by a telegraph.
Telegraphist, tel'ē-graf-ist or te-leg'ra-fist, *n.* One who works a telegraph.
Telegraphy, te-leg'ra-fi, *n.* The art or practice of communicating by a telegraph.
Telemeter, te-lem'et-ér, *n.* A range-finder or similar instrument; an instrument to transmit variations marked by some physical instrument.
Teleology, tel-ē-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science or doctrine of final causes.
Teleostean, tel-ē-os'tē-an, *n.* One of an order of fishes having a well-ossified skeleton, and including most familiar food-fishes.
Telepathic, tel-ē-path'ik, *a.* Pertaining to telepathy.
Telepathy, te-lep'a-thi or tel'ē-path-i, *n.* Occult communication between persons at some distance.
Telephone, tel'ē-fōn, *n.* An instrument transmitting sound to a distance by means of electricity and telegraph wires.—*vt.* (telephoning, telephoned). To transmit by means of the telephone.
Telephonic, tel-ē-fon'ik, *a.* Relating to the telephone; communicated by the telephone.
Telescope, tel'ē-skōp, *n.* An optical instrument for viewing distant objects.—*vt.* (telescoping, telescoped). To drive the parts of into each other, like the joints of a telescope.
Telescopic, tel-ē-skop'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a telescope; seen only by a telescope.
Telic, tel'ik, *a.* Denoting end or purpose.
Tell, tel, *vt.* (telling, told). To number; to relate; to disclose; to explain; to distinguish; to inform; to bid.—*vi.* To give an account; to take effect.
Teller, tel'ér, *n.* One who tells; an officer of a bank who receives and pays money; one appointed to count votes.
Telling, tel'ing, *p.a.* Having great effect.
Tell-tale, tel'tāl, *a.* Telling tales; blabbing; serving to betray; informative.—*n.* One who discloses private concerns, or what he should suppress.
Tellurian, tel-ū'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the earth.—*n.* An inhabitant of the earth.
Telluric, tel-ū'rik, *a.* Pertaining to the earth or to tellurium.
Tellurium, tel-ū'ri-um, *n.* A non-metallic element of a tin-white crystalline appearance.
Telpherage, tel'fér-āj, *n.* A system of transporting goods on a kind of elevated railway by means of electricity.
Temerarious, tem-ē-rā'ri-us, *a.* Reckless.
Temerity, tē-me'ri-ti, *n.* Contempt of danger; extreme boldness; rashness.
Temper, tem'pér, *vt.* To proportion duly; to moderate; to form to a proper hardness.—*n.* Due mixture; disposition of the mind; temperament; irritation; state of a metal as to its hardness; medium.

Tempera, tem'pe-ra, *n.* Distemper, in *painting*.
Temperament, tem'per-a-ment, *n.* Due mixture of qualities; combined mental and physical constitution; disposition.
Temperance, tem'per-ans, *n.* Moderation in indulgence of the natural appetites; sobriety; abstinence from intoxicants.
Temperate, tem'per-āt, *a.* Moderate, abstemious; free from ardent passion; calm; cool; measured; sober.
Temperately, tem'per-āt-li, *adv.* Moderately; calmly.
Temperature, tem'per-a-tūr, *n.* State with regard to heat or cold; climatic heat.
Tempered, tem'perd, *a.* Having a certain disposition or temper; disposed.
Tempest, tem'pest, *n.* A violent storm, hurricane; violent tumult or commotion.
Tempestuous, tem-pest'ū-us, *a.* Very stormy; turbulent; subject to storms of passion.
Templar, tem'plėr, *n.* One of a religious military order established to protect pilgrims to the Holy Land; a lawyer or student living in the Temple in London.—**Good Templars**, a modern teetotal society.
Temple, tem'pl, *n.* A place of worship, a church; part of the head between the forehead and the ear.
Templet, Template, tem'plet, tem'plāt, *n.* A board whose edge is shaped so as to serve as a guide in making an article with a corresponding contour.
Tempo, tem'pō, *n.* The time of a piece of music; musical time.
Temporal, tem'pō-ral, *a.* Pertaining to time, pertaining to this life; not spiritual or ecclesiastical; secular; pertaining to the temples of the head.—*n.* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality.
Temporality, tem-pō-ral'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being temporal; a secular possession; *pl.* revenues of an ecclesiastic from lands, tithes, &c.
Temporally, tem'pō-ral-li, *adv.* In a temporal manner; with respect to this life.
Temporalty, tem'pō-ral-ti, *n.* The laity; a secular possession; a temporality.
Temporarily, tem'pō-ra-ri-li, *adv.* For a time only; provisionally.
Temporary, tem'pō-ra-ri, *a.* Lasting but for a time; transient; provisional
Temporize, tem'pō-rīz, *vi.* To comply with the time or occasion; to trim.
Temporizer, tem'pō-rīz-ėr, *n.* A time-server.
Tempt, temt, *vt.* To incite to an evil act; to provoke, to entice; to put to a test
Temptation, tem-tā'shon, *n.* Act of tempting; state of being tempted, enticement to evil; an allurement.
Tempter, temt'ėr, *n.* One who tempts; the devil.
Tempting, temt'ing, *p.a.* Adapted to tempt; attractive; seductive.
Temptress, temt'res, *n.* A female who tempts.
Temse, Tems, tems, *n.* A sieve; a bolter.
Temulence, tem'ū-lens, *n.* Drunkenness.
Temulent, tem'ū-lent, *a.* Drunken.
Ten, ten, *a.* and *n.* Twice five; nine and one.
Tenable, te'na-bl, *a.* That may be held or maintained.
Tenacious, te-nā'shus, *a.* Holding fast; tenative; adhesive; stubborn.
Tenaciously, te-nā'shus-li, *adv.* Obstinately; with firm adherence; toughly.
Tenacity, te-nas'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being tenacious; adhesiveness; glutinousness; toughness; cohesiveness.
Tenancy, te'nan-si, *n.* A holding lands or tenements as a tenant; tenure.
Tenant, te'nant, *n.* One who occupies lands or houses for which he pays rent.—*vt.* To hold as a tenant.—*vi.* To live as a tenant; to dwell.
Tenantable, te'nant-a-bl, *a.* In a state suitable for a tenant; fit to be rented.
Tenantless, te'nant-les, *a.* Having no tenant.
Tenantry, te'nant-ri, *n.* The body of tenants.
Tench, tensh, *n.* A European fresh-water fish of the carp family.
Tend, tend, *vi.* To move in or have a certain direction; to conduce; to attend.—*vt.* To attend; to guard; to take care of.
Tendance, ten'dans, *n.* Act of tending or attending; attendance.
Tendency, ten'den-si, *n.* Inclination; leaning; bent; proneness.
Tender, ten'dėr, *n.* One who attends; a small vessel employed to attend on a larger one; a carriage with fuel, &c., attached to a locomotive; an offer of money or service; an estimate; thing offered.—*vt.* To present for acceptance.—*a.* Fragile; delicate; compassionate; kind.
Tenderly, ten'dėr-li, *adv.* In a tender manner; with tenderness; mildly; fondly.
Tendinous, ten'din-us, *a.* Pertaining to a tendon; full of tendons; sinewy.
Tendon, ten'don, *n.* A sinew; a hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibres by which a muscle is attached to a bone.
Tendril, ten'dril, *n.* A slender, twining growth, by which a plant adheres to something.
Tenebrosity, te-nē-bros'i-ti, *n.* Darkness.
Tenebrous, Tenebrose, te'nē-brus, te'nē-brōs, *a.* Dark; gloomy.
Tenement, te'nē-ment, *n.* An abode; a habitation; a block of buildings divided into separate houses.
Tenemental, Tenementary, te-nē-ment'al, te-nē-ment'a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a tenement; capable of being leased; held by tenants.
Tenet, te'net, *n.* A doctrine, opinion, principle, or dogma.
Tenfold, ten'fōld, *a.* Ten times more
Tennis, ten'is, *n.* A game in which a ball is driven against a wall, and caused to rebound
Tenon, ten'on, *n.* The specially shaped end of a piece of wood, &c., to be inserted into the mortise to form a joint.
Tenor, ten'or, *n.* A prevailing course or direction; purport; substance, as of a discourse; the highest of the male adult chest voices; one who sings a tenor part.—*a.* Adapted for singing or playing the tenor.
Tense, tens, *n.* Inflection of a verb to express time.—*a.* Stretched; tight; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax.
Tensile, tens'il, *a.* Pertaining to tension, capable of tension.
Tension, ten'shon, *n.* Act of stretching, state of being stretched; tightness; strain; intensity; elastic force.
Tensity, tens'i-ti, *n.* State of being tense.
Tensor, ten'sor, *n.* A muscle that extends or stretches the part to which it is fixed.
Tent, tent, *n.* A portable shelter consisting of some flexible covering, a roll of lint, &c., to dilate a sore.—*vt.* To lodge in a tent.—*vt.* To supply with tents; to probe, to keep open with a tent, as a sore.
Tentacle, ten'ta-kl, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A filiform organ of various animals, used for prehension or as a feeler.
Tentative, ten'ta-tiv, *a.* Experimental; empirical.—*n.* An essay; a trial.
Tentatively, ten'ta-tiv-li, *adv.* By way of experiment or trial.
Tenter, ten'tėr, *n.* A machine for stretching cloth; a tenter-hook; a person in a manufactory who looks after machines.—*vt.* To hang or stretch on tenters.
Tenter-hook, ten'tėr-huk, *n.* A hook for stretching cloth on a tenter; anything that painfully strains, racks, or tortures.
Tenth, tenth, *a.* Next after the ninth.—*n.* One of ten equal parts.
Tenthly, tenth'li, *adv.* In the tenth place.

Tenuity, ten-ū'i-ti, *n.* State of being thin or fine; thinness; slenderness; rarity.
Tenuous, ten'ū-us, *a.* Thin; slender.
Tenure, ten'ūr, *n.* A holding or manner of holding real estate; condition of occupancy; manner of possessing in general.
Tepefaction, te-pē-fak'shon, *n.* Act of making tepid; state of being made tepid.
Tepefy, te'pē-fī, *vt.* (tepefying, tepefied). To make tepid.—*vi.* To become tepid.
Tepid, te'pid, *a.* Moderately warm; lukewarm.
Tepidity, te-pid'i-ti, *n.* State of being tepid; moderate warmth.
Teraph, te'raf, *n.*; pl. **-phim**. A household deity or image.
Teratology, ter-a-tol'o-ji, *n.* The science of monsters or malformations.
Terce, tèrs, *n.* A tierce; in *Scots law*, the right of a widow to a liferent of one-third of her deceased husband's heritage.
Tercentenary, tèr-sen'ten-a-ri, *a.* Comprising three hundred years.—*n.* The three-hundredth anniversary.
Terebene, ter'ē-bēn, *n.* A liquid hydrocarbon produced by treating oil of turpentine with sulphuric acid.
Terebinth, te'rē-binth, *n.* The turpentine-tree.
Teredo, te-rē'dō, *n.* A worm-like molluscous animal, the ship-worm, which perforates submerged wood.
Terete, te-rēt', *a.* Cylindrical and smooth; long and round.
Tergal, tèr'gal, *a.* Pertaining to the back.
Tergiversate, tèr'ji-vèr-sāt, *vi.* To make use of shifts or subterfuges.
Tergiversation, tèr'ji-vèr-sā"shon, *n.* A shift; subterfuge; evasion; fickleness.
Term, tèrm, *n.* A limit; boundary; time for which anything lasts; period of session, &c.; day on which rent or interest is paid; a word; a word having a technical meaning; *pl.* conditions; relative position or footing.—*vt.* To name; to call.
Termagant, tèr'ma-gant, *n.* A brawling woman; a shrew; a scold.—*a.* Quarrelsome; shrewish.
Terminable, tèr'min-a-bl, *a.* That may be terminated or bounded; limitable.
Terminal, tèr'min-al, *a.* Pertaining to or forming the end; terminating.—*n.* An extremity; the clamping screw at each end of a voltaic battery.
Terminate, tèr'min-āt, *vt.* and *i.* (terminating, terminated). To bound; to limit; to end.—*a.* Limited.
Termination, tèr-min-ā'shon, *n.* Act of terminating; close; extremity; ending of a word; conclusion; result.
Terminology, tèr-min-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science or theory of technical or other terms; terms used in any art, science, &c.
Terminus, tèr'mi-nus, *n.*; pl. **-ni**. A boundary; a limit; station at the end of a railway, &c.
Termite, tèr'mīt, *n.* A neuropterous insect commonly called the white ant.
Termless, tèrm'les, *a.* Boundless; nameless.
Termly, tèrm'li, *a.* and *adv.* At every term.
Tern, tèrn, *n.* A long-winged bird of the gull family.—*a.* Consisting of three.
Ternary, tèr'na-ri, *a.* Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.
Ternate, ter'nāt, *a.* Arranged in threes.
Terpsichorean, tèrp'si-kō-rē"an, *a.* Relating to Terpsichore, the goddess of dancing.
Terra, ter'ra, *n.* Earth; the earth.—**Terra firma**, dry land.
Terrace, te'rās, *n.* A raised level bank of earth; a raised flat area; a row of houses; flat roof of a house.—*vt.* (terracing, terraced). To form into or furnish with a terrace.
Terra-cotta, ter'ra-kot-a, *n.* A kind of pottery, commonly of a reddish colour; a work of art in terra-cotta
Terrapin, te'ra-pin, *n.* A fresh-water tortoise.
Terraqueous, te-rak'wē-us, *a.* Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.
Terrene, te-rēn', *a.* Earthly; terrestrial.
Terrestrial, te-res'tri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the earth; mundane; pertaining to land.—*n.* An inhabitant of the earth.
Terrible, te'ri-bl, *a.* Adapted to arouse terror; dreadful; fearful; extraordinary.
Terribly, te'ri-bli, *adv.* In a terrible manner; dreadfully; excessively; very greatly.
Terrier, te'ri-èr, *n.* A small variety of dog that creeps into holes in the earth, after animals that burrow.
Terrific, te-rif'ik, *a.* Terrifying; dreadful.
Terrifically, te-rif'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a terrific manner; terribly; frightfully.
Terrify, te'ri-fī, *vt.* (terrifying, terrified). To cause or produce terror in; to alarm.
Terrigenous, te-rij'en-us, *a.* Earth-born.
Territorial, te-ri-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a territory; concerned with a certain district.
Territory, te'ri-to-ri, *n.* A definite piece of land under any distinct administration; a dominion; region; country.
Terror, te'ror, *n.* Such fear as agitates body and mind; dread; alarm; cause of fear.
Terrorism, te'ror-izm, *n.* A system of government by terror; intimidation.
Terrorize, te'ror-iz, *vt.* To impress with terror; to domineer over by means of terror.
Terse, tèrs, *a.* Free from superfluities of language; concise; forcible; pithy.
Tersely, tèrs'li, *adv.* Pithily; concisely.
Tertian, tèr'shan, *a.* Occurring or having its paroxysms every third day, as a fever.
Tertiary, ter'shi-a-ri, *a.* Third; applied to the third great division of stratified rocks, resting on the chalk.—*n.* The tertiary system of rocks.
Tessellar, tes'se-lär, *a.* Formed in tesseræ.
Tessellate, tes'se-lāt, *vt.* To form with tesseræ; to lay with checkered work.
Tessellation, tes-se-lā'shon, *n.* Tessellated work, or the operation of making it.
Tessera, tes'e-ra, *n.*; pl. **-ræ**. A small cube of marble, ivory, &c., used for mosaic work.
Test, test, *n.* A vessel used in trying or refining gold, &c.; a cupel; examination; means of trial; a standard; oath taken before admission to privileges; a hard outer covering.—*vt.* To put to a trial; to refine; to examine; to prove; to attest.
Testacean, tes-tā'shē-an, *n.* A testaceous animal; a mollusc with a shell.
Testaceous, tes-tā'shus, *a.* Having a molluscous shell; pertaining to shell-fish.
Testacy, tes'ta-si, *n.* The state of being testate.
Testament, tes'ta-ment, *n.* In *law*, a person's will; (with cap.) one of the two general divisions of the Scriptures.
Testamental, tes-ta-ment'al, *a.* Testamentary.
Testamentary, tes-ta-ment'a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a will; bequeathed or done by will.
Testate, tes'tāt, *a.* Having left a will.
Testator, tes-tāt'or, *n.* A man who leaves a will or testament at death.
Testatrix, tes-tāt'riks, *n.* A woman who leaves a will at death.
Tester, tes'tèr, *n.* One who tests; a flat canopy over a bed, pulpit, &c.; an old silver sixpence.
Testicle, tes'ti-kl, *n.* One of the two glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.
Testify, tes'ti-fī, *vi.* (testifying, testified). To bear witness; to give evidence.—*vt.* To bear witness to.
Testily, tes'ti-li, *adv.* Irritably; peevishly.
Testimonial, tes-ti-mō'ni-al, *n.* A certificate of qualifications; a gift in token of appreciation or esteem.

Testimony, tes'ti-mo-ni, *n.* Witness: evidence; affirmation; attestation; profession; divine revelation; law of God.
Testy, tes'ti, *a.* Fretful; peevish; petulant.
Tetanus, tet'a-nus, *n.* Spasm with rigidity, lock-jaw.
Tetchy, tech'i, *See* TECHY.
Tête-à-tête, tāt-ä-tāt, *adv.* Face to face; in private.—*n.* A private interview or talk.
Tether, teTH'er, *n* A rope confining a grazing animal within certain limits; scope allowed.—*vt.* To confine with a tether.
Tetragon, tet'ra-gon, *n.* A plane figure having four angles; a quadrilateral.
Tetrahedron, tet-ra-hē'dron, *n.* A solid body having four equal triangles as its faces.
Tetralogy, te-tral'o-ji, *n.* A group of four connected dramatic compositions.
Tetrameter, te-tram'et-ėr, *n.* A metrical verse of four feet.
Tetrarch, tet'rärk, *n.* A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a petty king.
Tetrarchate, Tetrarchy, tet'rärk-āt, tet'rärk-i, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.
Tetrasyllable, tet'ra-sil-la-bl, *n.* A word consisting of four syllables.
Tetter, tet'ėr, *n.* A cutaneous disease.
Teuton, tū'ton, *n.* A person of Germanic race in the widest sense of the term
Teutonic, tū-ton'ik, *a.* Belonging to the Teutons and to the languages spoken by them. *n.* The languages collectively of the Teutons.
Text, tekst, *n.* An author's own work as distinct from annotations; a passage of Scripture selected as the subject of a discourse; a topic; a large kind of handwriting; particular kind of lettering.
Text-book, tekst'bųk, *n.* A book containing the leading principles of a science, &c., arranged for the use of students.
Textile, teks'tīl, *a.* Woven; capable of being woven.—*n.* A fabric made by weaving.
Textorial, teks-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to weaving.
Textual, teks'tū-al, *a.* Contained in the text; pertaining to the text.
Textualist, teks'tū-al-ist, *n.* One who adheres to the text; one who can quote texts.
Texture, teks'tūr, *n.* A web; that which is woven; a fabric; manner in which constituent parts are connected; the grain or peculiar character of a solid.
Thalamus, thal'a-mus, *n.*; pl. **-mi**. A large ganglion in the brain; the receptacle of a flower, or part on which the carpels are placed.
Thaler, tä'lėr, *n.* A German coin, value about 3s.
Thallogen, Thallophyte, thal'ō-jen, thal'ō-fīt, *n.* A stemless plant consisting only of expansions of cellular tissue
Thallus, thal'us, *n.* A solid mass of cells, forming the substance of the thallogens.
Than, THan, *conj.* A particle used after certain adjectives and adverbs expressing comparison or diversity, as *more, other*, &c
Thane, thān, *n.* Among the Anglo-Saxons, a man of similar rank to a baron.
Thanedom, thān'dum, *n.* The district, office, or jurisdiction of a thane.
Thank, thangk, *n.* Expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment of favour or kindness: almost always in *pl* —*vt.* To give thanks to; to express gratitude to for a favour
Thankful, thangk'ful, *a.* Grateful; impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it.
Thankfully, thangk'ful-li, *adv.* In a thankful manner; gratefully
Thankless, thangk'les, *a.* Ungrateful; not obtaining or likely to gain thanks.
Thank-offering, thangk'of-ėr-ing, *n.* An offering made with a sense of gratitude.
Thanksgiving, thangks'giv-ing, *n.* Act of giving thanks, public celebration of divine goodness.
That, THat, *a* and *pron*; pl. **Those**, THōz. A pronominal adjective pointing to a person or thing mentioned or understood; a demonstrative pronoun; a relative pronoun equivalent to *who* or *which* — *conj* Introducing a reason, purpose, or result, a noun clause, or a wish.
Thatch, thach, *n.* Straw or rushes used to cover a building or stacks.—*vt.* To put thatch on.
Thatcher, thach'ėr, *n.* One who thatches.
Thatching, thach'ing, *n* Act or art of covering buildings with thatch; material so used.
Thaumaturgy, thą'ma-tėr-ji, *n.* Miracle-working; magic; legerdemain.
Thaw, thą, *vi.* To melt, as ice or snow; to cease to freeze; to become genial.—*vt.* To melt; to make less cold or reserved.—*n.* The melting of ice or snow; warmth after frost.
The, THē or THi, *def. art.* Used before nouns with a specifying or limiting effect; used before adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree it means by so much.
Theanthropism, thē-an'thro-pizm, *n.* The state of being God and man.
Thearchy, thē'ar-ki, *n.* Government by God; theocracy.
Theatre, thē'a-tėr, *n.* A house for the exhibition of dramatic performances; a place of action; a room for anatomical demonstrations, &c.
Theatric, Theatrical, thē-at'rik, thē-at'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a theatre; calculated for display; artificial; false.
Theatricals, thē-at'rik-alz, *n.pl.* Dramatic performances, especially by amateurs.
Theca, thē'ka, *n.*; pl. **-cæ**. The spore-case of ferns, mosses, and other cryptogams.
Thee, THē, *pron.* The objective and dative case of *thou*.
Theft, theft, *n.* Act of stealing; unlawful taking of another's goods; thing stolen.
Theine, Thein, thē'in, *a.* A bitter principle found in ' 'a, coffee, &c.
Their, THār, *pronominal* or *possessive adj.* Pertaining or belonging to them.—**Theirs**, possessive case of *they*, used without a noun.
Theism, thē'izm, *n.* Acknowledgment of the existence of a God; belief in gods.
Theist, thē'ist, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God.
Theistic, Theistical, thē-ist'ik, thē-ist'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to theism or to a theist.
Them, THem, *pron.* The dative and objective case of *they*; those persons or things.
Thematic, thē-mat'ik, *n.* Pertaining to a theme.
Theme, thēm, *n.* A subject or topic; short dissertation by a student; leading subject in a musical composition. [*self, herself, itself.*
Themselves, THem-selvz', *pron.* Pl. of *him-*
Then, THen, *adv.* At that time, past or future; soon afterward.—*conj.* In that case; therefore.
Thence, THens, *adv.* From that place or time; for that reason; elsewhere.
Thenceforth, THens'fōrth, *adv.* From that time; forward.
Thenceforward, THens'for-wėrd, *adv.* From that time or place onward.
Theocracy, thē-ok'ra-si, *n* Government by the immediate direction of God, the state thus governed.
Theocrasy, thē-ok'ra-si, *n.* Intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.
Theocratic, Theocratical, thē-o-krat'ik, thē-o-krat'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a theocracy.
Theodicy, thē-od'i-si, *n.* A vindication of the ways of God in creation; a doctrine as to the providential government of God.
Theodolite, thē-od'o-līt, *n* An instrument

for measuring horizontal and vertical angles, used by surveyors.
Theogony, thē-og′o-ni, *n.* Doctrine as to the genealogy of pagan deities.
Theologian, thē-o-lō′ji-an, *n.* A person well versed in theology; a divine.
Theologic, Theological, thē-o-loj′ik, thē-o-loj′ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to theology.
Theologist, thē-ol′o-jist, *n.* A theologian.
Theologize, thē-ol′o-jīz, *vi.* To theorize on theological subjects.
Theology, thē-ol′o-ji, *n.* The science of God and divine things; divinity.
Theomancy, thē-om′an-si, *n.* Divination from the responses of oracles.
Theophany, thē-of′an-i, *n.* The actual appearing of God to man.
Theorbo, thē-or′bō, *n.* A musical instrument somewhat like a large lute.
Theorem, thē′ō-rem, *n.* A proposition to be proved by reasoning; a speculative truth.
Theoretic, Theoretical, thē-ō-ret′ik, thē-ō-ret′ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to theory; speculative; not practical.
Theoretically, thē-ō-ret′ik-al-li, *adv.* In or by theory; not practically.
Theoretics, thē-ō-ret′iks, *n.pl.* The theoretikal parts of a science; speculation.
Theorist, Theorizer, thē′ō-rist, thē′ō-rīz-ėr, *n.* One who forms theories.
Theorize, thē′ō-rīz, *vi.* (theorizing, theorized). To form a theory or theories; to speculate.
Theory, thē′ō-ri, *n.* Speculation; hypothesis to explain something; rules or knowledge of an art as distinguished from practice.
Theosophy, thē-os′o-fi, *n.* Knowledge of the deity obtained by spiritual ecstasy; direct intuition or divine illumination.
Therapeutic, the-ra-pūt′ik, *a.* Pertaining to the healing art; curative.
Therapeutics, the-ra-pūt′iks, *n.* That part of medicine which deals with the application and operation of remedies.
There, THār, *adv.* In or at that place; at that point; thither.
Thereabout, Thereabouts, THār-a-bout′, THār-a-bouts′, *adv.* About that; near that place; nearly.
Thereafter, THār-aft′ėr, *adv.* After that; accordingly; afterward.
Thereat, THār-at′, *adv.* At that place; at that thing or event; on that account.
Thereby, THār-bī′, *adv.* By that; in consequence of that; near that place; nearly.
Therefor, THār-for′, *adv.* For that or this.
Therefore, THār′for, *adv.* or *conj.* For that or this reason; consequently
Therefrom, THār-from′, *adv.* From this or that.
Therein, THār-in′, *adv.* In that or this place, [time, thing, or respect.
Thereof, THār-ov′, *adv.* Of that or this.
Thereon, THār-on′, *adv.* On that or this.
Thereto, Thereunto, THār-tö′, THār-un-tö′, *adv.* To that or this.
Thereunder, THār-un′dėr, *adv.* Under that [or this.
Thereupon, THār-up-on′, *adv* Upon that or this; in consequence of that; immediately.
Therewith, THar-with′, *adv.* With that or this.
Therewithal, THār-with-al′, *adv* Therewith.
Theriotomy, thē-ri-ot′o-mi, *n.* The anatomy of animals.
Thermæ, thėr′mē, *n.pl.* Hot springs or hot [baths.
Thermal, Thermic, thėr′mal, thėr′mik, *a.* Pertaining to heat; warm; hot.
Thermograph, Thermometrograph, thėr′mō-graf, thėr′mō-met-ro-graf, *n.* An instrument for recording variations of temperature.
Thermometer, thėr-mom′et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring temperature.
Thermometric, Thermometrical, thėr′mō-met-rik, thėr′mō-met-rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer.
Thermotic, thėr-mot′ik, *a.* Relating to heat; dependent on heat.
Thermotics, thėr-mot′iks, *n.* The science of [heat.
Thesaurus, the-sa′rus, *n.* A treasury, a lexicon.
These, THēz, *pronominal adj.* Pl. of this.
Thesis, thē′sis, *n.*; pl. **-ses**. A proposition which a person advances; a theme, an essay written by a candidate for a degree.
Thespian, thes′pi-an, *a.* Relating to dramatic acting.
Theurgy, thē′ėr-ji, *n.* The working of a divine agency in human affairs.
Thewed, thūd, *a.* Having thews or muscle.
Thews, thūz, *n.pl.* Muscles, sinews, strength.
They, THā, *pron. pl.* The plural of *he*, *she*, or *it*; sometimes used indefinitely.
Thick, thik, *a.* Having extent measured through, dense; foggy; crowded; close; stupid; gross.—*n.* The thickest part.—*adv.* In close succession; fast or close together.
Thicken, thik′n, *vt.* To make thick or thicker.—*vi.* To become thick.
Thickening, thik′n-ing, *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick.
Thicket, thik′et, *n.* A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set.
Thick-head, thik′hed, *n.* A stupid fellow.
Thick-headed, thik′hed-ed, *a.* Stupid.
Thickish, thik′ish, *a.* Somewhat thick.
Thickly, thik′li, *adv.* Densely; closely; in quick succession.
Thickness, thik′nes, *n.* Measure through and through; thick part; denseness.
Thickset, thik′set, *a.* Thickly planted; stout; stumpy.—*n.* A close hedge; dense underwood.
Thick-skinned, thik′skind, *a.* Having a thick skin or rind; callous; insensible.
Thief, thēf, *n.*; pl. **Thieves**, thēvz. A person who steals or is guilty of theft.
Thieve, thēv, *vi.* and *t.* (thieving, thieved). To practise theft; to steal.
Thievish, thēv′ish, *a.* Given to stealing.
Thigh, thī, *n.* The thick part of the leg above the knee; the femur.
Thill, thil, *n.* The shaft of a cart, gig, &c.
Thiller, Thill-horse, thil′ėr, thil′hors, *n.* The horse which goes between the thills.
Thimble, thim′bl, *n.* A metal cover for the finger in sewing.
Thimble-rig, thim′bl-rig, *n.* A sleight-of-hand trick with three thimbles and a pea.
Thin, thin, *a.* Not thick; rare; sparse; slim, lean; meagre; faint or feeble.—*vt.* (thinning, thinned). To make thin.—*vi.* To become thin.
Thine, THīn, *pronominal adj.*, *poss.* of *thou.* Thy; belonging to thee.
Thing, thing, *n.* Whatever may be thought of or spoken of; any separate entity; a creature; matter, circumstance, event; *pl.* clothes, personal belongings, &c.
Think, thingk, *vi.* (thinking, thought). To have the mind occupied on some subject, to judge; to intend; to imagine; to consider.—*vt.* To imagine; to believe, to consider.
Thinker, thingk′ėr, *n.* One who thinks; one who writes on speculative subjects.
Thinking, thingk′ing, *p.a.* Having the faculty of thought; cogitative.—*n.* Act or state of one who thinks; thought.
Thinly, thin′li, *adv.* In a thin manner or condition; not thickly, slightly.
Thinnish, thin′ish, *a.* Somewhat thin.
Thin-skinned, thin′skind, *a.* Having a thin skin; unduly sensitive; irritable.
Third, thėrd, *a.* The next after the second; being one of three equal parts.—*n.* The third part of anything.
Thirdly, thėrd′li, *adv.* In the third place.
Thirst, thėrst, *n.* The desire or distress occa-

stoned by want of water; eager desire after anything.—*vi.* To feel thirst; to desire vehemently. [vehement desire; dry; parched.

Thirsty, thėrst'i, *a.* Feeling thirst; having a

Thirteen, thėr'tēn, *a.* and *n.* Ten and three.

Thirteenth, thėr'tēnth, *a.* The third after the tenth.—*n.* One of thirteen equal parts.

Thirtieth, thėr'ti-eth, *a.* The next after the twenty-ninth.—*n.* One of thirty equal parts.

Thirty, thėr'ti, *a.* and *n.* Thrice ten.

This, тнis, *a.* and *pron.*, pl. **These**, тнēz. A demonstrative, used with or without a noun, referring to something present, near, or just ended.

Thistle, this'l, *n.* A prickly composite plant, the national emblem of Scotland.

Thistle-down, this'l-doun, *n.* The fine down attached to the seeds of thistles.

Thistly, this'li, *a.* Overgrown with thistles, like a thistle: prickly.

Thither, тнiтн'ėr, *adv.* To that place: opposed to *hither*; to that end or point.

Thitherward, Thitherwards, тнiтн'ėr-wėrd, тнiтн'ėr-wėrdz, *adv.* Toward that place.

Tho', тнō. A short spelling of *though*.

Thole, Thole-pin, thōl, thōl'pin, *n.* A pin in the gunwale of a boat to support an oar: also written *thowl*. . . [fastening anything.

Thong, thong, *n.* A strap of leather, used for

Thorax, thō'raks, *n.*; pl. **-races**. That part of the human body which contains the lungs, heart, &c.; the chest.

Thorn, thorn, *n.* A tree or shrub armed with spines or prickles; a prickle; anything troublesome. [prickly; troublesome; vexatious.

Thorny, thorn'i, *a.* Full of thorns or spines;

Thorough, thu'rō, *a.* Passing through or to the end; complete; perfect.

Thorough-bred, thu'rō-bred, *a.* Bred from pure and unmixed blood, as horses; completely bred or accomplished; high-spirited.—*n.* An animal of pure blood.

Thoroughfare, thu'rō-fār, *n.* A passage through; unobstructed way; power of passing.

Thorough-going, thu'rō-gō-ing, *a.* Going, or ready to go, all lengths; extreme.

Thoroughly, thu'rō-li, *adv.* In a thorough manner; fully; entirely; completely.

Thorough-paced, thu'rō-pāst, *a.* Trained in all the paces of a horse; complete; downright.

Thorp, Thorpe, thorp, *n.* A group of houses in the country; a hamlet; a village.

Those, тнōz, *a.* and *pron.* Pl. of *that*.

Thou, тнou, *pron.* The second personal pronoun singular: in ordinary language supplanted by the plural form *you*.

Though, тнō, *conj.* Granting it to be the fact that; notwithstanding that; if.—*adv.* However.

Thought, that, *n.* The power or act of thinking; idea; opinion; judgment; notion; purpose; contemplation; care; concern.

Thoughtful, that'ful, *a.* Full of thought; meditative; careful; considerate; anxious.

Thoughtfully, that'ful-li, *adv* In a thoughtful manner; considerately

Thoughtless, that'les, *a.* Free from thought or care; light-minded; heedless; careless.

Thought-reading, that'rēd-ing, *n.* A power by which it is claimed some persons are able to read the thoughts of others.

Thousand, thou'zand, *a.* and *n.* Ten hundred; a great number indefinitely.

Thousandth, thou'zandth, *a.* Completing the number a thousand.—*n.* One of a thousand equal parts.

Thowel, Thowl, thōl, *n.* Thole.

Thraldom, thral'dom, *n.* Bondage.

Thrall, thral, *n.* A slave; a bondsman.

Thrash, Thresh, thrash, thresh, *vt.* To beat out the grain or seeds from; to beat soundly; to drub.

Thrasher, Thresher, thrash'ėr, thresh'ėr, *n.* One who thrashes grain; a species of shark.

Thrashing, Threshing, thrash'ing, thresh'ing, *n.* Act of beating out grain; a sound drubbing.

Thrasonical, thra-son'ik-al, *a.* Given to bragging; boastful.

Thread, thred, *n.* A fine cord; any fine filament; prominent spiral part of a screw; continued course or tenor; general purpose.—*vt.* To pass a thread through; to pass or pierce through.

Threadbare, thred'bār, *a.* Having the nap worn off; worn out; trite; hackneyed.

Thready, thred'i, *a.* Like thread; consisting of or containing thread.

Threat, thret, *n.* A menace; declaration of intention to punish or hurt.

Threaten, thret'n, *vt.* To use threats towards; to menace; to show to be impending.—*vi.* To use threats.

Threatening, thret'n-ing, *a.* Indicating a threat, or something impending.

Three, thrē, *a.* and *n.* Two and one.

Threefold, thrē'fōld, *a.* Consisting of three in one; triple.—*adv.* Trebly.

Threepence, thrē'pens, thrip'ens, *n.* A silver coin of the value of three pennies.

Threepenny, thrē'pen-i, thrip'en-i, *a.* Worth threepence; of little value; mean.—*n.* A threepence.

Three-ply, thrē'pli, *a.* Threefold; consisting of three strands, as cord, yarn, &c.

Threescore, thrē'skōr, *a.* Three times a score; sixty.

Threne, thrēn, *n.* A lamentation.

Threnetic, thren-et'ik, *a.* Mournful.

Threnodist, thren'o-dist, *n.* A writer of threnodies. [tation, a dirge.

Threnody, thren'o-di, *n.* A song of lamen-

Thresh, thresh, *vt.* *See* THRASH.

Threshold, thresh'ōld, *n.* The stone or piece of timber which lies under a door; a door-sill; entrance; outset.

Thrice, thris, *adv.* Three times.

Thrid, thrid, *vt.* To thread; to slip through.

Thrift, thrift, *n.* Frugality; economy; sea-pink.

Thriftily, thrift'i-li, *adv.* In a thrifty manner; frugally.

Thriftless, thrift'les, *a.* Having no thrift; wasteful; profuse; extravagant.

Thrifty, thrift'i, *a.* Characterized by thrift; frugal; economical.

Thrill, thril, *vt.* To send a quiver through; to affect with a keen tingling.—*vi.* To quiver; to move tremulously.—*n.* A warbling, thrilling sensation. [exciting.

Thrilling, thril'ing, *p.a.* Serving to thrill;

Thrips, thrips, *n.* A minute insect, destructive to wheat.

Thrive, thrīv, *vi.* (thriving, pret. throve, pp. thriven) To prosper; to grow vigorously; to flourish. [ful; growing; flourishing.

Thriving, thrīv'ing, *p.a.* Prosperous; successful;

Thro', thrō. A short spelling of *through*.

Throat, thrōt, *n.* The fore part of the neck of an animal; the opening downward at the back of the mouth.

Throb, throb, *vi.* (throbbing, throbbed) To beat, as the heart, with unusual force or rapidity, to palpitate.—*n.* A beat or strong pulsation.

Throe, thrō, *n.* Extreme pain, anguish of travail in childbirth.—*vi.* (throeing, throed). To struggle in extreme pain.

Thrombosis, throm'bō-sis, *n.* The obstruction of a blood-vessel by a clot of blood.

Thrombus, throm'bus, *n.* A clot of blood.

Throne, thrōn, *n.* The seat of a king or ruler; sovereign power and dignity.—*vt.*

(throning, throned). To place on a royal seat; to enthrone; to exalt.

Throng, throng, *n.* A crowd; a great number. *vi.* and *t.* To crowd or press together.

Throstle, thros'l, *n.* The song-thrush or mavis; a machine for spinning.

Throttle, throt'l, *n.* The windpipe or trachea; the throat; the gullet.—*vt.* (throttling, throttled). To choke; to strangle.

Through, thrö, *prep.* From end to end of; by means of; on account of; throughout.—*adv.* From end to end; to completion.—*a.* Going with little or no interruption from one place to another.

Throughout, thrö-out', *prep.* Quite through; in every part of.—*adv.* In every part.

Throw, thrö, *vt.* (pret. threw, pp. thrown). To fling or cast; to propel; to twist filaments of together; to venture at dice; to shed; to utter; to overturn.—*vi.* To cast; to cast dice. *n.* Act of one who throws; a cast; distance to which a thing is thrown; venture.

Throwster, thrö'stér, *n.* One who throws or twists silk.

Thrum, thrum, *n.* The end of weavers' threads cut off; any coarse yarn.—*vt.* (thrumming, thrummed). To make of or cover with thrums; to drum; to tap.—*vi.* To make a drumming noise. [sembling thrums.

Thrummy, thrum'i, *a.* Containing or re-

Thrush, thrush, *n.* A singing bird; a disease affecting the lips and mouth; also a disease in the feet of the horse.

Thrust, thrust, *vt.* (pret. and pp. thrust). To push or drive with force; to shove; to stab; to obtrude (one's self).—*vi.* To make a push; to make a lunge with a weapon; to intrude.—*n.* A violent push; a stab; a horizontal outward pressure.

Thud, thud, *n.* The dull sound of a blow; a blow causing a dull sound.

Thumb, thum, *n.* The short thick finger of the hand.—*vt.* To soil or handle awkwardly with the fingers.

Thumbkins, thum'kinz, *n.* An instrument of torture for compressing the thumb.

Thumbless, thum'les, *a.* Having no thumb; clumsy.

Thumb-screw, thum'skrö, *n.* A screw to be turned by the fingers; the thumbkins.

Thump, thump, *n.* A dull, heavy blow; sound made by such a blow.—*vt.* and *i.* To strike with something thick or heavy.

Thumper, thump'ér, *n.* A person or thing that thumps; something strikingly large or extraordinary. [large.

Thumping, thump'ing, *a.* Heavy; strikingly

Thunder, thun'dér, *n.* The sound which follows lightning; any loud noise.—*vi.* To emit the sound of thunder; to make a loud noise.—*vt.* To emit with noise and terror; to publish, as any denunciation.

Thunderbolt, thun'dér-bölt, *n.* A shaft of lightning; a daring hero; a fulmination.

Thunder-clap, thun'dér-klap, *n.* A clap or sudden loud burst of thunder.

Thunder-cloud, thun'dér-kloud, *n.* A cloud that produces lightning and thunder.

Thundering, thun'dér-ing, *a.* Producing or accompanied by a noise like thunder; extraordinary or excessive.

Thunderous, thun'dér-us, *a.* Producing thunder; thundery.

Thunder-storm, thun'dér-storm, *n.* A storm accompanied with thunder.

Thunder-struck, thun'dér-struk, *a.* Struck or blasted by lightning; amazed.

Thundery, thun'dér-i, *a.* Accompanied with thunder.

Thurible, thū'ri-bl, *n.* A kind of censer for incense. [carries a thurible.

Thurifer, thū'ri-fér, *n.* An attendant who

Thursday, thèrz'dā, *n.* The fifth day of the week. [degree or extent; accordingly.

Thus, THUS, *adv.* In this manner; to this

Thwack, thwak, *vt.* To strike, bang, beat.—*n.* A heavy blow; a bang.

Thwart, thwart, *a.* Transverse; being across. *vt.* To cross; to frustrate or defeat.—*n.* The bench on which the rowers sit, athwart the boat. [pertaining to thee.

Thy, THI, *pron. poss.* of *thou.* Belonging or

Thyme, tim, *n.* A small aromatic shrub.

Thymol, tim'ol, *n.* A crystalline substance obtained from oil of thyme, an antiseptic and disinfectant. [fragrant.

Thymy, tim'i, *a.* Abounding with thyme;

Thyrsus, thèr'sus, *n.*; pl. **-si.** A staff wreathed with ivy and vine branches.

Thyself, THI-self', *pron.* Used after *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis; also used without *thou.*

Tiara, ti-ā'ra, *n.* An ornament worn on the head; the pope's triple crown.

Tibia, tib'i-a, *n.* A kind of ancient musical pipe; the shin-bone.

Tibial, tib'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to the tibia.

Tic, tik, *n.* Facial neuralgia.

Tick, tik, *vi.* To make a small noise by beating, &c.—*vt.* To mark with a tick or dot.—*n.* A small distinct noise; a small dot; a small parasitical mite; cover containing the feathers, &c., of a bed; credit.

Ticket, tik'et, *n.* A label; a card or paper enabling one to enter a place, travel in a railway, &c.—*vt.* To put a ticket on; to label.

Ticking, tik'ing, *n.* A striped closely-woven cloth containing the feathers, &c., of beds.

Tickle, tik'l, *vt.* (tickling, tickled). To touch and cause a peculiar thrilling sensation in; to please; to flatter; to puzzle.

Tickler, tik'lèr, *n.* One who tickles or pleases; something that puzzles or perplexes.

Ticklish, tik'lish, *a.* Easily tickled; touchy; liable to be overthrown; difficult; critical.

Tidal, tīd'al, *a.* Pertaining to tides.

Tide, tīd, *n.* Time; season; the rising and falling of the sea; flow; current.—*vt.* or *i.* (tiding, tided). To drive with the tide.—**To tide over**, to surmount.

Tideless, tīd'les, *a.* Having no tide.

Tide-table, tīd'tā-bl, *n.* A table showing the time of high-water.

Tide-waiter, tīd'wāt-ér, *n.* An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of customs duties.

Tide-way, tīd'wā, *n.* The channel in which the tide sets.

Tidily, tī'di-li, *adv.* Neatly.

Tidings, tī'dingz, *n.pl.* News; intelligence.

Tidy, tī'di, *a.* Clean and orderly; neat; trim; moderately large.—*vt.* (tidying, tidied). To make tidy.—*n.* A piece of fancy work to throw over a chair, &c.

Tie, tī, *vt.* (tying, tied). To bind; to fasten; to oblige; to constrain.—*n.* That which binds or fastens together; a fastening; a neck-tie; bond; obligation; an equality in numbers.

Tie-beam, tī'bēm, *n.* The beam which connects the bottom of a pair of rafters.

Tier, tēr, *n.* A row; a rank.

Tierce, tērs, *n.* A measure equal to one-third of a pipe, or 35 imperial gallons; a cask; in *fencing*, a position in which the wrists and nails are turned downwards.

Tiercel, Tiercelet, tēr'sel, tērs'let, *n.* A male hawk or falcon.

Tie-wig, tī'wig, *n.* A wig having a queue tied with a ribbon.

Tiff, tif, *n.* A fit of peevishness; a slight quarrel; small draught of liquor.—*vi.* To be in a pet.—*vt.* To sip.

Tiffany, tif'a-ni, *n.* A gauze or very thin silk.

Tiffin, tif'in, *n.* In India, a lunch.

Tiger, tī'gėr, *n.* An Asiatic carnivorous striped mammal of the cat family as large as the lion; a boy in livery.
Tigerish, tī'gėr-ish, *a.* Like a tiger.
Tight, tit, *a.* Compact; well-knit; staunch; not loose; fitting close or too close; taut: slightly intoxicated; difficult to obtain, as money. [*vt.* To become tight.
Tighten, tīt'n, *vt.* To make tight or tighter.—
Tightly, tīt'li, *adv.* In a tight manner; closely; compactly. [the legs or whole body.
Tights, tīts, *n.pl.* A tight-fitting covering for
Tigress, tī'gres, *n.* A female tiger.
Tigrine, tī'grin, *a.* Like a tiger.
Tigrish, tī'grish, *a.* Tigerish.
Tike, tīk, *n.* A dog; a boor; a clown.
Tile, tīl, *n.* A slab of baked clay for covering roofs, floors, walls, &c.—*vt.* (tiling, tiled). To cover with tiles; to guard against the entrance of the uninitiated.
Tiler, tīl'ėr, *n.* One who makes or lays tiles; the doorkeeper of a mason lodge.
Tilery, tīl'ėr-i, *n.* A tile work.
Tiling, tīl'ing, *n.* The laying of tiles; tiles collectively.
Till, til, *n.* A money box or drawer for money in a shop, &c.—*prep.* To the time of; until.—*vt.* To cultivate; to plough and prepare for seed.
Tillage, til'āj, *n.* Act or operation of tilling; cultivation; agriculture.
Tiller, til'ėr, *n.* One who tills; the handle of a rudder; shoot of a plant springing from the root.—*vi.* To put forth shoots from the root.
Tilt, tilt, *vi.* To run or ride and thrust with a lance; to joust; to lean or slope; to heel over.—*vt.* To set in a sloping position; to cover with an awning.—*n.* Inclination forward; a military contest with lances on horseback; a tilt-hammer; an awning.
Tilth, tilth, *n.* Tillage; state of the soil in respect to ploughing, &c.
Tilt-hammer, tilt'ham-ėr, *n.* A large hammer raised by machinery and allowed to fall by its weight.
Timber, tim'bėr, *n.* Wood suitable for building purposes; trees yielding such wood; one of the main beams of a fabric.—*vt.* To furnish with timber.
Timbering, tim'bėr-ing, *n.* Timber materials; the timber in a structure.
Timbre, tim'br or tam'br, *n.* Characteristic quality of sound. [tabor; a tambourine.
Timbrel, tim'brel, *n.* A kind of drum or
Time, tīm, *n.* The measure of duration; a particular part or point of duration; occasion; season; epoch; present life; leisure; rhythm; rate of movement.—*vt.* (timing, timed). To adapt to the time or occasion; to regulate or measure as to time.
Time-bill, tīm'bil, *n.* A bill of the times of starting and arrival of railway trains, &c.
Time-fuse, tīm'fūz, *n.* A fuse arranged so as to explode a charge at a certain time.
Time-honored, tīm'on-ėrd, *a.* Honored for a long time.
Time-keeper, tīm'kēp-ėr, *n.* A clock; one appointed to keep the workmen's time.
Timeless, tīm'les, *a.* Untimely; eternal.
Timely, tīm'li, *a.* Being in good time; opportune.—*adv.* Early; in good season.
Timeous, Timous, tīm'us, *a.* Timely.
Time-piece, tīm'pēs, *n.* A clock or watch.
Time-server, tīm'serv-ėr, *n.* One who adapts his opinions, &c., to the times.
Time-serving, tīm'sėrv-ing, *n.* Obsequious compliance; sycophancy.
Time-table, tīm'tā-bl, *n.* A table of the times of school classes, starting of trains, &c.
Timid, ti'mid, *a.* Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; faint-hearted; shy.
Timidity, ti-mid'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being timid; habitual cowardice.
Timidly, ti'mid-li, *adv.* Weakly; without courage. [timid.
Timorous, ti'mor-us, *a.* Fearful of danger;
Timorously, ti'mor-us-li, *adv.* Timidly.
Timothy-grass, tim'o-thi-grās, *n.* A hard coarse pasture grass extensively cultivated.
Tin, tin, *n.* A malleable metal of a white color tinged with gray; a dish made of tin.—*vt.* (tinning, tinned). To cover with tin; to put in a tin.
Tincal, ting'kal, *n.* Crude or unrefined borax.
Tinctorial, tingk-tō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to tinctures or dyes; colouring.
Tincture, tingk'tūr, *n.* A tinge, tint, or shade; slight quality added to anything; flavour; extract or solution of the active principles of some substance.—*vt.* (tincturing, tinctured). To tinge; to imbue.
Tinder, tin'dėr, *n.* An inflammable substance used for obtaining fire from a spark.
Tindery, tin'dėr-i, *a.* Like tinder.
Tine, tīn, *n.* The tooth of a fork or harrow; a prong; point of a deer's horn.
Tin-foil, tin'foil, *n.* Tin, alloyed with a little lead, reduced to a thin leaf.
Tinge, tinj, *vt.* (tingeing, tinged). To give a certain hue or colour to; to tint; to imbue.—*n.* A slight colour; tint; tincture; smack.
Tingle, ting'gl, *vi.* (tingling, tingled). To feel a kind of thrilling sensation.—*vt.* To cause to give a sharp, ringing sound.
Tinker, ting'kėr, *n.* A mender of kettles, pans, &c.; a botcher.—*vt.* and *i.* To mend; to cobble; to botch.
Tinkle, ting'kl, *vi.* (tinkling, tinkled). To make small, sharp sounds; to tingle; to clink. *vt.* To cause to clink.—*n.* A sharp, ringing noise. [ing sound.
Tinkling, ting'kling, *n.* A small, sharp, ring-
Tinman, tin'man, *n.* A dealer in tinware.
Tinner, tin'ėr, *n.* One who works in tin.
Tinning, tin'ing, *n.* Act or process of covering with tin; covering of tin. [with tin.
Tinplate, tin'plāt, *n.* Thin sheet-iron coated
Tinsel, tin'sel, *n.* Thin, glittering metallic sheets; cloth overlaid with foil; something superficially showy.—*a.* Consisting of tinsel; showy to excess.—*vt.* (tinselling, tinselled). To adorn with tinsel.
Tinsmith, tin'smith, *n.* A tinner.
Tint, tint, *n.* A tinge; a slight colouring; hue. *vt.* To tinge.
Tinting, tint'ing, *n.* A forming of tints; a particular way of shading in engraving.
Tintinnabular, Tintinnabulary, tin-tin-nab'ū-lėr, tin-tin-nab'ū-la-ri, *a.* Relating to bells or their sound.
Tintinnabulation, tin'tin-nab-ū-lā"shon, *n.* A tinkling or ringing sound, as of bells.
Tinware, tin'wār, *n.* Articles made of tinned sheet-iron.
Tiny, tī'ni, *a.* Very small; little; puny.
Tip, tip, *n.* A small end or point; a tap; a small present in money.—*vt.* (tipping, tipped). To form the tip of; to cant up, as a cart; to give a small money-gift to.
Tip-cart, tip'kārt, *n.* A cart which can be canted up to empty its contents.
Tippet, tip'et, *n.* A cape or covering for the neck and shoulders.
Tipple, tip'l, *vi.* (tippling, tippled). To drink spirituous liquors habitually.—*vt.* To drink or imbibe often.—*n.* Liquor.
Tippler, tip'lėr, *n.* A toper; a soaker.
Tip-staff, tip'staf, *n.* A staff tipped with metal; a constable; a sheriff's officer.
Tipsy, tip'si, *a.* Fuddled; affected with strong drink; intoxicated.
Tiptoe, tip'tō, *n.* The tip or end of the toe.
Tiptop, tip'top, *a.* Excellent; first-rate.
Tirade, ti-rād', *n.* A violent declamation; an invective; a harangue.

Tirailleur, ti-rāl'yėr, *n.* A French sharp-shooter; a skirmisher.
Tire, tīr, *n.* A head-dress; a band or hoop round a wheel; attire.—*vt.* (tiring, tired). To fatigue; to weary; to adorn; to attire.—*vi.* To become weary.
Tiresome, tīr'sum, *a.* Wearisome; tedious.
Tire-woman, tīr'wụm-an, *n.* A lady's-maid; a dresser in a theatre.
Tiring-room, tīr'ing-rōm, *n.* The room or place where players dress for the stage.
Tiro, tī'rō. *See* TYRO.
'Tis, tiz, a contraction of *it is*.
Tissue, ti'shū, *n.* Any woven stuff; a textile fabric; a primary layer of organic substance; a fabrication.
Tissue-paper, ti'shū-pā-pėr, *n.* A very thin paper, used for protecting or wrapping.
Tit, tit, *n.* A morsel; a small horse; a woman, in contempt; a titmouse or tomtit.
Titan, tī'tan, *n.* A giant deity in Greek mythology.
Titanic, tī-tan'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Titans; gigantic; huge; pertaining to titanium.
Titanium, tī-tā'ni-um, *n.* A metallic element somewhat resembling tin.
Titbit, Tidbit, tit'bit, tid'bit, *n.* A small morsel; a particularly nice piece.
Tithe, tīTH, *n.* The tenth part of anything; tenth part allotted to the clergy; any small part.—*vt.* (tithing, tithed). To levy a tithe on. *vi.* To pay tithes.
Tither, tīTH'ėr, *n.* One who collects tithes.
Tithing, tīTH'ing, *n.* Act of levying tithes; a tithe. [officer or constable.
Tithing-man, tīTH'ing-man, *n.* A peace
Tithonic, tī-thon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the chemical rays of light.
Titillate, ti'til-lāt, *vi.* To tickle.
Titillation, ti-til-lā'shon, *n.* Act of tickling; state of being tickled; any slight pleasure.
Titlark, tit'lärk, *n.* A common European bird somewhat resembling a lark.
Title, tī'tl, *n.* An inscription put over anything; heading; name; appellation of dignity; a right; document which is evidence of a right. *vt.* (titling, titled). To entitle; to name.
Titled, tī'tld, *a.* Having a title of nobility.
Title-deed, tī'tl-dēd, *n.* The writing evidencing a man's right or title to property.
Title-page, tī'tl-pāj, *n.* The page of a book which contains its title.
Title-role, tī'tl-rōl, *n.* The part in a play which gives its name to it.
Titling, tit'ling, *n.* The titlark.
Titmouse, tit'mous, *n.*; pl. **-mice**. A small insessorial bird with shrill notes.
Titrate, tī'trāt, *vt.* (titrating, titrated). To submit to the process of titration.
Titration, tī-trā'shon, *n.* A process for ascertaining the quantity of a chemical constituent in a compound by means of a liquid of known strength. [A restrained laugh.
Titter, tit'ėr, *vi.* To laugh with restraint —*n.*
Tittle, tit'l, *n.* A small particle; a jot.
Tittlebat, tit'l-bat, *n.* The stickleback.
Tittle-tattle, tit'l-tat'l, *n.* Idle trifling talk; empty prattle.—*vi.* To prate.
Titular, tit'ū-lėr, *a.* Holding a position by title or name only; nominal.
Titularly, tit'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* Nominally.
Titulary, tit'ū-la-ri, *a.* Consisting in a title; pertaining to a title.
To, tụ or tō, *prep.* Denoting motion towards, indicating a point reached, destination, addition, ratio, opposition, or contrast; marking an object; the sign of the infinitive mood.—*adv.* Forward; on
Toad, tōd, *n.* A reptile resembling the frog, but not adapted for leaping.
Toad-eater, tōd'ēt-ėr, *n.* A toady.
Toad-eating, tōd'ēt-ing, *n.* Parasitism; sycophancy.—*a.* Pertaining to a toad-eater or his ways.
Toad-stone, tōd'stōn, *n.* A sort of trap-rock, of a brownish-gray colour; a stone fabled to be formed within a toad.
Toad-stool, tōd'stōl, *n.* A fungus.
Toady, tō'di, *n.* A base sycophant; a flatterer. *vt.* (toadying, toadied). To fawn upon.
Toadyism, tō'di-izm, *n.* Mean sycophancy; servile adulation. [forward; reciprocal.
To-and-fro, tō'and-frō', *a.* Backward and
Toast, tōst, *vt.* To scorch by the heat of a fire; to warm thoroughly; to drink in honour of.—*n.* Bread scorched by the fire; anyone or anything honoured in drinking; a sentiment proposed in drinking.
Toaster, tōst'ėr, *n.* One who toasts; an instrument for toasting bread or cheese.
Tobacco, tō-bak'ō, *n.* A narcotic plant of the potato family; its leaves prepared for smoking.
Tobacconist, tō-bak'ō-nist, *n.* A dealer in tobacco.
Toboggan, Tobogan, tō-bog'an, *n.* A kind of sled used for sliding down snow-covered slopes.—*vi.* To use such a sled.
Tocsin, tok'sin, *n.* An alarm-bell.
Tod, tod, *n.* A mass of foliage; an old weight of 28 pounds for wool; a fox.
To-day, tō-dā', *n.* The present day, also, on this day, adverbially.
Toddle, tod'l, *vi.* (toddling, toddled). To walk with short, tottering steps.—*n.* A little toddling walk.
Toddy, tod'i, *n.* A sweet juice extracted from palm-trees; a mixture of spirit and hot water sweetened.
To-do, tō-dō', *n.* Ado; bustle; commotion.
Toe, tō, *n.* One of the small members forming the extremity of the foot.—*vt.* (toeing, toed). To touch or reach with the toes.
Toffy, Toffee, tof'i, *n.* A sweetmeat composed of boiled sugar with butter.
Toft, toft, *n.* A house and homestead.
Toga, tō'ga, *n.* A loose robe, the principal outer garment of the ancient Romans.
Together, tụ-geTH'ėr, *adv.* In company; in concert; without intermission.
Toil, toil, *vi.* To labor; to work; to drudge. *n.* Labor with fatigue, a string or web for taking prey.
Toilet, toi'let, *n.* A cloth over a table in a dressing-room; a dressing-table; act or mode of dressing; attire. [table.
Toilet-table, toi'let-tā-bl, *n.* A dressing-
Toilful, toil'fụl, *a.* Toilsome; wearisome.
Toilless, toil'les, *a.* Free from toil.
Toilsome, toil'sum, *a.* Attended with toil; laborious; wearisome; fatiguing.
Tokay, tō-kā', *n.* A rich highly prized wine produced at Tokay in Northern Hungary, made from white grapes.
Token, tō'kn, *n.* A mark; sign; indication; souvenir; keepsake; a piece of money current by sufferance, not coined by authority.
Tolerable, tol'ė-ra-bl, *a.* That may be tolerated; passable; middling.
Tolerably, tol'ė-ra-bli, *adv.* In a tolerable manner; moderately well; passably.
Tolerance, tol'ė-rans, *n.* The quality of being tolerant; toleration; endurance.
Tolerant, tol'ė-rant, *a.* Ready to tolerate; enduring; indulgent; favouring toleration.
Tolerate, tol'ė-rāt, *vt.* (tolerating, tolerated). To allow or permit; to treat with forbearance; to put up with; to allow religious freedom to.
Toleration, tol'ė-rā'shon, *n.* Act of tolerating; allowance given to that which is not wholly approved; recognition of the right of private judgment in religion.
Toll, tōl, *n.* A tax on travellers or vehicles passing along public roads, &c.; stroke of a bell. *vi.* To pay or take toll; to sound, as a bell,

with slow, measured strokes.—*vt.* To take toll from; to sound (a bell); to ring on account of.
Tollage, tol'āj, *n.* Toll; payment of toll.
Toll-bar, tōl'bär, *n.* A bar on a road, for stopping passengers till they pay toll.
Tollbooth, Tolbooth, tōl'bōTH, *n.* The old Scottish name for a burgh jail.
Toll-gate, tōl'gāt, *n.* A gate where toll is taken.
Toll-house, tōl'hous, *n.* A house where a man who takes the toll is stationed. [bar.
Toll-man, tōl'man, *n.* The keeper of a toll-
Tomahawk, to'ma-hak, *n.* A hatchet used in war by the N. American Indians.—*vt.* To cut or kill with a tomahawk.
Tomato, tō-mā'tō, *n.*; pl. **-toes.** A tropical plant and its fruit, now widely cultivated.
Tomb, tōm, *n.* A grave; a sepulchral structure.—*vt.* To bury; to entomb.
Tombac, Tombak, tom'bak, *n.* A kind of brass, or alloy of copper and zinc, used as an imitation of gold.
Tombless, tōm'les, *a.* Destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument.
Tomboy, tom'boi, *n.* A wild, romping girl.
Tombstone, tōm'stōn, *n.* A stone erected over a grave; a sepulchral monument.
Tom-cat, tom'kat, *n.* A full-grown male cat.
Tome, tōm, *n.* A volume; a large book.
Tomentose, Tomentous, tō-men'tōs, tō-men'tus, *a.* Downy; nappy.
Tomentum, tō-men'tum, *n.* Pubescence, downy matter.
Tomfool, tom'fōl, *n.* A silly fellow.
Tomfoolery, tom-fōl'e-ri, *n.* Foolishness; trifling; absurd knick-knacks.
Tom-noddy, tom-nod'i, *n.* A sea-bird, the puffin; a blockhead; a dolt; a dunce.
To-morrow, tō-mo'rō, *n.* The day after the present; on the day after the present, adverbi-
Tompion, tom'pi-on, *n.* Tampion. [ally.
Tomtit, tom'tit, *n.* The titmouse
Ton, ton, *n.* The fashion; high mode.
Ton, tun, *n.* A weight equal to 20 hundred-weight or 2240 pounds avoirdupois.
Tonal, tō'nal, *a.* Pertaining to tone.
Tone, tōn, *n.* Any sound in relation to its pitch, quality, or strength; sound as expressive of sentiment; timbre; healthy activity of animal organs; mood; tenor; prevailing character.—*vt.* (toning, toned). To give a certain tone to.—**To tone down**, to soften.
Tongs, tongz, *n.pl.* A metal instrument for taking hold of coals, heated metals, &c.
Tongue, tung, *n.* The fleshy movable organ in the mouth, of taste, speech, &c.; speech; a language; strip of land; a tapering flame; pin of a buckle.—*vt.* To utter; to scold; to modify with the tongue in playing, as in the flute.
Tonguester, tung'stėr, *n.* A babbler.
Tongue-tied, Tongue-tacked, tung'tīd, tung'takt, *a.* Having an impediment in the speech; unable to speak freely.
Tonic, ton'ik, *a.* Increasing strength; restoring healthy functions; relating to tones or sounds.—*n.* A medicine that gives tone to the system; the key-note in music.
Tonicity, to-nis'i-ti, *n.* The elasticity of living parts, as muscles.
To-night, tō-nīt', *n.* The present night; in the present or coming night, adverbially.
Tonite, tōn'īt, *n.* A powerful explosive prepared from pulverized gun-cotton.
Tonnage, tun'āj, *n.* The number of tons carried by a ship; a duty on ships; ships estimated by their carrying capacity.
Tonsil, ton'sil, *n.* One of the two oblong glands on each side of the throat.
Tonsilar, Tonsillar, Tonsilitic, ton'silėr, ton-si-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the tonsils.
Tonsile, ton'sil, *a.* That may be shorn.
Tonsor, ton'sor, *n.* A barber; one who shaves.
Tonsorial, ton-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a barber or to shaving.
Tonsure, ton'sūr, *n.* The act of clipping the hair; the round bare place on the heads of the Roman Catholic priests. [clerical.
Tonsured, ton'sūrd, *a* Having a tonsure;
Tontine, ton'tīn, *n.* An annuity shared by subscribers to a loan, and going wholly to the last survivor.
Tony, tō'ni, *n.* A simpleton.
Too, tō, *adv.* Over; more than sufficiently; very; likewise; also; besides.
Tool, tōl, *n.* Any instrument to be used by the hands; a person used as an instrument by another.—*vt.* To shape or mark with a tool.
Tooling, tōl'ing, *n.* Skilled work with a tool; carving; ornamental marking.
Toot, tōt, *vi.* To make a noise like that of a pipe or horn.—*vt.* To sound, as a horn.—*n.* A sound blown on a horn
Tooth, tōth, *n.*; pl. **Teeth**, tēth. A bony growth in the jaws for chewing; any projection resembling a tooth.—*vt.* To furnish with teeth; to indent.
Toothache, tōth'āk, *n.* A pain in the teeth.
Toothed, tōtht, *a.* Having teeth or cogs.
Toothless, tōth'les, *a.* Having no teeth.
Toothpick, tōth'pik, *n.* An instrument to pick out substances lodged among the teeth.
Toothsome, tōth'sum, *a.* Grateful to the taste; palatable.
Top, top, *n.* The highest part of anything; highest rank; platform in ships surrounding the head of the lower masts; a whirling toy.—*a.* Being on the top; highest.—*vi.* (topping, topped). To rise aloft; to be eminent.—*vt.* To cap; to surmount; to rise to the top of.
Topaz, tō'paz, *n.* A transparent or translucent gem of various light colours.
Top-boots, top'bōts, *n.pl.* Boots having tops of light-coloured leather, used chiefly for riding.
Top-coat, top'kōt, *n.* An upper or over coat.
Top-dress, top'dres, *vt.* To spread manure on the surface of.
Top-dressing, top'dres-ing, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land.
Tope, tōp, *n.* A fish of the shark kind; a Buddhist monument containing relics, &c.—*vi.* (toping, toped). To drink spirituous liquors to excess.
Toper, tōp'ėr, *n.* One who topes; a tippler.
Topgallant, top'gal-ant, *a.* Being the third above the deck; above the topmast.
Top-heavy, top'he-vi, *a.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.
Topiary, tō'pi-a-ri, *a.* Shaped by clipping, pruning, or training
Topic, to'pik, *n.* Subject of any discourse; matter treated of.
Topical, to'pik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a topic; local; pertaining to the topics of the day
Topically, to'pik-al-li, *adv.* Locally; with application to a particular part.
Top-knot, top'not, *n.* A knot worn by females on the top of the head.
Topmast, top'mäst, *n.* The mast which is next above the lower mast.
Topmost, top'mōst, *a.* Highest; uppermost.
Topographer, Topographist, to-pog'raf'ėr, to-pog'raf-ist, *n* One who deals with or is versed in topography
Topographic, Topographical, to-po-graf'ik, to-po-graf'ik-al, *a.* Descriptive of a place.
Topography, to-pog'ra-fi, *n.* The description of a particular place, tract of land, &c.
Toponomy, to-pon'o-mi, *n.* The place-names of a country or district; a register of them.
Topping, top'ing, *p.a.* Rising aloft; pre-eminent; fine; gallant.
Topple, top'l, *vi.* (toppling, toppled). To fall, as with the top first.—*vt* To throw forward.

Top-sail, top'sāl, *n.* The second sail above the deck on any mast.
Top-soiling, top'soil-ing, *n.* Removal of the topmost soil before a railway, &c., is begun.
Topsy-turvy, top'si-tėr-vi, *adv.* Upside down.
Toque, tōk, *n.* A kind of flattish hat.
Torch, torch, *n.* A light to be carried in the hand; a flambeau.
Torch-light, torch'līt, *n.* The light of a torch or of torches: also adjectively.
Toreador, tor'e-a-dor", *n.* A Spanish bull-fighter, especially one on horseback.
Toreutic, to-rū'tik, *a.* Pertaining to carved work.
Torment, tor'ment, *n.* Extreme pain; torture; that which gives pain.—*vt.* tor-ment'. To torture; to distress; to tease. [ments.
Tormenter, tor-ment'ėr, *n.* One who tor-
Tormentil, Tormentilla, tor'men-til, tor-men-til'a, *n.* A weed with small yellow flowers. [ment.
Tormenting, tor-ment'ing, *a.* Causing tor-
Tormentor, tor-ment'or, *n.* One who torments; a kind of harrow with wheels.
Tornado, tor-nā'dō, *n.*; pl. **-oes**. A violent whirling wind; a hurricane.
Torpedo, tor-pē'dō, *n.*; pl. **-oes**. A fish allied to the rays; an explosive engine propelled under water.
Torpedo-boat, tor-pē'dō-bōt, *n.* A small swift boat intended to discharge torpedoes.
Torpedo-catcher, tor-pē'dō-kach-ėr, *n.* A swift and powerful war-vessel intended to act against torpedo-boats. [torpid.
Torpescence, tor-pes'ens, *n.* A becoming
Torpescent, tor-pes'ent, *a.* Becoming torpid.
Torpid, tor'pid, *a.* Numb; stupefied; stupid; sluggish; inactive.
Torpidity, tor-pid'i-ti, *n.* State of being torpid; numbness; dulness; inactivity.
Torpify, tor'pi-fī, *vt.* To make torpid.
Torpor, tor'por, *n.* State of being torpid; numbness; loss of motion; sluggishness.
Torrefaction, to-rē-fak'shon, *n.* Operation of drying or roasting by a fire.
Torrefy, to'rē-fī, *vt.* To dry, roast, or scorch by a fire; to dry or parch.
Torrent, to'rent, *n.* A violent rushing stream.
Torrential, Torrentine, to-ren'shal, to-ren'tin, *a.* Pertaining to a torrent.
Torrid, to'rid, *a.* Parched; violently hot; burning or parching.
Torridity, to-rid'i-ti, *n.* State of being torrid.
Torsion, tor'shon, *n.* The act of twisting; the force with which a body, such as a wire, resists a twist; the twisting of the cut end of an artery to stop the flow of blood.
Torsk, torsk, *n.* A fish of the cod tribe, caught and salted and dried as food.
Torso, tor'sō, *n.* The trunk of a statue deprived of its head and limbs.
Tort, tort, *n.* Wrong; injury.
Tortile, tor'til, *n.* Twisted; coiled.
Tortious, tor'shus, *a.* Of the nature of or implying tort or injury.
Tortive, tor'tiv, *a.* Twisted.
Tortoise, tor'tois or tor'tis, *n.* A reptile covered with a flattened shell; a turtle.
Tortoise-shell, tor'tois-shel, *n.* The shell of tortoises which inhabit tropical seas.
Tortuose, tor'tū-ōs, *a.* Tortuous.
Tortuosity, tor-tū-ōs'i-ti, *n.* State of being tortuous. [and underhand; roundabout.
Tortuous, tor'tū-us, *a.* Twisted; circuitous
Torture, tor'tūr, *n.* Extreme pain; agony; torment.—*vt.* (torturing, tortured). To pain to extremity; to torment; to harass.
Tory, tō'ri, *n.* An ardent supporter of established institutions in politics; a Conservative. *a.* Pertaining to Tories.
Toryism, tō'ri-izm, *n.* The principles or practices of the Tories.
Toss, tos, *vt.* To pitch; to fling; to jerk, as the head; to agitate.—*vi.* To roll and tumble; to be in violent commotion.—*n.* A throw; pitch; throw of the head.
Tosser, tos'ėr, *n.* One who tosses.
Toss-up, tos'up, *n.* The throwing up of a coin to decide something; an even chance.
Tot, tot, *n.* Anything small or insignificant.—*vt.* (totting, totted). To sum (with *up*).
Total, tō'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the whole; complete.—*n.* The whole; an aggregate.
Totality, tō-tal'i-ti, *n.* Total amount.
Totally, tō'tal-li, *adv.* Wholly; completely.
Totem, tō'tem, *n.* A figure, as of an animal, plant, &c., used as a badge of a tribe or family among rude races.
Tother, tuTH'ėr. Other; the other.
Totter, tot'ėr, *vi.* To threaten to fall; to vacillate; to shake; to reel.
Tottery, tot'ėr-i, *a.* Unsteady; shaking.
Toucan, tō'kan, *n.* A scansorial bird of tropical America having an enormous beak.
Touch, tuch, *vt.* To perceive by the sense of feeling; to come in contact with; to taste; to reach or arrive at; to refer to; to affect.—*vi.* To be in contact; to take effect; to make mention; to call when on a voyage.—*n.* Act of touching; contact; sense of feeling; a trait; a little; a stroke; distinctive handling.
Touch-hole, tuch'hōl, *n.* The vent of a fire-arm communicating fire to the charge.
Touching, tuch'ing, *a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic.—*prep.* Concerning; with respect to.
Touch-needle, tuch'nē-dl, *n.* A small bar of an alloy of gold or silver, used with the touchstone to test articles of gold and silver.
Touch-piece, tuch'pēs, *n.* A coin given by sovereigns of England to those whom they touched to cure scrofula or king's evil.
Touchstone, tuch'stōn, *n.* A compact, dark-coloured, siliceous stone used in testing gold and silver; a test or criterion.
Touchwood, tuch'wụd, *n.* Soft decayed wood, serving the purpose of tinder.
Touchy, tuch'i, *a.* Irritable; irascible; apt to take offence.
Tough, tuf, *a.* Flexible and not brittle tenacious; durable; viscous; stiff; stubborn.
Toughen, tuf'n, *vi.* To grow tough.—*vt.* To make tough.
Toughish, tuf'ish, *a.* Somewhat tough.
Toupee, Toupet, tō-pē', tō'pā, *n.* A curl or artificial lock of hair; a small wig or upper part of a wig.
Tour, tör, *n.* A journey; a lengthy jaunt or excursion.—*vi.* To make a tour.
Tourist, tör'ist, *n.* One who makes a tour.
Tourmalin, Tourmaline, tör'ma-lin, *n.* A mineral of various colours, possessing strong electrical properties.
Tournament, tör'na-ment, *n.* A martial sport performed by knights on horseback; contest in which a number take part.
Tourney, tör'ni, *n.* A tournament.—*vi.* To tilt; to engage in a tournament.
Tourniquet, tör'ni-ket, *n.* A bandage tightened by a screw to check a flow of blood.
Touse, touz, *vt.* (tousing, toused). To pull or drag; to tousle. [shevel.
Tousle, tou'zl, *vt.* (tousling, tousled). To di-
Tout, tout, *vi.* To ply or seek for customers.—*n.* One who plies for customers.
Tout-ensemble, tö-täng-säng-bl, *n.* The whole taken together; general effect.
Touter, tout'ėr, *n.* A tout.
Tow, tō, *vt.* To drag, as a boat, by a rope.—*n.* Act of towing; state of being towed; coarse part of flax or hemp. [towing.
Towage, tō'āj, *n.* Act of towing; price for
Toward, Towards, tō'ėrd, tō'ėrdz, *prep.* In the direction of; regarding; in aid of; for; about.—*adv.* At hand; going on.

Toward, tō'wêrd, *a.* Pliable; docile; apt.
Towardly, tō'wêrd-li, *a.* Docile; tractable.
Towel, tou'el, *n.* A cloth for drying the skin after washing, or for domestic purposes.
Towelling, tou'el-ling, *n.* Cloth for towels.
Tower, tou'êr, *n.* A lofty narrow building; a citadel; a fortress.—*vi.* To soar; to be lofty; to stand sublime.
Towering, tou'êr-ing, *a.* Very high; extreme; violent.
Towery, tou'ê-ri, *a.* Having towers.
Towing-path, tō'ing-path, *n.* A path used in towing boats along a canal, &c.
Tow-line, tō'lin, *n.* A rope used in towing.
Town, toun, *n.* Any collection of houses larger than a village; a city; borough; inhabitants of a town; the metropolis.—*a.* Pertaining to a town.
Town-clerk, toun'klärk, *n.* An officer who acts as clerk to the council of a town.
Town-council, toun'koun-sil, *n.* The elective governing body in a town.
Town-councillor, toun'koun-sil-êr, *n.* A member of a town-council.
Town-hall, toun'hal, *n.* A building belonging to a town in which the town-council ordinarily hold their meetings.
Townsfolk, tounz'fōk, *n.pl.* Townspeople.
Township, toun'ship, *n.* Territory of a town; division of certain parishes.
Townsman, tounz'man, *n.* An inhabitant of a town; one of the same town.
Townspeople, tounz'pē-pl, *n.pl.* The inhabitants of a town.
Town-talk, toun'tak, *n.* The common talk of the town; general topic.
Tow-rope, tō'rōp, *n.* A rope used in towing.
Toxic, Toxical, tok'sik, tok'sik-al, *a.* Pertaining to poisons; poisonous.
Toxicant, tok'si-kant, *n.* A poison of a stimulating, narcotic, or anæsthetic nature.
Toxicology, toks-i-kol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of medicine which treats of poisons and their antidotes.
Toxin, toks'in, *n.* A poisonous substance [generated in an animal body.
Toxophilite, tok-sof'i-lit, *n.* A lover of archery.—*a.* Pertaining to archery.
Toy, toi, *n.* A plaything; a bauble; a trifle.—*vi.* To dally; to trifle.
Toyshop, toi'shop, *n.* A shop where toys are sold.
Trace, trās, *n.* A mark left by anything; footstep; vestige; track; one of the straps by which a carriage, &c., is drawn.—*vt.* (tracing, traced). To track out; to follow by marks left; to draw or copy with lines or marks.
Traceable, trās'a-bl, *a.* That may be traced.
Tracery, trās'ê-ri, *n.* A species of rich open work, seen in Gothic windows, &c.
Trachea, trā'kē-a, *n.* The wind-pipe.
Tracheotomy, trā-kē-ot'o-mi, *n.* The operation of cutting into the trachea, as in suffocation.
Tracing, trās'ing, *n.* Act of one who traces; copy of a design made by following its lines through a transparent medium.
Tracing-paper, trās'ing-pā-pêr, *n.* Transparent paper for making tracings of designs.
Track, trak, *n.* A footprint; rut made by a wheel; trace; beaten path; course.—*vt.* To trace; to follow step by step; to tow by a line from the shore. [lowing the track.
Tracker, trak'êr, *n.* One who hunts by fol-
Trackless, trak'les, *a.* Having no track; untrodden; pathless.
Track-road, trak'rōd, *n.* A towing-path.
Tract, trakt, *n.* A region of indefinite extent; a short dissertation.
Tractable, trakt'a-bl, *a.* That may be easily managed; docile; manageable.
Tractably, trakt'a-bli, *adv.* In a tractable manner, with ready compliance.
Tractarian, trak-tā'ri-an, *n.* Applied to the writers of the *Tracts* for the Times', a series of high church papers published at Oxford between 1833 and 1841.
Tractarianism, trak-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines or teaching of the tractarians.
Tractate, trak'tāt, *n.* A treatise; tract.
Traction, trak'shon, *n.* The act of drawing a body along a surface of land or water.
Traction-engine, trak'shon-en-jin, *n.* A locomotive for dragging heavy loads on roads.
Trade, trād, *n.* Employment; commerce; traffic; those engaged in any trade.—*a.* Pertaining to trade.—*vi.* (trading, traded). To traffic; to carry on commerce; to have dealings.—*vt.* To sell or exchange in commerce.
Trade-mark, trād'märk, *n.* A distinctive mark put by a manufacturer on his goods.
Trader, trād'êr, *n.* One engaged in trade.
Tradesfolk, trādz'fōk, *n.pl.* Tradesmen.
Tradesman, trādz'man, *n.* One who practises a trade; a shopkeeper, an artisan.
Trades-people, trādz'pē-pl, *n.* Tradesmen.
Trades-union, trādz-ūn'yon, *n.* A combination of workmen in a trade to secure conditions most favourable for labour.
Trades-unionism, trādz-ūn'yon-izm, *n.* The principles or practices of trades-unions.
Trades-unionist, trādz-ūn'yon-ist, *n.* A member of a trades-union.
Trade-wind, trād'wind, *n.* A periodic wind blowing for six months in one direction.
Trading, trād'ing, *p.a.* Carrying on commerce; engaged in trade; venal.
Tradition, tra-di'shon, *n.* The handing down of opinions, stories, &c., from father to son, by oral communication; a statement so handed down.
Traditional, Traditionary, tra-di'shon-al, tra'di-shon-a-ri, *a.* Relating to or derived from tradition.
Traditionalism, tra-di'shon-al-izm, *n.* Adherence to or importance placed on tradition.
Traditionally, tra-di'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a traditional manner; by tradition.
Traditive, tra'dit-iv, *a.* Transmitted by tradition.
Traduce, tra-dūs', *vt.* (traducing, traduced). To calumniate; to vilify; to defame.
Traducer, tra-dūs'êr, *n.* One that traduces; a slanderer; a calumniator.
Traducianism, tra-dū'si-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine that the souls of children as well as their bodies are begotten. [traduced.
Traducible, tra-dūs'i-bl, *n.* Capable of being
Traffic, traf'ik, *n.* An interchange of commodities; commerce; goods or persons passing along a road, railway, &c.; dealings.—*vi.* (trafficking, trafficked). To trade; to deal; to trade meanly or mercenarily.
Trafficker, traf'ik-êr, *n.* One who traffics.
Trafficless, traf'ik-les, *a.* Destitute of traffic.
Tragacanth, trag'a-kanth, *n.* A leguminous plant yielding a mucilaginous substance called gum-dragon.
Tragedian, tra-jē'di-an, *n.* A writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy. [of tragedy.
Tragedienne, tra-jē'di-en, *n.* A female actor
Tragedy, tra'je-di, *n.* A drama representing an important event generally having a fatal issue; a fatal and mournful event; a murderous or bloody deed.
Tragic, Tragical, tra'jik, tra'jik-al, *a.* Pertaining to tragedy; murderous; calamitous.
Tragically, tra'jik-al-li, *adv.* In a tragic manner.
Tragi-comedy, tra-ji-ko'me-di, *n.* A drama in which tragedy and comic scenes are blended.
Tragopan, trag'ō-pan, *n.* An Asiatic bird of the pheasant family with two fleshy horns on the head.
Trail, trāl, *n.* Something dragged behind; a train; the end of a field gun-carriage that

rests on the ground in firing; a path; track followed by a hunter; the intestines of certain birds and fishes which are sent to the table without being extracted.—*vt.* To draw behind or along the ground; to drag.—*vi.* To be dragged along a surface; to hang down loosely; to grow along the ground.

Trailer, trāl'ėr, *n.* One who trails; a plant which cannot grow upward without support.

Trail-net, trāl'net, *n.* A net trailed behind a boat; a trawl-net.

Train, trān, *vt.* To draw; to entice; to rear and instruct; to drill; to bring into proper bodily condition; to shape: to bring to bear, as a gun.—*vi.* To undergo special drill.—*n.* A trail; that part of a gown which trails; tail; a series; course; retinue; line of carriages and an engine on a railway; line to conduct fire to a charge or mine. [pany of militia.

Train-band, trān'band, *n.* A band or com-

Train-bearer, trān'bār-ėr, *n.* One who holds up a train, as of a robe or gown of state.

Trained, trānd, *p.a.* Formed by training; exercised; instructed; skilled by practice.

Trainer, trān'ėr, *n.* One who prepares men or horses for races, &c. [education; drill.

Training, trān'ing, *n.* Act of one who trains;

Training-school, trān'ing-skōl, *n.* A normal school. [train lads for the sea.

Training-ship, trān'ing-ship, *n.* A ship to

Train-oil, trān'oil, *n.* Oil from the blubber or fat of whales.

Traipse, trāps, *vi.* (traipsing, traipsed). To gad about in an idle way.

Trait, trāt or trā, *n.* A stroke; touch; feature; characteristic; peculiarity.

Traitor, trā'tor, *n.* One who betrays his trust or allegiance; one guilty of treason.

Traitorous, trā'tor-us, *a.* Guilty of treason; treacherous; treasonable.

Traitress, trā'tres, *n.* A female traitor.

Trajectory, tra-jek'to-ri, *n.* The path described by a body, as a planet, projectile, &c.

Tram, tram, *n.* One of the rails or tracks of a tramway; a tram-car; a tramway; a kind of silk thread.

Trammel, tram'el, *n.* A net for birds or fishes; shackles for regulating the motions of a horse; whatever hinders or confines; an iron hook.—*vt.* (trammelling, trammelled). To impede; to shackle.

Tramontane, tra-mon'tān, *a.* Being beyond the mountains; foreign; barbarous.

Tramp, tramp, *vt.* and *i.* To tread under foot; to travel on foot.—*n.* A tread; sound made by the feet in walking; journey on foot; a strolling beggar.

Trample, tram'pl, *vt.* (trampling, trampled). To tread on heavily; to tread down; to treat with pride or insult.—*vi.* To treat in contempt; to tread with force.

Tramp-pick, tramp'pik, *n.* A kind of iron pick or lever which the foot helps to drive into the ground.

Tram-road, tram'rōd, *n.* A track for wheels, made of flat stones or iron plates.

Tramway, tram'wā, *n.* A railway for passenger cars laid along a road or street.

Trance, trans, *n.* A state of insensibility; ecstasy; catalepsy.—*vt.* (trancing, tranced). To entrance; to enchant. [turbed; peaceful.

Tranquil, tran'kwil, *a.* Quiet; calm; undis-

Tranquillity, tran-kwil'i-ti, *n.* State of being tranquil; quietness; calmness; peace.

Tranquillize, tran'kwil-īz, *vt.* To render tranquil; to quiet; to compose.

Tranquilly, tran'kwil-li, *adv.* Quietly.

Transact, trans-akt', *vt.* and *i.* To carry through; to perform; to manage.

Transaction, trans-ak'shon, *n.* The doing of any business; affair; proceeding; *pl.* reports of proceedings of societies.

Transactor, trans-ak'tor, *n.* One who transacts. [the Alps.

Transalpine, trans-al'pīn, *a.* Being beyond

Transatlantic, trans-at-lan'tik, *a.* Being beyond or crossing the Atlantic.

Transcend, trans send', *vt.* To rise above; to surpass; to outgo; to excel; to exceed.

Transcendence, Transcendency, trans-send'ens, -i trans-send'en-si, *n.* Transcendent state; superior excellence.

Transcendent, trans-send'ent, *a.* Supreme in excellence; transcending human experience.

Transcendental, trans-send-ent'al, *a.* Transcendent; transcending knowledge acquired by experience; abstrusely speculative.

Transcendentalism, trans-send-ent'al-izm, *n.* A system of philosophy which claims to go deeper than experience can.

Transcendently, trans-send'ent-li, *adv.* In a transcendent manner; supereminently.

Transcribe, tran-skrīb', *vt.* (transcribing, transcribed). To write over again or in the same words; to copy.

Transcript, tran'skript, *n.* That which is transcribed; a copy; an imitation.

Transcription, tran-skrip'shon, *n* Act of transcribing; a copy; transcript.

Transept, tran'sept, *n.* The transverse portion of a church built in form of a cross.

Transfer, trans-fėr', *vt* (transferring, transferred). To convey from one place or person to another; to make over.—*n.* trans'fėr. Act of transferring; removal of a thing from one place or person to another; something transferred.

Transferable, trans-fėr'a-bl or trans'fėr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being transferred.

Transferee, trans-fėr-ē', *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made.

Transference, trans'fėr-ens, *n.* Act of transferring; passage of anything from one place to another.

Transferrer, trans-fėr'ėr, *n* One who makes a transfer or conveyance. [FERABLE.

Transferrible, trans-fer'i-bl, *a.* *See* TRANS-

Transfiguration, trans-fig'ūr-ā''shon, *n.* A change of form or figure; the supernatural change in the appearance of Christ on the mount; a Church feast held on the 6th of August, in commemoration of this change.

Transfigure, trans-fig'ūr, *vt.* To change in form or shape; to idealize.

Transfix, trans-fiks', *vt.* To pierce through; to cause to be immovable.

Transfluent, trans'flu-ent, *a.* Flowing or running across or through.

Transform, trans-form', *vt.* To change the form of; to change, as the natural disposition of.—*vi.* To be changed in form.

Transformation, trans-for mā'shon, *n.* Act of transforming; an entire change in form, disposition, &c.

Transfuse, trans-fūz', *vt.* (transfusing, transfused). To transfer by pouring; to cause to pass from one to another.

Transfusion, trans-fū'zhon, *n.* Act of transfusing, as the blood of one animal into another.

Transgress, trans-gres', *vt.* To break or violate; to infringe.—*vi.* To do wrong; to sin.

Transgression, trans-gre'shon, *n.* Act of transgressing; a trespass; offence; crime.

Transgressor, trans-gres'or, *n.* One who transgresses; an offender; a criminal.

Tranship, tran-ship', *vt.* To convey or transfer from one ship to another.

Transhipment, tran-ship'ment, *n.* The act of transhipping.

Transience, Transiency, tran'si-ens, tran'si-en-si, *n.* State or quality of being transient; evanescence.

Transient, tran'si-ent, *a.* Passing quickly; fleeting; momentary; fugitive.

Transiently, tran'si-ent-li, *adv.* In a transient manner; not with continuance.
Transit, tran'sit, *n.* Act of passing; passage; passage of a heavenly body over the disc of a larger one.
Transition, tran-zi'shon, *n.* Passage from one place, state, or topic to another.—*a.* Pertaining to passage from one state, &c., to another.
Transitional, **Transitionary**, tran-zi'shon-al, tran-zi'shon-a-ri, *a.* Containing or denoting transition.
Transitive, tran'sit-iv, *a.* In *grammar*, taking an object after it, as a verb
Transitively, tran'sit-iv-li, *adv.* In a transitive manner; with a grammatical object.
Transitory, tran'si-to-ri, *a.* Passing away; fleeting; transient.
Transit-trade, tran'sit-trād, *n.* The trade arising from the passage of goods through one country or place to another.
Translatable, trans-lāt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being translated.
Translate, trans-lāt', *vt.* (translating, translated). To remove from one place to another; to transfer; to render into another language.
Translation, trans-lā'shon, *n.* Act of translating; removal; act of turning into another language; interpretation; a version.
Translator, trans-lāt'or, *n.* One who renders one language into another.
Transliterate, trans-lit'ér-āt, *vt* To write or spell in different characters intended to express the same sound.
Translucence, **Translucency**, trans-lū'sens, trans-lū'sens-i, *n.* Quality of being translucent.
Translucent, trans-lū'sent, *a.* Transmitting rays of light, but not so as to render objects distinctly visible; transparent; clear.
Translucid, trans-lū'sid, *a.* Translucent.
Translunar, **Translunary**, trans-lū'nér, trans'lū-na-ri, *a.* Being beyond the moon.
Transmarine, trans-ma-rēn', *a.* Lying or being beyond the sea.
Transmigrate, trans'mi-grāt, *vi.* To pass from one country or body to another
Transmigration, trans-mi-grā'shon, *n.* Act of transmigrating; the passing of a soul into another body after death
Transmigratory, trans-mī'gra-to-ri, *a* Passing from one place or state to another.
Transmissible, **Transmittible**, trans-mis'i-bl, trans-mit'i-bl, *a.* That may be transmitted.
Transmission, trans-mi'shon, *n.* Act of transmitting; transference; a passing through any body, as of light through glass.
Transmissive, trans-mis'iv, *a.* Transmitted; transmitting
Transmit, trans-mit', *vt* (transmitting, transmitted). To send from one person or place to another; to hand down; to allow to pass through
Transmittal, **Transmittance**, trans-mit'al, trans-mit'ans, *n.* Transmission
Transmogrify, trans-mog'ri-fī, *vt.* To transform; to change the appearance of.
Transmutable, trans-mūt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being transmuted
Transmutation, trans-mū-tā'shon, *n.* Act of transmuting; conversion into something different.
Transmute, trans-mūt', *vt.* (transmuting, transmuted). To change from one nature or substance into another
Transoceanic, trans'ō-shē-an"ik, *a.* Beyond the ocean; crossing the ocean.
Transom, tran'sum, *n.* A strengthening horizontal beam; a cross-bar.
Transparence, trans-pā'rens, *n.* Transparency
Transparency, trans-pā'ren-si, State or quality of being transparent; something transparent; a picture painted on transparent materials.
Transparent, trans-pā'rent, *a.* That can be seen through distinctly; not sufficient to hide underlying feelings.
Transparently, trans-pā'rent-li, *adv.* Clearly; so as to be seen through.
Transpicuous, trans-pik'ū-us, *a.* Transparent; pervious to the sight.
Transpierce, trans-pērs', *vt.* To pierce through; to penetrate.
Transpirable, trans-pīr'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being transpired.
Transpiration, trans-pi-rā'shon, *n.* Act or process of transpiring; exhalation.
Transpiratory, trans-pīr'a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to transpiration; exhaling.
Transpire, trans-pīr', *vt.* (transpiring, transpired). To emit through the pores of the skin; to send off in vapour.—*vi.* To exhale; to escape from secrecy; to become public.
Transplant, trans-plant', *vt.* To remove and plant in another place.
Transplantation, trans-plant-ā'shon, *n.* Act of transplanting; removal.
Transpontine, trans-pon'tīn, *a.* Situated beyond the bridge; across the bridge.
Transport, trans-pōrt', *vt.* To carry from one place to another; to carry into banishment; to carry away by violence of passion; to ravish with pleasure.—*n.* trans'pōrt. Transportation; a ship employed to carry soldiers, warlike stores, &c.; passion; ecstasy.
Transportable, trans-pōrt'a-bl, *a.* That may be transported.
Transportation, trans-pōrt-ā'shon, *n.* Act of transporting; banishment to a penal settlement; transmission; conveyance.
Transposable, trans-pōz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being transposed.
Transposal, trans-pōz'al, *n.* Act of transposing; transposition.
Transpose, trans-pōz', *vt.* (transposing, transposed). To change the order of things by putting each in the other's place; to cause to change places.
Transposition, trans-pō-zi'shon, *n.* Act of transposing; state of being transposed; change of the order of words for effect.
Trans-ship, trans-ship', *vt.* To tranship.
Transubstantiate, tran-sub-stan'shi-āt, *vt.* To change to another substance.
Transubstantiation, tran-sub-stan'shi-ā"shon, *n.* Change into another substance; conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ.
Transude, tran-sūd', *vi.* (transuding, transuded). To pass or ooze through the pores of a substance.
Transumptive, tran-sump'tiv, *a.* Transferred; metaphorical.
Transverberate, trans-vèr'bèr-āt, *vt.* To beat or strike through.
Transversal, trans-vèrs'al, *a.* Transverse; running or lying across.
Transverse, trans'vèrs or trans-vèrs', *a.* Lying or being across or in a cross direction.
Transversely, trans'vèrs-li or trans-vèrs'li, *adv.* In a transverse manner or direction.
Trap, trap, *n.* A contrivance for catching unawares; an ambush; a contrivance in drains to prevent effluvia rising; a carriage of any kind, on springs; a kind of movable ladder; an igneous rock.—*vt.* (trapping, trapped). To catch in a trap; to insnare; to adorn.—*vi.* To set traps for game.
Trapan, tra-pan', *vt.* To insnare.
Trap-door, trap'dōr, *n.* A door in a floor or roof, with which when shut it is flush.
Trape, trāp, *vi.* (traping, traped) To traipse.
Trapes, **Traipse**, trāps, *n.* A slattern; an idle sluttish woman.—*vi.* To gad about in an idle way.

Trapeze, tra-pēz', *n.* A sort of swing, consisting of a cross-bar suspended by cords, for gymnastic exercises.

Trapezium, tra-pē'zi-um, *n.*; pl. **-ia** or **-iums**. A plane figure contained by four straight lines, two of them parallel; a bone of the wrist.

Trapezoid, tra'pē-zoid, *n.* A plane four-sided figure having no two sides parallel.

Trappean, Trappy, trap-ē'an, trap'i, *a.* Pertaining to the rock known as trap.

Trapper, trap'ėr, *n.* One who traps animals for their furs.

Trappings, trap'ingz, *n.pl.* Ornaments; [dress; decorations; finery.

Trappist, trap'ist, *n.* A member of an ascetic order of the Roman Catholic Church.

Traps, traps, *n.pl.* Personal luggage.

Trash, trash, *n.* Loppings of trees; broken pieces; rubbish; refuse.—*vt.* To lop.

Trashy, trash'i, *a.* Worthless; useless.

Trass, tras, *n.* A volcanic production found in the Rhine valley, and used as a cement

Traumatic, trą-mat-ik, *a.* Pertaining to wounds.—*n.* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

Travail, tra'vāl, *vi.* To labour; to toil; to suffer the pangs of childbirth.—*n.* Labor; severe toil; childbirth.

Trave, Travis, trāv, tra'vis, *n.* A cross beam; frame to confine a horse while shoeing.

Travel, tra'vel, *n.* Act of journeying; journey to a distant country; *pl.* account of occurrences during a journey.—*vi.* (travelling, travelled). To journey; to go to a distant country; to pass; to move.

Travelled, tra'veld, *p.a.* Having made many journeys; experienced from travelling.

Traveller, tra'vel-ėr, *n.* One who travels; one who travels from place to place to solicit orders for goods, &c.

Travelling, tra'vel-ing, *p.a.* Pertaining to, used in, or incurred by travel.

Traverse, tra'vėrs, *a.* Transverse.—*n.* Something that is transverse; something that thwarts; a denial.—*vt.* (traversing, traversed). To cross; to thwart; to cross in travelling; to deny.—*adv.* Athwart; crosswise.

Traverse-table, tra'vėrs-tā-bl, *n.* A table by means of which the dead-reckoning in navigation is worked out; a movable platform for shifting carriages, &c., from one line of rails to another.

Traversing-platform, tra'vėrs-ing-plat-form, *n.* A platform to support a gun and carriage, which can easily be turned round.

Travertin, tra'vėr-tin, *n.* A white limestone deposited from the water of springs holding carbonate of lime in solution.

Travesty, tra'ves-ti, *vt.* (travestying, travestied). To transform so as to have a ludicrous effect; to burlesque.—*n.* A burlesque treatment; parody.

Trawl, trąl, *vi.* To fish with a trawl-net; to drag, as a net.—*n.* A trawl-net.

Trawler, trąl'ėr, *n.* One who trawls; a fishing vessel which fishes with a trawl-net.

Trawling, trąl'ing, *n.* The act of one who trawls; fishing with a trawl-net.

Trawl-net, trąl'net, *n.* A long purse-shaped net for deep-sea fishing, dragged behind a vessel.

Tray, trā, *n.* A sort of waiter or salver, of wood, metal, &c., on which dishes and the like are presented.

Treacherous, trech'ėr-us, *a.* Guilty of treachery; faithless; traitorous; perfidious.

Treacherously, trech'ėr-us-li, *adv.* Traitorously; faithlessly; perfidiously.

Treachery, trech'ė-ri, *n.* Violation of allegiance or of faith; perfidy; treason.

Treacle, trē'kl, *n.* The uncrystallizable part of sugar obtained in refineries; molasses.

Tread, tred, *vi.* (pret. trod, pp. trod, trodden). To set the foot on the ground; to step; to walk with a measured step; to copulate, as fowls.—*vt.* To plant the foot on; to trample; to dance; to walk on in a formal manner; to copulate with, as a bird.—*n.* A step; gait; horizontal part of the step of a stair.

Treadle, Treddle, tred'l, *n.* The part of a loom or other machine moved by the foot.

Treadmill, tred'mil, *n.* A mill worked by persons or animals treading on movable steps.

Treadwheel, tred'whēl, *n.* A wheel with steps on its exterior surface, by treading on which the wheel is turned.

Treason, trē'zon, *n.* A betrayal; breach of allegiance; treachery; disloyalty.

Treasonable, trē'zon-a-bl, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or involving treason.

Treasure, tre'zhūr, *n.* Wealth accumulated; great abundance; something very much valued. *vt.* (treasuring, treasured). To lay up or collect; to prize.

Treasurer, tre'zhūr-ėr, *n.* One who has the charge of a treasury or funds.

Treasure-trove, tre'zhūr-trōv, *n.* Money or bullion found hidden, the owner of which is not known.

Treasury, tre'zhū-ri, *n.* A place where treasure is laid up; department of government which controls the revenue; a book containing much valuable material.

Treat, trēt, *vt.* To handle; to act towards; to discourse on; to entertain; to manage.—*vi.* To handle; to discourse; to negotiate.—*n.* An entertainment given as a compliment; an unusual gratification.

Treating, trēt'ing, *n.* Act of one who treats; bribing voters with meat or drink.

Treatise, trē'tiz, *n.* A written composition on some particular subject; a dissertation.

Treatment, trēt'ment, *n.* Act or manner of treating; management; usage.

Treaty, trē'ti, *n.* Negotiation; agreement between two or more nations.

Treble, tre'bl, *a.* Threefold; triple; in *music*, pertaining to the highest sounds.—*n.* The highest part in a concerted piece of music; a soprano.—*vt.* and *i.* (trebling, trebled). To make or become thrice as much.

Trebly, tre'bli, *adv.* Triply.

Treddle, tred'l. *See* TREADLE.

Tree, trē, *n.* A perennial plant having a woody trunk and branches; something resembling a tree; a cross; a wooden piece in machines, &c. *vt.* (treeing, treed). To cause to take refuge in a tree.—*vi.* To take refuge in a tree.

Treenail, Trenail, trē'nāl, *n.* A long wooden pin, used to secure the planks of a ship's side, &c.

Trefoil, trē'foil, *n.* A three-leaved plant, as clover; an architectural ornament, consisting of three cusps.

Trek, trek, *vi.* (trekking, trekked). To travel [by wagon.

Trellis, trel'is, *n.* A structure of cross-barred work or lattice-work.—*vt.* To furnish with a trellis; to form like a trellis.

Trematode, Trematoid, trem'a-tōd, trem'a-toid, *a.* A parasitic worm living in the intestines of animals.

Tremble, trem'bl, *vi.* (trembling, trembled). To shake involuntarily; to quiver; to vibrate. *n.* An involuntary shaking; a tremor.

Trembling, trem'bling, *n.* Act or state of shaking involuntarily; a tremor.

Tremendous, trē-men'dus, *a.* Such as may cause trembling; terrible; extraordinary.

Tremendously, trē-men'dus-li, *adv.* In a tremendous manner; astoundingly.

Tremor, tre'mor, *n.* An involuntary trembling; a shivering; vibration.

Tremulous, tre'mū-lus, *a.* Trembling; shaking; quivering; vibratory.

Trench, trensh, *vt.* To dig a ditch in; to turn over and mix, as soil.—*vi.* To cut a trench or trenches; to encroach (with *on* or *upon*).—*n.* A long narrow excavation; a deep ditch cut for defence. [severe.

Trenchant, tren'shant, *a.* Cutting; keen;

Trencher, trensh'ér, *n.* A wooden plate on which meat may be carved; food; pleasures of the table.

Trencher-cap, trensh'ér-kap, *n.* A cap surmounted by a square flat piece. [eater.

Trencher-man, trensh'ér-man, *n.* A great

Trend, trend, *vi.* To extend in a particular direction.—*n.* Direction; tendency.

Trental, tren'tal, *n.* An office for the dead in the Roman Catholic service, consisting of thirty masses said on thirty successive days.

Trepan, trē-pan', *n.* A surgical saw for removing a portion of the skull.—*vt.* (trepanning, trepanned). To perforate with a trepan; to insnare.

Trepang, Tripang, trē-pang', *n.* The sea-slug found in eastern seas, and used as a food in China.

Trephine, tre-fēn', *n.* An improved form of the trepan.—*vt.* (trephining, trephined). To perforate with a trephine.

Trepidation, tre-pid-ā'shon, *n.* Confused alarm; perturbation; involuntary trembling.

Trespass, tres'pas, *vi.* To enter unlawfully upon the land of another; to do wrong; to offend.—*n.* An offence; a sin; wrong done by entering on the land of another.

Trespasser, tres'pas-ér, *n.* One who trespasses; a wrong-doer; a sinner.

Tress, tres, *n.* A braid, lock, or curl of hair.

Tressel, tres'l. Same as *Trestle*.

Trestle, tres'l, *n.* A frame for supporting things; a frame with three or four legs attached to a horizontal piece.

Trestle-bridge, tres'l-brij, *n.* A bridge supported on trestles. [waste.

Tret, tret, *n.* An allowance to purchasers for

Trews, trōz, *n.pl.* The tartan trousers of soldiers in Highland regiments.

Triable, trī'a-bl, *a.* That may be tried.

Triad, trī'ad, *n.* A union of three; a trinity.

Trial, trī'al, *n.* Act of trying; examination by a test; experience; probation; temptation; judicial examination. [sides and angles.

Triangle, trī-ang'gl, *n.* A figure having three

Triangular, trī-ang'gū-lér, *a.* Having three angles; having the form of a triangle.

Triarchy, trī'ärk-i, *n.* Government by three persons. [sandstone.

Trias, trī'as, *n.* In *geology*, the upper new red

Triassic, trī-as'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the trias.

Tribal, trī'bal, *a.* Belonging to a tribe.

Tribalism, trī'bal-izm, *n.* The state of existence in separate tribes; tribal feeling.

Tribe, trīb, *n.* A division or class of people; a family or race; a class of animals or plants.

Tribesman, trībz'man, *n.* A member of a tribe. [three short syllables.

Tribrach, trī'brak, *n.* A metrical foot of

Tribulation, tri-bū-lā'shon, *n.* Severe trouble or affliction; distress; trial; suffering.

Tribunal, trī-bū'nal, *n.* The seat of a judge; a court of justice.

Tribune, trī'būn, *n.* Among the ancient Romans, a magistrate chosen by the people, to protect them from the patricians; a platform; tribunal; throne of a bishop.

Tribuneship, Tribunate, trī'būn-ship, trī'būn-āt, *n.* The office of a tribune.

Tribunician, Tribunitial, trī-būn-i'shan, trī-būn-i'shal, *a.* Pertaining to tribunes.

Tributary, trī'bū-ta-ri, *a.* Paying tribute to another; subject; contributing.—*n.* One that pays tribute; a stream which falls into another.

Tribute, trī'būt, *n.* A sum paid by one prince or nation to another; personal contribution.

Trice, trīs, *n.* A very short time; an instant.—*vt.* (tricing, triced). To hoist by a rope.

Tricennial, trī-sen'ni-al, *a.* Belonging to the period of thirty years, or occurring once in that period.

Tricentenary, trī-sen'ten-a-ri, *n.* A period of three hundred years; the three hundredth anniversary.

Trichina, tri-kī'na, *n.*; pl. **-næ**. A minute nematoid worm, the larva of which causes disease in the flesh of mammals.

Trichinasis, Trichinosis, trik-i-nī'a-sis, trik-i-nō'sis, *n.* The disease produced by trichinæ.

Trichord, trī'kord, *n.* A musical instrument with three strings.—*a.* Having three strings; having three strings for each note, as a piano.

Trichotomy, trī-kot'o-mi, *n.* Division into three parts.

Trick, trik, *n.* An artifice; a crafty device; fraud; a knack or art; a personal practice or habit; a prank; all the cards played in one round.—*vt.* To deceive; to impose on; to cheat; to draw in outline; to dress; to adorn (often with *out*).

Trickery, trik'é-ri, *n.* Artifice; imposture.

Tricking, trik'ing, *n.* Dress; ornament.

Trickish, trik'ish, *a.* Full of tricks; artful.

Trickle, trik'l, *vi.* (trickling, trickled). To fall in drops; to flow gently.

Tricksome, trik'sum, *a.* Full of tricks.

Trickster, trik'stér, *n.* One who practises tricks.

Tricksy, Tricksey, trik'si, *a.* Full of tricks and devices; artful; given to pranks.

Tricky, trik'i, *a.* Trickish; mischievous.

Tricolour, Tricolor, trī'kul-ér, *n.* The national French banner of blue, white, and red vertically. [or ridges.

Tricostate, trī-kos'tāt, *a.* Having three ribs

Tricuspid, Tricuspidate, trī-kus'pid, trī-kus'pi-dāt, *a.* Having three cusps or points.

Tricycle, trī'si-kl, *n.* A cycle with three wheels. [form of a fork with three prongs.

Trident, trī'dent, *n.* Any instrument of the

Tried, trīd, *p.a.* Tested by trial or experience; staunch; true.

Triennial, trī-en'ni-al, *a.* Continuing three years; happening every three years.

Trier, trī'ér, *n.* One who or that which tries; one who tries judicially.

Trifarious, trī-fā'ri-us, *a.* Arranged in three rows; threefold.

Trifid, trī'fid, *a.* Divided into three parts.

Trifle, trī'fl, *n.* Something of no moment or value; a kind of fancy confection.—*vi.* (trifling, trifled). To act with levity; to play or toy; to finger lightly —*vt.* To waste.

Trifler, trīf'lér, *n.* One who trifles or acts with levity.

Trifling, trīf'ling, *a.* Apt to trifle; frivolous; trivial; insignificant.

Trifoliate, trī-fō'li-āt, *a.* Having three leaves.

Triforium, trī-fō'ri-um, *n.*; pl. **-ia**. A gallery above the arches of the nave of a church.

Triform, trī'form, *a.* Having a triple form or shape. [branches or forks.

Trifurcate, trī-fér'kāt, *a.* Having three

Trig, trig, *vt.* (trigging, trigged). To stop or fasten, as a wheel.—*a.* Trim; spruce; neat.

Trigamist, trī'ga-mist, *n.* One who has three husbands or wives at the same time.

Trigamous, trī'ga-mus, *a.* Pertaining to trigamy.

Trigamy, trī'ga-mi, *n.* The state of having three husbands or wives at the same time.

Trigger, trig'ér, *n.* The catch which, on being pulled, liberates the hammer of the lock of a gun.

Triglyph, trī'glif, *n.* A block in Doric friezes, repeated at equal intervals, with three perpendicular channels.

Trigonométric, Trigonometrical, trī'-gon-o-met''rik, trī'gon-o-met''rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry.

Trigonometry, trī-gon-om'et-ri, *n.* The science of determining the sides and angles of triangles; a geometrical method of calculation.

Trigyn, trī'jin, *n.* A plant having three styles or [or pistils.

Trihedron, trī-hē'dron, *n.* A solid figure having three equal sides.

Trilateral, trī-lat'ėr-al, *a.* Having three sides, as a triangle.

Trilinear, trī-lin'ē-ėr, *a.* Consisting of three lines.

Trilingual, trī-ling'gwal, *a.* Consisting of [three languages.

Triliteral, trī-li'tėr-al, *a.* Consisting of three letters.

Trilith, Trilithon, trī'lith, trī'lith-on, *n.* Three large blocks of stone placed together like door-posts and a lintel, and standing by themselves, as in sundry ancient monuments.

Trill, tril, *n.* A shake of the voice in singing; a quavering sound.—*vt.* To sing with a quavering voice; to sing sweetly or clearly.—*vi.* To sound with tremulous vibrations; to pipe; to trickle.

Trillion, tril'yon, *n.* The product of a mil-[lion multiplied twice by itself.

Trilobate, trī-lō'bāt, *n.* Having three lobes.

Trilocular, trī-lok'ū-lėr, *a.* Three-celled.

Trilogy, tril'o-ji, *n.* A series of three connected dramas, each complete in itself.

Trim, trim, *vt.* (trimming, trimmed). To put in order; to embellish; to clip or pare; to adjust.—*vi.* To hold a middle course between parties.—*a.* Set in good order; properly adjusted; neat; tidy.—*n.* Condition; order; mood; dress.

Trimester, trī-mes'tėr, *n.* A term or period [of three months.

Trimeter, trim'et-ėr, *n.* and *a.* A line of poetry consisting of three measures.

Trimly, trim'li, *adv.* Neatly; smartly.

Trimmer, trim'ėr, *n.* One who trims; a labourer who arranges the cargo of coal on a ship; one who fluctuates between parties.

Trimming, trim'ing, *n.* Act of one who trims; behaviour of one who fluctuates between parties; ornamental appendages; *pl.* accessories.

Trinal, trīn'al, *a.* Threefold; triple.

Trine, trīn, *a.* Threefold.—*n.* Position of planets distant from each other 120 degrees.

Tringle, tring'gl, *n.* A curtain-rod, or similar rod on which rings run.

Trinitarian, trī-ni-tā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity.—*n.* One who believes in the Trinity.

Trinity, trī'ni-ti, *n.* A union of three in one; the union in one Godhead of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

Trinket, tring'ket, *n.* A small ornament; a trifle.—*vi.* To intrigue; to traffic.

Trinketer, tring'ket-ėr, *n.* One who traffics; an intriguer.

Trinketry, tring'ket-ri, *n.* Ornaments of [dress; trinkets.

Trinomial, trī-nō'ni-al, *a.* Consisting of three terms connected by the signs + or −.

Trio, trī'ō or trē'ō, *n.* Three united; musical composition for three voices or instruments; performers of a trio.

Triolet, trī'o-let or trē'o-let, *n.* A stanza of eight lines, the first being repeated as the fourth and seventh, and the second as the eighth.

Trip, trip, *vi.* (tripping, tripped). To run or step lightly; to skip; to stumble; to err.—*vt.* To cause to fall or stumble; to loose an anchor.—*n.* A stumble; a light short step; an excursion or jaunt; a mistake.

Tripang. *See* TREPANG.

Tripartite, trip'ar-tīt or trī-pārt'īt, *a.* Divided into three parts; made between three parties.

Tripe, trīp, *n.* The stomach of ruminating [animals prepared for food.

Tripedal, trī'ped-al, *a.* Having three feet.

Tripersonal, trī-pėr'son-al, *a.* Consisting of three persons.

Tripery, trī'pėr-i, *n.* A place where tripe is [prepared or sold.

Tripetalous, trī-pe'tal-us, *a.* Having three petals.

Trip-hammer, trip'ham-ėr, *n.* A large hammer used in forges; a tilt-hammer.

Triphthong, trif'thong or trip'thong, *n.* A union of three vowels in one syllable, as in *adieu.*

Triple, trī'pl, *a.* Threefold; treble.—*vt.* (trip-[ling, tripled). To treble.

Triplet, trip'let, *n.* Three of a kind; three lines of poetry rhyming together; one of three children born at a birth.

Triplicate, trī'pli-kāt, *a.* Threefold.—*n.* A third thing corresponding to two others.

Triplication, trī-pli-kā'shon, *n.* The act of trebling.

Triplicity, trī-pli'si-ti, *n.* State of being [threefold.

Triply, trī'pli, *adv.* In a triple manner.

Tripod, trī'pod, *n.* A three-footed pot, seat, or stand.

Tripos, trī'pos, *n.* A tripod; in Cambridge University, an examination for honours at taking one's degree, the successful candidates being arranged in three classes.

Tripper, trip'ėr, *n.* One who trips, trips up, or walks nimbly; one who takes a jaunt.

Tripping, trip'ing, *p.a.* Nimble; quick.

Triptych, trip'tik, *n.* A picture or carving in three compartments side by side; a treatise in three sections.

Trireme, trī'rēm, *n.* A galley or vessel with three ranks of oars on a side.

Trisect, trī-sekt', *vt.* To cut into three equal [parts.

Trisection, trī-sek'shon, *n.* Act of trisecting; division of a thing into three equal parts.

Tristichous, trī'stik-us, *a.* In *botany*, arranged in three vertical rows.

Trisulcate, trī-sul'kāt, *a.* Having three furrows or grooves.

Trisyllabic, Trisyllabical, trī-sil-lab'ik, trī-sil-lab'ik-al, *a.* Consisting of three syllables.

Trisyllable, trī'sil-la-bl, *n.* A word consisting of three syllables.

Trite, trīt, *a.* Hackneyed; threadbare; stale.

Tritheism, trī'thē-izm, *n.* The opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three beings or gods.

Triton, trī'ton, *n.* A sea deity with fish-like lower extremities.

Triturable, trit'tū-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being [triturated.

Triturate, trit'tū-rāt, *vt.* (triturating, triturated). To rub or grind to a very fine powder.

Trituration, trī-tū-rā'shon, *n.* Act of triturating; that which is triturated.

Triumph, trī'umf, *n.* A magnificent procession in honour of a victorious Roman general; victory; achievement; joy for success.—*vi.* To rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to exult insolently.

Triumphal, trī-umf'al, *a.* Pertaining to or used in a triumph.

Triumphant, trī-umf'ant, *a.* Feeling triumph; victorious; celebrating victory; expressing joy for success.

Triumphantly, trī-umf'ant-li, *adv.* In a triumphant manner; exultantly.

Triumvir, trī-um'vėr, *n.* One of three men united in office.

Triumvirate, trī-um'vėr-āt, *n.* A coalition of three men in office or authority.

Triune, trī'ūn, *n.* Three in one.

Trivalve, trī'valv, *n.* A shell, &c., with three [valves.

Trivet, trī'vet, *n.* Anything supported by three feet; an iron frame whereon to place vessels before or over a fire.

Trivial, trī'vi-al, *a.* Common; commonplace; trifling; insignificant.

Triviality, trī-vi-al'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being trivial; a trifle.

Trivially, tri'vi-al-li, *adv.* In a trivial or trifling manner; lightly; insignificantly.
Trocar, trō'kar, *n.* An instrument used in dropsy, &c., for drawing off the fluid.
Trochaic, trō-kā'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of trochees
Trochar, trō'kar, *n.* Same as *Trocar*
Troche, trōch or trosh, *n.* A small circular lozenge containing a drug.
Trochee, trō'kē, *n.* A metrical foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short.
Trod, Trodden. *See* TREAD.
Troglodyte, trō'glod-īt, *n.* A cave-dweller; one living in seclusion. [geous plumage.
Trogon, trō'gon, *n.* A tropical bird with gor-
Trojan, trō'jan, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Troy.—*n.* An inhabitant of ancient Troy; a jolly fellow; a plucky determined fellow.
Troll, trōl, *vt.* To roll; to pass round; to sing in a full, jovial voice.—*vi.* To go round; to fish for pike by trolling.—*n.* A going round; a part-song; a reel on a fishing-rod; a dwarfish being in Scandinavian mythology, dwelling in caves and mounds.
Trolley, Trolly, trol'i, *n* A kind of small truck; a small narrow cart
Trolling, trōl'ing, *n.* Act of one who trolls, a method of rod-fishing for pike with a dead bait; trawling. [a slattern; a drab
Trollop, trol'lop, *n.* A woman loosely dressed;
Trombone, trom'bōn, *n.* A deep-toned instrument of the trumpet kind.
Tromp, tromp, *n.* A blowing-machine used in a process of smelting iron.
Troop, tröp, *n.* A collection of people, a company; a body of soldiers; *pl.* soldiers in general; a troupe.—*vi.* To collect in numbers, to march in a body.
Trooper, tröp'ér, *n.* A horse-soldier.
Troop-ship, tröp'ship, *n.* A transport.
Tropæolum, trō-pē'o-lum, *n.* A trailing or climbing plant of the geranium family.
Trope, trōp, *n.* A word used figuratively; a figure of speech.
Trophied, trō'fid, *a* Adorned with trophies.
Trophy, trō'fi, *n.* A memorial of some victory; an architectural ornament representing the stem of a tree, hung with military weapons.
Tropic, tro'pik, *n.* Either of two circles on the celestial sphere, limiting the sun's apparent annual path; either of two corresponding parallels of latitude including the torrid zone; *pl.* the regions between or near these.—*a.* Pertaining to the tropics. [tropics or to a trope.
Tropical, tro'pik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the
Tropology, tro-pol'o-ji, *n.* Doctrine of tropes; employment of tropes.
Trot, trot, *vi* (trotting, trotted). To run with small steps; to move fast.—*vt.* To cause to trot.—*n.* Pace of a horse more rapid than a walk.
Troth, tröth or troth, *n.* Truth; faith.
Trotter, trot'ér, *n.* One who trots; a trotting horse; foot of an animal.
Troubadour, trö'ba-dör, *n.* One of a class of poets who flourished in S. Europe, especially in Provence, from the eleventh to the end of the thirteenth century.
Trouble, tru'bl, *vt.* (troubling, troubled). To disturb; to distress; to busy.—*n.* Distress; agitation; affliction; labour.
Troublesome, tru'bl-sum, *a.* Annoying; vexatious; burdensome; tiresome.
Troublous, tru'blus, *a.* Full of trouble or disorder; agitated; disquieting.
Trough, trof, *n.* A long vessel for holding water or food for animals; a depression between two waves.
Trounce, trouns, *vt.* (trouncing, trounced). To punish or to beat severely.
Troupe, tröp, *n.* A troop; a company of performers, as acrobats.
Trousering, trou'zér-ing, *n.* Cloth for making trousers.
Trousers, trou'zérz, *n.pl.* A garment for men, covering the lower part of the trunk and each leg separately.
Trousseau, trö-sō, *n.* The clothes and general outfit of a bride. [mon tribe.
Trout, trout, *n.* A fresh-water fish of the sal-
Troutlet, Troutling, trout'let, trout'ling, *n.* A small trout.
Trouvère, trö'vār, *n.* One of a class of ancient poets of Northern France, who produced chiefly narrative poetry.
Trover, trō'vér, *n.* The gaining possession of goods by finding them, or otherwise than by purchase.
Trow, trou or trō, *vi.* To believe; to suppose.
Trowel, trou'el, *n.* A hand-tool for lifting and dressing mortar and plaster, &c.; a gardener's tool.—*vt.* (trowelling, trowelled). To dress or form with a trowel.
Trowsers, trou'zérz. *See* TROUSERS.
Troy, Troy-weight, troi, troi'wāt, *n.* A weight used for gold and silver, divided into 12 ounces, each of 20 pennyweights, each of 24 grains, so that a pound troy = 5760 grains.
Truancy, trö'an-si, *n.* Act of playing truant.
Truant, trö'ant, *n.* One who shirks duty; one who stays from school without leave.—*a.* Idle; wilfully absenting one's self.
Truce, trös, *n.* A temporary cessation of hostilities; armistice; short quiet
Truck, truk, *vt.* and *i.* To barter.—*n.* Exchange of commodities; barter; payment of workmen's wages partly in goods; a small wheel; a barrow with two low wheels; an open railway wagon for goods; the cap at the end of a flagstaff or topmast.
Truckage, truk'āj, *n.* The practice of bartering; price for conveyance of goods on a truck.
Truckle, truk'l, *n.* A small wheel or castor. *vt.* (truckling, truckled). To move on rollers; to trundle.—*vi.* To yield obsequiously; to submit.
Truckle-bed, truk'l-bed, *n.* A low bed that runs on wheels and may be pushed under another.
Truculence, Truculency, tru'kū-lens, tru'kū-len-si, *n.* Ferocity; fierceness.
Truculent, tru'kū-lent, *a.* Terrible of aspect; fierce; wild; savage; fell
Trudge, truj, *vi.* (trudging, trudged). To walk with labour or fatigue; to walk heavily.
True, trö, *a.* Conformable to fact; truthful; genuine; constant; faithful; loyal; honest; exact; correct; right.
Trueblue, trö'blö, *n.* A person of inflexible honesty or stanchness.—*a.* Stanch; inflexible.
Trueborn, trö'born, *a.* Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title.
Truebred, trö'bred, *a.* Of a genuine breed or education.
Truehearted, trö'härt-ed, *a.* Being of a true or faithful heart; honest; sincere.
Truelove, trö'luv, *n.* One truly loved or loving; a lover; a sweetheart.
Truepenny, trö'pen-i, *n.* A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.
Truffle, truf'l, *n.* An edible fungus growing beneath the surface of the ground.
Truism, trö'izm, *n.* A self-evident truth.
Trull, trul, *n.* A strumpet; a trollop.
Truly, trö'li, *adv.* In a true manner; according to truth; honestly; justly.
Trump, trump, *n.* A winning card; one of a suit for the time being superior to the others; a person upon whom one can depend; a trumpet.—*vt.* To take with a trump card; to concoct or forge.
Trumpery, trum'pē-ri, *n.* Worthless finery; trifles; trash.—*a.* Worthless.
Trumpet, trum'pet, *n.* A metal wind-instrument of music; one who praises.—*vt.* To pub-

lish by sound of trumpet; to noise abroad; to sound the praises of.

Trumpeter, trum'pet-ėr, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims; a variety of the domestic pigeon.

Trumpet-major, trum'pet-mā-jėr, *n.* A head trumpeter in a band or regiment.

Truncate, trung'kāt, *vt.* To cut off; to lop.—*a.* Truncated. [abruptly.

Truncated, trung'kāt-ed, *p.a.* Cut short

Truncation, trung-kā'shon, *n.* Act of truncating; state of being truncated

Truncheon, trun'shon, *n.* A short staff; a club; a baton of authority; a tree the branches of which have been lopped off to produce rapid growth.—*vt.* To beat; to cudgel.

Trundle, trun'dl, *vi.* (trundling, trundled). To roll, as on little wheels or as a bowl.—*vt.* To cause to roll.—*n.* A little wheel; a small truck.

Trundle-bed, trun'dl-bed, *n.* A truckle-bed.

Trunk, trungk, *n.* The woody stem of a tree; body of an animal without the limbs; main body; chest for containing clothes, &c.; proboscis of an elephant, &c.; a long wooden tube.

Trunk-hose, trungk'hōz, *n.* A kind of short wide breeches gathered in above the knees.

Trunk-line, trungk'lin, *n.* The main line of a railway, canal, &c.

Trunnion, trun'yon, *n.* A knob on each side of a gun, &c., serving to support it.

Truss, trus, *n.* A bundle, as of hay or straw; a bandage used in cases of rupture; a combination of timbers constituting an unyielding frame.—*vt.* To put in a bundle; to make tight or fast; to skewer. [form a truss.

Trussing, trus'ing, *n.* The timbers, &c., which

Trust, trust, *n.* Reliance; confidence; hope; credit; that which is intrusted; safe-keeping; care; management.—*vt.* To rely on; to believe; to intrust; to sell to upon credit; to be confident.—*vi.* To have reliance; to confide readily.—*a.* Held in trust.

Trustee, trus-tē', *n.* One appointed to hold property for the benefit of those entitled to it.

Trusteeship, trus-tē'ship, *n.* The office or functions of a trustee.

Trust-estate, trust'es-tāt, *n.* An estate held by a trustee or trustees.

Trustful, trust'fụl, *a.* Full of trust; reliant.

Trustily, trust'i-li, *adv.* Faithfully; honestly.

Trustingly, trust'ing-li, *adv.* In a trusting manner. [faithful; unreliable.

Trustless, trust'les, *a.* Devoid of trust; un-

Trustworthy, trust'wėr-ṪHi, *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence; faithful; reliable.

Trusty, trust'i, *a.* That may be trusted; trustworthy; that will not fail; strong.

Truth, tröth, *n.* Conformity to fact or reality; integrity; constancy; exactness; reality; verified fact. [truth; veracious; correct; true.

Truthful, tröth'fụl, *a.* Closely adhering to

Truthfully, tröth'fụl-li, *adv.* In a truthful manner. [true; faithless.

Truthless, tröth'les, *a.* Wanting truth; un-

Try, trī, *vt.* (trying, tried). To test; to make trial of; to afflict; to examine judicially; to attempt.—*vi.* To endeavour.—*n.* The act of trying; a trial; experiment.

Tryable, Triable, trī'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being tried; fit to be tried or stand trial.

Trying, trī'ing, *a.* Severe; afflictive.

Tryst, trīst, *n.* An appointment to meet; a rendezvous.—*vi.* To agree to meet at any particular time or place.

Tsar, tsär. Same as *Czar*.

Tsetse, tset'se, *n.* An African fly whose bite is often fatal to horses and cattle.

T-square, tē'skwār, *n.* A sort of ruler shaped like a T, used in drawing straight or perpendicular lines.

Tub, tub, *n.* An open wooden vessel; a small cask; a clumsy boat; a vessel used as a bath.—*vt.* (tubbing, tubbed). To set in a tub.—*vi.* To make use of a bathing-tub.

Tuba, tū'ba, *n.* A large musical instrument of brass, low in pitch.

Tubbing, tub'ing, *n.* The lining of the shaft of a mine, &c., to prevent falling in of the sides.

Tubby, tub'i, *a.* Like a tub; tub-shaped.

Tube, tūb, *n.* A pipe a hollow cylinder.—*vt.* (tubing, tubed). To furnish with a tube.

Tuber, tū'bėr, *n.* An underground fleshy stem or root; a knot or swelling in any part.

Tubercle, tū'bėr-kl. *n.* A small tuber; a little projecting knob; a small mass of morbid matter developed in different parts of the body.

Tubercular, tū-bėr'kū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with tubercles; consumptive. Also *Tuberculate, Tuberculose, Tuberculous.*

Tuberculosis, tū-bėr'kū-lō"sis, *n.* A disease due to the formation of tubercles; consumption.

Tuberose, Tuberous, tū'bėr-ōs, tū'bėr-us, *a.* Knobbed; having tubers; resembling a tuber.

Tubful, tub'fụl, *n.* Quantity a tub holds.

Tubing, tūb'ing, *n.* Act of providing with tubes; a length of tube; series of tubes.

Tubular, tūb'ū-lėr, *a.* Having the form of a tube; consisting of tubes. Also *Tubulose, Tubulous.*

Tubule, tūb'ūl, *n.* A small tube or pipe.

Tuck, tuk, *vt.* To gather into a narrower compass; to fold in or under.—*n.* A horizontal fold in a garment to shorten it.

Tucker, tuk'ėr, *n.* One who tucks; a sort of frill round the top of a woman's dress.

Tucket, tuk'et, *n.* A flourish on a trumpet; a fanfare.

Tuesday, tūz'dā, *n.* The third day of the week.

Tufa, Tuff, tū'fa, tuf, *n.* A porous vesicular rock or stone.

Tuft, tuft, *n.* A cluster; clump; head of flowers.—*vt.* To adorn with tufts.

Tuft-hunter, tuft'hunt-ėr, *n.* A hanger-on in the society of titled persons.

Tufty, tuft'i, *a.* Abounding with tufts; bushy.

Tug, tug, *vt.* and *i.* (tugging, tugged). To pull with effort; to haul along; to drag by steam-tug.—*n.* A drawing or pulling with force; a tug-boat. [used for towing other vessels.

Tug-boat, tug'bōt, *n.* A powerful steam-boat

Tug-of-war, tug'ov-wär, *n.* A trial of strength between two parties of men tugging at opposite ends of a rope.

Tuition, tū-i'shon, *n.* Guardianship; instruction; business of teaching.

Tulip, tū'lip, *n.* A plant of the lily family with richly-coloured flowers.

Tulle, tul, *n.* A thin silk fabric.

Tumble, tum'bl, *vi.* (tumbling, tumbled). To roll about; to lose footing and fall.—*vt.* To throw about; to rumple; to overturn.—*n.* A fall; a somersault.

Tumbler, tum'blėr, *n.* One who tumbles; an acrobat; a large drinking glass; a variety of pigeon.

Tumbrel, Tumbril, tum'brel, tum'bril, *n.* A dung-cart; a covered military cart for tools, ammunition, &c.; a kind of ducking-stool for scolds. [swelling; a tumor; a swelling.

Tumefaction, tū-me-fak'shon, *n.* Act of

Tumefy, tū'me-fī, *vt.* To cause to swell.—*vi.* To swell; to rise in a tumor.

Tumid, tū'mid, *a.* Swollen; distended; pompous; inflated; bombastic.

Tumidity, tū-mid'i-ti, *n.* A swelled state.

Tumor, tū'mor, *n.* A morbid swelling in some part of the body. [tumulus.

Tumular, tū'mū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to a

Tumult, tū'mult, *n.* A commotion or disturbance; uproar; high excitement.

Tumultuary, tū-mul'tū-a-ri, *a.* Tumultuous.

Tumultuous, tū-mul'tū-us, *a.* Full of tumult; disorderly; turbulent; violent.
Tumulus, tū'mū-lus, *n.*; pl. **-li.** A mound or large heap of earth; a barrow.
Tun, tun, *n.* Any large cask; a vat; a measure of 4 hogsheads or 252 gallons.—*vt.* (tunning, tunned). To put into a tun.
Tunable, tūn'a-bl, *a.* That may be tuned.
Tundra, tun'dra, *n.* An immense stretch of flat boggy country in the arctic parts of Siberia.
Tune, tūn, *n.* A short air or melody; harmony; correct intonation; state of an instrument when it can give the proper sounds; frame of mind; mood.—*vt.* (tuning, tuned) To put into tune; to adapt.
Tuneful, tūn'ful, *a.* Full of tune; melodious.
Tuneless, tūn'les, *a.* Destitute of tune; unmusical. [instruments.
Tuner, tūn'er, *n.* One who tunes musical
Tungsten, tung'sten, *n.* A heavy metal of a grayish-white colour.
Tunic, tū'nik, *n.* A garment of various kinds, an ecclesiastical vestment worn over the alb; a short military coat; a covering membrane; an integument.
Tuning, tūn'ing, *n.* The art or operation of bringing musical instruments into tune.
Tuning-fork, tūn'ing-fork, *n.* A steel two-pronged instrument for regulating the pitch of voices or instruments.
Tunnage, tun'āj. *See* TONNAGE.
Tunnel, tun'el, *n.* A tubular opening; a funnel; a subterranean passage cut through a hill, &c.—*vt.* (tunnelling, tunnelled). To form a tunnel through or under.
Tunny, tun'i, *n.* A large fish of the mackerel
Tup, tup, *n.* A ram. [tribe.
Turanian, tū-rā'ni-an, *a.* Applied to the family of languages which includes the Turkish, Mongolian, &c.
Turban, tėr'ban, *n.* A head-dress worn by the Orientals, consisting of a fez and a sash wound round it; a kind of head-dress worn by ladies. [ment disturbed; not clear.
Turbid, tėr'bid, *a.* Muddy; having the sedi-
Turbidity, tėr-bid'i-ti, *n.* State of being turbid; muddiness.
Turbidly, tėr'bid-li, *adv.* Muddily.
Turbinate, tėr'bi-nāt, *a.* Shaped like a whipping-top; conical; spiral.
Turbine, tėr'bīn, *n.* A kind of water-wheel, usually horizontal, made to revolve under the influence of pressure derived from a fall of water; a similar contrivance driven by steam.
Turbot, tėr'bot, *n.* A species of large flat-fish.
Turbulence, Turbulency, tėr'bū-lens, tėr'bū-len-si, *n.* State of being turbulent; tumult; confusion; riotous behaviour
Turbulent, tėr'bū-lent, *a.* Being in violent commotion; refractory; disorderly.
Tureen, tu-rēn', *n.* A large and deep dish for holding soup at table.
Turf, tėrf, *n.* The grassy layer on the surface of the ground; a sod.—**The turf**, the race-course; the business of horse-racing.—*vt.* To cover with turf or sod. [turf.
Turfen, tėrf'n, *a.* Made of turf; covered with
Turfy, tėrf'i, *a.* Abounding with turf; like turf; formed of turf; pertaining to the turf.
Turgent, tėr'jent, *a.* Swelling; turgid
Turgescence, tėr-jes'ens, *n.* State of becoming turgid; bombast.
Turgescent, tėr-jes'ent, *a.* Swelling.
Turgid, tėr'jid, *a.* Swelling; swollen; bloated; inflated; bombastic.
Turgidity, tėr-jid'i-ti, *n.* State of being turgid; bombast; inflation of style.
Turk, tėrk, *n.* A member of the ruling race of Turkey; a tyrannical man.
Turkey, tėr'ki, *n.* A large gallinaceous fowl.
Turkey-red, tėr'ki-red, *n.* A brilliant and durable red dye on cotton cloth.
Turkey-stone, Turkey-hone, tėr'ki-stōn, tėr'ki-hōn, *n.* A fine-grained siliceous stone used for sharpening instruments.
Turkish, tėrk'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Turkey, or to the Turks, or to their language.—*n.* The language spoken by the Turks.
Turkois tėr'koiz. *See* TURQUOISE.
Turmeric, tėr'mer-ik, *n.* An E. Indian plant of the ginger family yielding a condiment, a yellow dye, and a test for alkalies.
Turmoil, tėr'moil, *n.* Disturbance; trouble; disquiet.—*vt.* To harass.
Turn, tėrn, *vt.* To cause to move round; to shape by a lathe; to direct; to alter in course; to blunt; to reverse; to change.—*vi.* To revolve; to depend; to change position or course; to return; to have recourse; to become; to become sour; to reel; to become nauseated; to result.—*n.* Act of turning; a revolution; a bend; a short walk; an alteration of course; occasion; occasional act of kindness or malice; purpose; character; short spell, as of work; nervous shock.
Turn-coat, tėrn'kōt, *n.* One who meanly forsakes his party or principles.
Turn-cock, tėrn'kok, *n.* A man connected with a public water-supply who turns on water from the mains, regulates fire-plugs, &c.
Turner, tėrn'er, *n.* One who turns; one who forms things with a lathe.
Turnery, tėrn'ē-ri, *n.* The art of forming things by the lathe; things made in the lathe.
Turning, tėrn'ing, *n.* A turn; bend; place where a road diverges from another; art or operation of shaping articles in a lathe.
Turning-point, tėrn'ing-point, *n.* The point on which or where a thing turns; the point at which a deciding change takes place.
Turnip, tėr'nip, *n.* A plant of the cabbage genus, cultivated for its bulbous esculent root.
Turnkey, tėrn'kē, *n.* A person who has charge of the keys of a prison.
Turn-out, tėrn'out, *n.* A coming forth; persons who have come out on some particular occasion; an equipage; the net quantity of produce yielded.
Turn-over, tėrn'ō-vėr, *n.* The amount of money turned over or drawn in a business.
Turnpike, tėrn'pīk, *n.* A turnstile; a toll-bar or toll-gate.
Turnsole, Turnsol, tėrn'sōl, *n.* A plant whose flower turns toward the sun.
Turnstile, tėrn'stīl, *n.* A post at some passage surmounted by horizontal arms which move as a person pushes through.
Turn-table, tėrn'tā-bl, *n.* A revolving platform for reversing engines on a railway, or for shifting them from one line of rails to another.
Turpentine, tėr'pen-tin, *n.* A resinous substance flowing from trees, as the pine, larch, fir, &c.; the oil distilled from this.
Turpitude, tėr-pi-tūd, *n.* Inherent baseness or vileness; moral depravity.
Turps, tėrps, *n.* The oil distilled from the resinous substance of pine-trees, &c.; oil or spirit of turpentine.
Turquoise, tėr'koiz, *n.* A greenish-blue or blue opaque precious stone.
Turret, tu'ret, *n.* A little tower on a larger building; a strong cylindrical iron structure on an iron-clad.
Turreted, tu'ret-ed, *a.* Furnished with turrets; formed like a tower.
Turret-ship, tu'ret-ship, *n.* A man-of-war with one or more rotating armoured turrets containing heavy guns.
Turtle, tėr'tl, *n.* A species of small pigeon; the sea-tortoise.
Turtle-dove, tėr'tl-duv, *n.* The European turtle or pigeon.
Tuscan, tus'kan, *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany in Italy; designating the unornamented, un-

fluted order of architecture.—*n.* An inhabitant of Tuscany; the Tuscan order; the Tuscan dialect of Italian.

Tush, tush, an *exclamation* indicating impatience or contempt.—*n.* A tusk; the canine tooth of a horse.

Tusk, tusk, *n.* A long prominent tooth of certain animals, as elephant.

Tusked, Tusky, tuskt, tusk'i, *a.* Furnished with tusks.

Tusker, tusk'ėr, *n.* An elephant that has its tusks developed.

Tussle, tus'l, *n.* A struggle; scuffle.

Tussock, tus'ok, *n.* A clump, tuft, or small hillock of growing grass.

Tut, tut, *exclam.* Synonymous with *tush*.

Tutelage, tū'tel-āj, *n.* Guardianship; protection; state of being under a guardian.

Tutelar, Tutelary, tū'tel-ėr, tū'tel-a-ri, *a.* Guardian; protecting.

Tutor, tū'tor, *n.* A guardian; a private instructor; a fellow of an English college who superintends the studies of undergraduates.—*vt.* To instruct.

Tutorage, tū'tor-āj, *n.* Guardianship.

Tutoress, tū'tor-es, *n.* A female tutor.

Tutorial, tū-tō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to or exercised by a tutor or instructor.

Tuyere, twi-yār' or tų-yār', *n.* The nozzle or the pipe that introduces the blast into a blast-furnace.

Twaddle, twod'l, *vi.* (twaddling, twaddled). To prate; to chatter; to prose.—*n.* Empty, silly talk; gabble.

Twaddler, twod'lėr, *n.* One who twaddles.

Twaddly, twod'li, *a.* Consisting of twaddle.

Twain, twān, *a.* Two.—*n.* A pair.

Twang, twang, *vi.* To make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled. *vt.* To make to sound sharply.—*n.* A sharp vibrating sound; a nasal sound.

Twangle, twang'gl, *vi.* To twang lightly.

Twank, twangk, *n.* A sharp twanging sound.

'Twas, twoz, a contraction of *It was*.

Tweak, twēk, *vt.* To twitch; to pinch and pull suddenly.—*n.* A sharp pinch or jerk.

Tweed, twēd, *n.* A twilled woollen fabric made in mixed colours.

Tweezers, twē'zėrz, *n.pl.* Small pincers to pluck out hairs, &c.; small forceps.

Twelfth, twelfth, *a.* The second after the tenth.—*n.* One of twelve equal parts.

Twelfth-day, twelfth'dā, *n.* The twelfth day after Christmas; festival of the Epiphany.

Twelfth-night, twelfth'nīt, *n.* The evening of the festival of the Epiphany.

Twelve, twelv, *a.* and *n.* Ten and two.

Twelve-month, twelv'munth, *n.* A year.

Twelve-penny, twelv'pen-i, *a.* Sold for or costing a shilling.

Twentieth, twen'ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of twenty.—*n.* One of twenty equal parts.

Twenty, twen'ti, *a.* and *n.* Two tens, or twice ten.

Twenty-fold, twen'ti-fōld, *a.* Twenty times (mattock.
as many.

Twibill, twī'bil, *n.* A kind of double axe or

Twice, twīs, *adv.* Two times; doubly.

Twiddle, twid'l, *vt.* and *i.* (twiddling, twiddled). To twirl in a small way; to fiddle with.

Twig, twig, *n.* A small shoot or branch.—*vt.* and *i.* (twigging, twigged). To observe; to understand.

Twiggy, twig'i, *a.* Abounding with twigs.

Twilight, twī'līt, *n.* The faint light of the sun reflected after sunset and before sunrise; dubious view or condition.—*a.* Faint; seen or done by twilight.

Twill, twil, *vt.* To weave so as to produce a kind of diagonal ribbed appearance.—*n.* A textile fabric with a kind of diagonal ribbed surface; surface of this kind.

Twin, twin, *n.* One of two born together; one of a pair or couple.—*a.* Being one of two born at a birth; very similar; two-fold.

Twine, twīn, *n.* A strong thread composed of two or three strands; a twist.—*vt.* and *i.* (twining, twined). To twist; to weave; to coil: to wrap closely about.

Twinge, twinj, *vt.* and *i.* (twinging, twinged). To affect with or have a sharp, sudden pain.—*n.* A sudden, sharp, darting pain.

Twinkle, twingk'l, *vi.* (twinkling, twinkled). To sparkle; to shine with a quivering light.—*n.* A gleam or sparkle.

Twinkling, twingk'ling, *n.* A quick movement of the eye; a wink; an instant; the scintillation of the stars.

Twinling, twin'ling, *n.* A twin lamb.

Twin-screw, twin'skrō, *n.* A steam-vessel fitted with two propellers on separate shafts.

Twirl, twėrl, *vt.* and *i.* To turn round with rapidity; to spin.—*n.* A rapid whirl

Twist, twist, *n.* Something twined, as a thread, &c.: roll of tobacco; a spiral; contortion; mental or moral bent.—*vt.* and *i.* To form into a cord; to twine; to contort; to insinuate; to pervert.

Twit, twit, *vt.* (twitting, twitted). To reproach to taunt; to upbraid

Twitch, twich, *vt.* To pull with a sudden jerk; to tug.—*vi.* To be suddenly contracted. *n.* A sudden pull; short spasmodic contraction of a muscle.

Twitter, twit'ėr, *vi.* To utter small, tremulous notes, as birds; to chirp.—*n.* A chirp or continued chirping.

'Twixt, twikst, a contraction of *betwixt*.

Two, tō, *a.* and *n.* One and one together.

Two-faced, tō'fāst, *a.* Having two faces; insincere; given to double-dealing.

Two-fold, tō'fōld, *a.* Double.—*adv.* Doubly; in a double degree.

Two-handed, tō'hand-ed, *a.* Having two hands; used or wielded by both hands.

Twopence, tup'ens, *n.* Two pennies; a small silver coin formerly current.

Twopenny, tup'en-i, *a.* Of the value of twopence; of little worth; insignificant.

Tymbal, tim'bal, *n.* A kettle-drum.

Tympanum, tim'pa-num, *n.*; pl. **-na**. The drum of the ear.

Type, tīp, *n.* A distinguishing mark; emblem; symbol; ideal representative; model; letter used in printing; such letters collectively.

Type-setter, tīp'set-ėr, *n.* One who sets up type; a compositor; a type-setting machine.

Type-writer, tīp'rīt-ėr, *n.* A machine used as a substitute for the pen, producing letters by inked types.

Typhoid, tī'foid, *n.* A fever characterized by abdominal pains and diarrhœa; enteric fever.

Typhoon, tī-fōn', *n.* A violent hurricane on the coasts of China and Japan.

Typhous, tī'fus, *a.* Relating to typhus.

Typhus, tī'fus, *n.* A contagious or epidemic fever characterized by a deep livid eruption.

Typical, tip'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a type, emblematic; symbolic; representative.

Typically, tip'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a typical manner; by way of image; symbolically.

Typify, tip'i-fī, *vt.* To serve as a type of; to represent; to exemplify.

Typographic, Typographical, tī-po-graf'ik, tī-po-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to typography or printing.

Typography, tī-pog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of printing; style of printing.

Typology, tī-pol'o-ji, *n.* A discourse on types; the doctrine of types in Scripture.

Tyrannic, Tyrannical, tī-ran'ik, tī-ran'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a tyrant; despotic; cruel.

Tyrannize, tī'ran-īz, *vi.* To act the tyrant; to rule with oppressive severity.

Tyrannous, ti'ran-us, *a.* Tyrannical; unjustly severe; oppressive.
Tyranny, ti'ran-i, *n.* Rule of a tyrant; despotic exercise of power; oppression.
Tyrant, ti'rant, *n.* A despot; a cruel sovereign or master; an oppressor.
Tyre, tir, *n.* A ring round the circumference of a wheel; a tire.
Tyrian, ti'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Tyre, the ancient Phœnician city; of a purple colour.
Tyro, Tiro, ti'rō, *n.*; pl. **-os.** A beginner; a raw hand; a novice.
Tyrolese, ti' or ti'rol-ēz, *a.* Belonging to the Tyrol.—*n.* A native or natives of the Tyrol.
Tzar, Tzarina, tsär, tsä-rē'na. Same as *Czar, Czarina.*

U

Ubiety, ū-bī'e-ti, *n.* The state of being somewhere.
Ubiquitous, ū-bi'kwi-tus, *a.* Existing or being everywhere; omnipresent.
Ubiquity, ū-bi'kwi-ti, *n.* Existence everywhere at the same time; omnipresence.
Udder, ud'ėr, *n.* The glandular organ of cows, &c., in which the milk is produced.
Udometer, ū-dom'et-ėr, *n.* A rain-gauge.
Ugh, u, an *exclamation* expressing horror or recoil, usually accompanied by a shudder.
Ugly, ug'li, *a.* Repulsive; disagreeable in appearance; hateful; ill-omened.
Uhlan, Ulan, ö'lan, *n.* A light cavalry soldier.
Ukase, ū-kās', *n.* An edict of the Russian [government.
Ulcer, ul'sėr, *n.* A sore that discharges pus.
Ulcerate, ul'sėr-āt, *vt.* To affect with an ulcer.—*vi.* To become ulcerous.
Ulceration, ul-sėr-ā'shon, *n.* The process of ulcerating; an ulcer.
Ulcerous, ul'sėr-us, *a.* Having the nature of an ulcer; affected with ulcers.
Uliginous, ū-li'ji-nus, *a.* Oozy; slimy.
Ullage, ul'āj, *n.* The quantity that a cask wants of being full. [the forearm.
Ulna, ul'na, *n.* The larger of the two bones of
Ulster, ul'stėr, *n.* A long loose overcoat.
Ulterior, ul-tē'ri-or, *a.* Being beyond or on the farther side; more remote; distant; not avowed; reserved.
Ultimate, ul'ti-māt, *a.* Farthest; last or final; extreme; arrived at as a final result.
Ultimately, ul'ti-māt-li, *adv.* As an ultimate result; finally; at last.
Ultimatum, ul-ti-mā'tum, *n.*; pl. **-ta** or **-tums.** The last offer; a final proposition which being rejected may be followed by war.
Ultimo, ul'ti-mō, *a.* The last (month): usually contracted to *ult.*
Ultra, ul'tra, *prefix, a.* Beyond due limit; extreme.—*n.* An ultraist.
Ultraism, ul'tra-izm, *n.* The principles of men who advocate extreme measures.
Ultraist, ul'tra-ist, *n.* One who advocates extreme measures; an extremist.
Ultramarine, ul'tra-ma-rēn'', *a.* Being beyond the sea.—*n.* A beautiful and durable sky-blue.
Ultramontane, ul-tra-mon'tān, *a.* Being beyond the mountains.—*n.* One who belongs to the Italian or ultra-papal party in the Church of Rome.
Ultramontanism, ul-tra-mon'tān-izm, *n.* The views of that party who exalt the power and influence of the pope.
Ultramundane, ul-tra-mun'dān, *a.* Being beyond the world.
Ultroneous, ul-trō'nē-us, *a.* Spontaneous.
Ululate, ul'ū-lāt, *vi.* To howl, as a dog.
Umbel, um'bel, *n.* That mode of inflorescence which consists of a number of flower-stalks spreading from a common centre, each bearing a single flower.
Umbellate, um'bel-āt, *a.* Bearing umbels; having the form of an umbel.
Umbellifer, um-bel'i-fėr, *n.* An umbelliferous plant. [ducing or bearing umbels.
Umbelliferous, um-bel-lif'ėr-us, *a.* Pro-
Umber, um'bėr, *n.* A soft earthy pigment of an olive-brown colour in its raw state, but redder when burnt.
Umbilical, Umbilic, um-bil'ik-al, um-bil'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the navel.
Umbilicus, um-bi-lī'kus, *n.* The navel.
Umbles, um'blz, *n. pl.* The humbles of a deer.
Umbo, um'bō, *n.* The boss of a shield; a boss or knob. [earth or moon in an eclipse.
Umbra, um'bra, *n.* The total shadow of the
Umbrage, um'brāj, *n.* Shade; obscurity; jealousy; offence; resentment.
Umbrageous, um-brā'jus, *a.* Shady.
Umbrella, um-brel'la, *n.* A portable shade which opens and folds, for sheltering the person from the sun or rain.
Umlaut, um'lout, *n.* The change of a vowel in one syllable through the influence of a different vowel in the syllable immediately following.
Umpirage, um'pīr-āj, *n.* The post or action of an umpire; arbitration.
Umpire, um'pīr, *n.* A person to whose decision a dispute is referred; a judge, arbiter, or referee.
Unable, un-ā'bl, *a.* Not able; not having sufficient ability; not equal for some task.
Unacceptable, un-ak-sept'a-bl, *a.* Not acceptable or pleasing; unwelcome.
Unaccommodating, un-ak-kom'mō-dāting, *a.* Not ready to oblige; uncompliant.
Unaccomplished, un-ak-kom'plisht, *a.* Not performed completely; not having accomplishments.
Unaccountable, un-ak-kount'a-bl, *a.* Not to be accounted for; not responsible.
Unaccustomed, un-ak-kus'tumd, *a.* Not accustomed; not habituated; unusual.
Unacknowledged, un-ak-nol'ejd, *a.* Not acknowledged; not recognized or owned.
Unacquainted, un-ak-kwānt'ed, *a.* Not acquainted; not having familiar knowledge.
Unadorned, un-a-dornd', *a.* Not adorned; not embellished.
Unadvisable, un-ad-vīz'a-bl, *a.* Not advisable; not expedient; not prudent.
Unadvised, un-ad-vīzd', *a.* Not advised; not prudent; not discreet; rash.
Unadvisedly, un-ad-vīz'ed-li, *adv.* Imprudently; indiscreetly; rashly.
Unaffected, un-af-fekt'ed, *a.* Not affected; natural; simple; sincere; not moved.
Unaided, un-ād'ed, *a.* Without aid.
Unalloyed, un-al-loid', *a.* Not alloyed; entire; perfect.
Unalterable, un-al'tėr-a-bl, *a.* Not alterable; unchangeable; immutable.
Unamiable, un-ā'mi-a-bl, *a.* Not amiable; not adapted to gain affection.
Unanimity, ū-na-ni'mi-ti, *n.* State of being unanimous; perfect concord.
Unanimous, ū-nan'i-mus, *a.* Being of one mind; agreeing in determination; formed by unanimity.
Unanswerable, un-an'sėr-a-bl, *a.* Not to be satisfactorily answered; irrefutable.
Unappealable, un-ap-pēl'a-bl, *a.* Not appealable; admitting no appeal; that cannot be carried to a higher court by appeal.
Unappeasable, un-ap-pēz'a-bl, *a.* Not to be appeased or pacified; not placable.
Unappreciated, un-ap-prē'shi-āt-ed, *a.* Not duly estimated or valued.

Unapproachable, un-ap-prōch'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be approached; inaccessible.
Unappropriate, un-ap-prō'pri-āt, *a.* Not appropriate; inappropriate.
Unappropriated, un-ap-prō'pri-āt-ed, *a.* Not appropriated; not applied to a specific object.
Unapt, un-apt', *a.* Not apt; dull; unfit.
Unarmed, un-ärmd', *a.* Not having arms or armour; not equipped.
Unasked, un-askt', *a.* Not asked; unsolicited.
Unaspiring, un-as-pīr'ing, *a.* Not ambitious.
Unassailable, un-as-sāl'a-bl, *a.* Not assailable; that cannot be assaulted.
Unassuming, un-as-sūm'ing, *a.* Not assuming; retiring; modest.
Unassured, un-a-shörd', *a.* Not confident; not to be trusted; not insured.
Unattended, un-at-tend'ed, *a.* Having no attendants; not medically attended.
Unattractive, un-at-trakt'iv, *a.* Not attractive. [authorized; not warranted.
Unauthorized, un-a'thor-īzd, *a.* Not
Unavailable, un-a-vāl'a-bl, *a.* Not available; vain; useless. [ineffectual; useless.
Unavailing, un-a-vāl'ing, *a.* Of no avail;
Unavoidable, un-a-void'a-bl, *a.* Not to be shunned; inevitable.
Unaware, un-a-wār', *pred.a.* or *adv.* Not aware; unconscious; inattentive.
Unawares, un-a-wārz', *adv.* Unexpectedly; inadvertently; unconsciously.
Unbar, un-bär', *vt.* To unfasten; to open.
Unbearable, un-bār'a-bl, *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable. [coming; improper.
Unbecoming, un-bē-kum'ing, *a.* Not be-
Unbefitting, un-bē-fit'ing, *a.* Unsuitable.
Unbegot, Unbegotten, un-bē-got', un-bē-got'n, *a.* Not begotten; not generated.
Unbelief, un-bē-lēf', *n.* Incredulity; infidelity; disbelief of the gospel.
Unbeliever, un-bē-lēv'ėr, *n.* One who does not believe; an infidel.
Unbelieving, un-bē-lēv'ing, *a.* Not believing; incredulous; infidel.
Unbend, un-bend', *vi.* To become relaxed or not bent; to give up stiffness of manner.—*vt.* To free from bend or flexure; to relax.
Unbiased, Unbiassed, un-bī'ast, *a.* Free from any bias or prejudice; impartial.
Unbid, Unbidden, un-bid', un-bid'n, *a.* Not bid; spontaneous; uninvited.
Unbind, un-bīnd', *vt.* To untie; to loose.
Unblushing, un-blush'ing, *a.* Not blushing; shameless; impudent. [to unbar.
Unbolt, un-bōlt', *vt.* To remove a bolt from;
Unbolted, un-bōlt'ed, *a.* Unsifted; not having the bran separated by a bolter.
Unbosom, un-bō'zum, *vt.* To open the bosom of; to reveal in confidence.
Unbound, un-bound', *a.* Not bound; loose; not under obligation.
Unbounded, un-bound'ed, *a.* Having no bound or limit; infinite; unrestrained.
Unbridled, un-brī'dld, *a.* Unrestrained.
Unbroken, un-brōk'n, *a.* Not broken; not tamed; not interrupted.
Unburden, Unburthen, un-bėr'dn, un-bėr'ŦHn, *vt.* To rid of a load or burden.
Unburned, Unburnt, un-bėrnd', un-bėrnt', *a.* Not burnt, scorched, or baked.
Unbutton, un-but'n, *vt.* To undo the buttons of. [moned; not invited.
Uncalled, un-kald', *a.* Not called; not sum-
Uncanny, un-kan'i, *a.* Not canny; mysterious; of evil and supernatural character.
Uncanonical, un-ka-non'ik-al, *a.* Not canonical; not acknowledged as authentic.
Uncared, un-kārd', *a.* Not regarded; not heeded: often with *for*.
Unceasing, un-sēs'ing, *a.* Not ceasing; continual.
Uncertain, un-sėr'tān, *a.* Not certain; doubtful; inconstant. [tainty; dubiety.
Uncertainty, un-sėr'tin-ti, *n.* Want of cer-
Unchallenged, un-chal'lenjd, *a.* Not objected to; not called in question.
Unchangeable, un-chānj'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of change; immutable; unchanging.
Unchanging, un-chānj'ing, *a.* Not changing; suffering no change.
Uncharitable, un-cha'rit-a-bl, *a.* Not charitable; ready to think evil; harsh.
Unchaste, un-chāst', *a.* Not chaste; lewd.
Unchristian, un-kris'ti-an, *a.* Contrary to the spirit or laws of Christianity.
Unchurch, un-chėrch', *vt.* To expel from a church; to deprive of the character of a church.
Uncial, un'shi-al, *n.* A letter of large size used in ancient Greek and Latin manuscripts.
Uniform, un'si-form, *a.* Having a curved or hooked form. [unciform.
Uncinate, un'si-nāt, *a.* Hooked at the end;
Uncivil, un-si'vil, *a.* Not civil; ill-mannered.
Uncivilized, un-si'vil-īzd, *a.* Not civilized.
Uncle, ung'kl, *n.* The brother of one's father or mother. [morally impure; lewd.
Unclean, un-klēn', *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty;
Uncleanly, un-klen'li, *a.* Not cleanly; foul; dirty; indecent. [the cloak; to unmask.
Uncloak, un-klōk', *vt.* and *i.* To deprive of
Unclose, un-klōz', *vt.* To open; to disclose; to lay open. [from; to divest of covering.
Unclothe, un-klōŦH', *vt.* To strip the clothes
Unclouded, un-kloud'ed, *a.* Free from clouds; clear; not obscured.
Uncomely, un-kum'li, *a.* Not comely.
Uncomfortable, un-kum'fort-a-bl, *a.* Not comfortable; uneasy; ill at ease.
Uncommon, un-kom'mon, *a.* Not common; rare; strange; remarkable.
Uncommunicative, un-kom-mū'ni-kāt-iv, *a.* Not apt to communicate; reserved.
Uncompromising, un-kom'prō-mīz-ing, *a.* Not agreeing to terms; unyielding.
Unconcern, un-kon-sėrn', *n.* Want of concern; apathy; indifference.
Unconcerned, un-kon-sėrnd', *a.* Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no solicitude.
Unconditional, un-kon-di'shon-al, *a.* Not limited by conditions; absolute.
Unconfined, un-kon-find', *a.* Not confined; free from restraint or control.
Unconfirmed, un-kon-fėrmd', *a.* Not confirmed; not firmly established.
Unconformable, un-kon-for'ma-bl, *a.* Not conformable; not consistent; applied to strata not parallel with those above or below.
Unconnected, un-kon-nekt'ed, *a.* Not connected; separate; incoherent; loose.
Unconquerable, un-kong'kėr-a-bl, *a.* Not conquerable; insuperable.
Unconscionable, un-kon'shon-a-bl, *a.* Not conscionable; inordinate; unreasonable.
Unconscious, un-kon'shus, *a.* Not conscious; not perceiving; unaware.
Unconstitutional, un-kon'sti-tū"shon-al, *a.* Not agreeable to the constitution of a country.
Uncontrollable, un-kon-trōl'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be controlled or restrained.
Uncontroverted, un-kon'trō-vėrt-ed, *a.* Not controverted; not called in question.
Unconverted, un-kon-vėrt'ed, *a.* Not converted; not regenerated.
Uncork, un-kork', *vt.* To draw the cork from.
Uncorrected, un-ko-rekt'ed, *a.* Not corrected; not revised; not reformed.
Uncorrupt, un-ko-rupt', *a.* Not corrupt.
Uncouple, un-ku'pl, *vt.* To loose, as dogs coupled together; to disjoin. [uncivil.
Uncourteous, un-kōrt'yus, *a.* Not courteous;
Uncourtly, un-kōrt'li, *a.* Not courtly; blunt; uncivil; rude.

Uncouth, un-kōth′, *a.* Strange; odd in appearance; awkward.
Uncover, un-ku′vėr, *vt.* To divest of a cover; to disclose.—*vi.* To take off the hat.
Unction, ungk′shon, *n.* Act of anointing; an unguent; religious fervour; sham devotional fervour; oiliness.
Unctuous, ungk′tū-us, *a.* Oily; greasy; nauseously emotional; olly; fawning.
Uncultivated, un-kul′ti-vāt-ed, *a.* Not cultivated; not tilled; boorish or rude.
Uncut, un-kut′, *a.* Not cut.
Undated, un′dāt-ed, *a.* Wavy.
Undated, un-dāt′ed, *a.* Not dated.
Undaunted, un-dant′ed, *a.* Intrepid; fearless.
Undeceive, un-dē-sēv′, *vt.* To free from deception or mistake. [hesitating; irresolute.
Undecided, un-dē-sīd′ed, *a.* Not decided;
Undefinable, un-dē-fīn′a-bl, *a.* Not definable; indefinable.
Undefined, un-dē-fīnd′, *a.* Not defined; lacking in clearness or definiteness.
Undemonstrative, un-dē-mon′stra-tiv, *a.* Not demonstrative; reserved.
Undeniable, un-dē-nī′a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being denied; indisputable.
Under, un′dėr, *prep.* Below; beneath; undergoing; affected by; subject to; inferior; during the time of; included in; in accordance with.—*adv.* In a lower condition or degree.—*a.* Lower; subject; subordinate.
Underbred, un′dėr-bred, *a.* Of inferior breeding or manners; ill-bred; vulgar.
Underbrush, un′dėr-brush, *n.* Shrubs growing under large trees; undergrowth.
Underbuy, un-dėr-bī′, *vt.* To buy at a lower price than.
Undercharge, un-dėr-chārj′, *vt.* To charge insufficiently.—*n.* un′dėr-chārj. Too low a charge or price.
Underclothes, **Underclothing**, un′dėr-klōᵺz, un′dėr-klōᵺ-ing, *n.* Clothes worn under others or next the skin.
Undercurrent, un′dėr-ku-rent, *n.* A current below another; some movement or influence not apparent. [ence; to suffer.
Undergo, un-dėr-gō′, *vt.* To bear; to experi-
Undergraduate, un-dėr-grad′ū-āt, *n.* A student who has not taken his first degree.
Underground, un′dėr-ground, *a.* and *adv.* Below the surface of the ground.
Undergrowth, un′dėr-grōth, *n.* Shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.
Underhand, un′dėr-hand, *a.* Working by stealth; secret; deceitful.—*adv.* In a clandestine manner.
Underhung, un′dėr-hung, *a.* Projecting beyond the upper jaw; said of the under jaw.
Underlay, un-dėr-lā′, *vt.* To lay beneath; to support by something laid under.
Underlie, un-dėr-lī′, *vt.* To lie beneath; to be at the basis of. [line below the words.
Underline, un-dėr-līn′, *vt.* To mark with a
Underling, un′dėr-ling, *n.* An inferior person or agent; a mean sorry fellow.
Undermine, un-dėr-mīn′, *vt.* To sap; to injure by underhand means.
Undermost, un′dėr-mōst, *a.* Lowest in place, state, or condition.
Underneath, un-dėr-nēth′, *adv.* Beneath; below.—*prep.* Under; beneath.
Underplot, un′dėr-plot, *n.* A subordinate plot in a story; a clandestine scheme.
Underrate, un-dėr-rāt′, *vt.* To rate too low; to undervalue. [price than.
Undersell, un-dėr-sel′, *vt.* To sell at a lower
Undershot, un-dėr-shot′, *a.* Moved by water passing under, as a wheel.
Undershrub, un′dėr-shrub, *n.* A low shrub, the branches of which decay yearly.
Undersign, un-dėr-sīn′, *vt.* To write one's name at the foot or end of; to subscribe.
Undersized, un′dėr-sīzd, *a.* Being of a size or stature less than common; dwarfish.
Understand, un-dėr-stand′, *vt.* To comprehend; to see through; to suppose to mean; to infer; to assume; to recognize as implied although not expressed.—*vi.* To comprehend; to learn.
Understanding, un-dėr-stand′ing, *a.* Intelligent.—*n.* Comprehension; discernment; knowledge; intellect; agreement of minds; anything agreed upon.
Understate, un-dėr-stāt′, *vt.* To state too low or as less than actually.
Understrapper, un′dėr-strap-ėr, *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent.
Undertake, un′dėr-tāk, *vt.* To take in hand; to engage in; to attempt; to guarantee.—*vi.* To take upon one's self; to promise; to stand bound.
Undertaker, un′dėr-tāk-ėr, *n.* One who undertakes; one who manages funerals.
Undertaking, un′dėr-tāk-ing, *n.* That which is undertaken; enterprise; promise.
Undertone, un′dėr-tōn, *n.* A low tone.
Under-tow, un′dėr-tō, *n.* An undercurrent opposite to that at the surface; the backward flow of a wave breaking on a beach.
Undervalue, un-dėr-va′lū, *vt.* To value below the real worth; to esteem lightly.
Underwear, un′dėr-wār, *n.* Underclothes.
Underwood, un′dėr-wụd, *n.* Small trees that grow among large trees; coppice.
Underworld, un′dėr-wėrld, *n.* The lower world; this world; the antipodes; the place of departed souls; Hades.
Underwrite, un-dėr-rīt′, *vt.* To write under; to subscribe one's name and become answerable for a certain amount.
Underwriter, un′dėr-rīt-ėr, *n.* One who underwrites or insures; an insurer.
Underwriting, un′dėr-rīt-ing, *n.* The business of an underwriter. [able.
Undesirable, un-dē-zīr′a-bl; *a.* Not desir-
Undetermined, un-dē-tėr′mind, *a.* Not determined; not decided, fixed, or settled.
Undeterred, un-dē-tėrd′, *a.* Not restrained by fear or obstacles.
Undigested, un-di-jest′ed, *a.* Not digested; not properly prepared or arranged; crude.
Undignified, un-dig′ni-fīd, *a.* Not dignified; showing a want of dignity.
Undine, un′dīn, *n.* A water-spirit of the female sex. [open; candid; artless.
Undisguised, un-dis-gizd′, *a.* Not disguised;
Undisposed, un-dis-pōzd′, *a.* Not set apart; not allocated; not sold: with *of*.
Undisputed, un-dis-pūt′ed, *a.* Not disputed; not called in question; incontestable.
Undistinguished, un-dis-ting′gwisht, *a.* Not having any distinguishing mark; not famous; not possessing distinction.
Undisturbed, un-dis-tėrbd′, *a.* Free from disturbance; calm; tranquil; not agitated.
Undivided, un-di-vīd′ed, *a.* Not divided; whole; entire.
Undo, un-dō′, *vt.* To reverse what has been done; annul; to loose; to take to pieces; to ruin. [has been done; one who ruins.
Undoer, un-dō′ėr, *n.* One who reverses what
Undoing, un-dō′ing, *n.* Reversal; ruin.
Undone, un′dun, *pp.* Not done.
Undone, un-dun′, *pp.* Untied or unfastened; reversed; ruined.
Undoubted, un-dout′ed, *a* Not doubted; indubitable; indisputable.
Undoubtedly, un-dout′ed-li, *adv.* Without doubt; without question; indubitably.
Undress, un-dres′, *vt.* To divest of dress or clothes; to strip.—*n.* un′dres. A loose negligent dress; ordinary dress.
Undressed, un-drest′, *a.* Not dressed; not attired; not prepared; in a raw state.

Undue, un-dū', *a.* Not due; not yet demandable by right; not right; inordinate.
Undulate, un'dū-lāt, *vt.* To have a wavy motion; to wave.—*vt.* To cause to wave.
Undulation, un-dū-lā'shon, *n.* Act of undulating; a waving motion; a wavy form; a gentle slope; a vibratory motion.
Undulatory, un'dū-la-to-ri, *a.* Having an undulating character; moving like waves.
Unduly, un-dū'li, *adv.* In an undue manner; unlawfully; unwarrantably; excessively.
Undutiful, un-dū'ti-fyl, *a.* Not dutiful; not obedient; rebellious; irreverent.
Undying, un-dī'ing, *a.* Not dying; imperishable.
Unearned, un-ėrnd', *a.* Not merited by labour or services.—**Unearned increment**, the increase in the value of property not due to any expenditure on the part of the owner.
Unearth, un-ėrth', *vt.* To drive or bring from the earth; to uncover; to discover.
Unearthly, un-ėrth'li, *a.* Not earthly; weird.
Uneasy, un-ēz'i, *a.* Restless; disturbed; somewhat anxious; unquiet; stiff; not graceful; unpleasing; irksome.
Uneducated, un-ed'ū-kāt-ed, *a.* Not educated; illiterate; ignorant.
Unemotional, un-ē-mō'shon-al, *a.* Not emotional; impassive.
Unemployed, un-em-ploid', *a.* Not employed; having no work; not being in use.
Unending, un-end'ing, *a.* Not ending; perpetual; eternal.
Unendurable, un-en-dūr'a-bl, *a.* Intolerable.
Unengaged, un-en-gājd', *a.* Not engaged.
Unenglish, un-ing'glish, *a.* Not English.
Unenlightened, un-en-līt'nd, *a.* Not enlightened; not illuminated, mentally or morally.
Unenterprising, un-en'tėr-prīz-ing, *a.* Wanting in enterprise; not adventurous.
Unenviable, un-en'vi-a-bl, *a.* Not enviable; not to be envied.
Unequable, un-ē'kwa-bl, *a.* Not equable; changeful; fitful.
Unequal, un-ē'kwal, *a.* Not equal; inadequate; insufficient; not equable.
Unequalled, un-ē'kwald, *a.* Not to be equalled; unrivalled.
Unequivocal, un-ē-kwiv'ō-kal, *a.* Not equivocal; not doubtful; clear; evident.
Unerring, un-ėr'ing, *a.* Not erring; incapable of error; certain.
Unessential, un-es-sen'shal, *a.* Not essential; not absolutely necessary.
Uneven, un-ē'vn, *a.* Not even or level; rough; crooked: not fair or just; odd.
Unexampled, un-egz-am'pld, *a.* Having no example or similar case; unprecedented.
Unexcelled, un-ek-seld', *a.* Not excelled.
Unexceptionable, un-ek-sep'shon-a-bl, *a.* Not liable to any exception; excellent.
Unexpected, un-eks-pekt'ed, *a.* Not expected; not looked for; sudden.
Unexpired, un-eks-pīrd', *a.* Not expired; not having come to the end of its term.
Unexplored, un-eks-plōrd', *a.* Not explored; not visited by any traveller.
Unfading, un-fād'ing, *a.* Not fading; not liable to wither or decay; ever fresh.
Unfailing, un-fāl'ing, *a.* Not liable to fail; that does not fail; certain.
Unfair, un-fār', *a.* Not honest or impartial; not just; inequitable; disingenuous.
Unfaithful, un-fāth'ful, *a.* Not faithful.
Unfamiliar, un-fa-mil'i-ėr, *a.* Not familiar; not accustomed; strange.
Unfashionable, un-fa'shon-a-bl, *a.* Not fashionable or according to the fashion.
Unfasten, un-fās'n, *vt.* To loose; to unfix.
Unfathered, un-fā'ŦHėrd, *a.* Fatherless; having no acknowledged father or author.
Unfatherly, un-fā'ŦHėr-li, *a.* Not becoming a father; unkind.
Unfathomable, un-faŦH'um-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be fathomed; incomprehensible.
Unfavourable, un-fā'vėr-a-bl, *a.* Not favourable; not propitious; discouraging.
Unfeeling, un-fēl'ing, *a.* Devoid of feeling; hard-hearted; harsh; brutal.
Unfeigned, un-fānd', *a.* Not feigned; sincere.
Unfermented, un-fer-ment'ed, *a.* Not having undergone fermentation.
Unfetter, un-fet'ėr, *vt.* To loose from fetters; to set at liberty.
Unfilial, un-fil'i-al, *a.* Not filial; undutiful.
Unfinished, un-fin'isht, *a.* Not finished.
Unfit, un-fit', *a.* Not fit; unsuitable; not competent.—*vt.* To make unfit.
Unfix, un-fiks', *vt.* To cause to be no longer fixed; to loosen; to unsettle.
Unflinching, un-flinsh'ing, *a.* Not flinching; not shrinking; resolute.
Unfold, un-fōld', *vt.* To open the folds of; to display.—*vi.* To open out.
Unforeseen, un-fōr-sēn', *a.* Not foreseen.
Unforgiving, un-for-giv'ing, *a.* Not forgiving; implacable.
Unformed, un-formd', *a.* Not formed or moulded into regular shape.
Unfortunate, un-for'tū-nāt, *a.* Not fortunate; unlucky; unhappy.—*n.* One who is unfortunate; a prostitute.
Unfortunately, un-for'tū-nāt-li, *adv.* In an unfortunate manner; by ill fortune.
Unfounded, un-found'ed, *a.* Having no real foundation; groundless; idle.
Unfrequent, un-frē'kwent, *a.* Not frequent.
Unfrequented, un-frē-kwent'ed, *a.* Not frequented; rarely visited; solitary.
Unfriended, un-frend'ed, *a.* Not having friends; not countenanced or supported.
Unfriendly, un-frend'li, *a.* Not friendly.
Unfrock, un-frok', *vt.* To divest of a frock; to deprive of the character of a priest.
Unfruitful, un-frōt'fyl, *a.* Not fruitful; barren.
Unfunded, un-fund'ed, *a.* Not funded; having no permanent fund for the payment of its interest: said of government debt when it exists in the form of exchequer bills or the like.
Unfurl, un-fėrl', *vt.* To loose from a furled state; to expand to catch the wind.
Unfurnished, un-fėr'nisht, *a.* Not furnished; unsupplied; unprovided.
Ungainly, un-gān'li, *a.* Not handsome; uncouth; clumsy; awkward; ill-shaped.
Ungallant, un-gal'ant, *a.* Not gallant; not polite, courtly, or attentive to ladies.
Ungenerous, un-jen'ėr-us, *a.* Not generous; illiberal; dishonourable; mean.
Ungentle, un-jen'tl, *a.* Not gentle; harsh.
Ungentlemanly, un-jen'tl-man-li, *a.* Not becoming a gentleman.
Ungird, un-gėrd', *vt.* To loose from a girdle or band; to unbind.
Unglazed, un-glāzd', *a.* Not glazed; not furnished with panes of glass.
Ungodly, un-god'li, *a.* Not godly; wicked.
Ungovernable, un-gu'vėrn-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be governed; wild; refractory.
Ungraceful, un-grās'fyl, *a.* Not graceful.
Ungracious, un-grā'shus, *a.* Not gracious; uncivil; rude; impolite.
Ungrammatical, un-gram-mat'ik-al, *a.* Not according to grammar.
Ungrateful, un-grāt'fyl, *a.* Not grateful; not thankful; unpleasing; harsh.
Ungrounded, un-ground'ed, *a.* Having no foundation or support; groundless.
Ungrudging, un-gruj'ing, *a.* Without a grudge; freely giving; hearty; liberal.
Ungual, ung'gwal, *a.* Pertaining to or having a nail, claw, or hoof.
Unguarded, un-gārd'ed, *a.* Not guarded; not cautious; negligent.

Unguent, un'gwent, *n.* An ointment.
Unguiculate, ung-gwik'ū-lāt, *a.* Having claws.
Unguiform, ung'gwi-form, *a.* Claw-shaped.
Ungulate, ung'gū-lāt, *n.* A hoofed quadruped.—*a.* Hoof-shaped; having hoofs.
Unhallowed, un-hal'ōd, *a.* Not hallowed or sanctified; profane; unholy.
Unhand, un-hand', *vt.* To loose from the hand or hands; to lose hold of.
Unhandsome, un-hand'sum, *a.* Not handsome; unfair; unbecoming; unpolite.
Unhandy, un-hand'i, *a.* Not handy, awkward; not convenient.
Unhappily, un-hap'i-li, *adv.* In an unhappy manner; unfortunately.
Unhappy, un-hap'i, *a.* Not happy; sad; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; ill-omened.
Unharmed, un-härmd', *a.* Not harmed.
Unharness, un-här'nes, *vt.* To strip of harness; to loose from harness; to disarm.
Unhat, un-hat', *vt.* and *i.* To take off the hat, as in respect or reverence.
Unhealthy, un-helth'i, *a.* Not healthy; sickly; insalubrious; unwholesome.
Unheard, un-hėrd', *a.* Not heard; not admitted to audience; not known (with *of*).
Unheeded, un-hēd'ed, *a.* Not heeded; disregarded; neglected. [careless.
Unheeding, un-hēd'ing, *a.* Not heeding;
Unhesitating, un-he'zi-tāt-ing, *a.* Not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt.
Unhinge, un-hinj', *vt.* To take from the hinges; to unfix; to loosen; to derange.
Unholy, un-hō'li, *a.* Not holy; not sacred; unhallowed; profane; impious; wicked.
Unhoped, un-hōpt', *a.* Not hoped for; not expected: often followed by *for*.
Unhopeful, un-hōp'ful, *a.* Not hopeful.
Unhorse, un-hors', *vt.* To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount.
Unhouse, un-houz', *vt.* To deprive of a house; to dislodge; to deprive of shelter.
Unhurt, un-hėrt', *a.* Not hurt; not harmed; free from wound or injury.
Unicorn, ū'ni-korn, *n.* A fabulous animal like a horse, with a long single horn on the forehead.
Unicostate, ū-ni-kos'tāt, *a.* Having one rib or ridge: in *botany*, having one large vein down the centre, called the midrib.
Unification, ū'ni-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of unifying or uniting into one.
Uniform, ū'ni-form, *a.* Having always one and the same form; equable; invariable; consistent.—*n.* A distinctive dress worn by the members of the same body.
Uniformity, ū-ni-for'mi-ti, *n.* State or character of being uniform; conformity to one type; agreement; consistency.
Uniformly, ū'ni-form-li, *adv.* In a uniform manner; invariably.
Unify, ū'ni-fi, *vt.* To form into one.
Unigenous, ū-ni'jen-us, *a.* Of one kind; of the same genus.
Unilluminated, un-il-lūm'in-āt-ed, *a.* Not illuminated; dark; ignorant.
Unimaginable, un-im-aj'in-a-bl, *a.* Not imaginable; inconceivable.
Unimpaired, un-im-pārd', *a.* Not impaired; not diminished; uninjured.
Unimpassioned, un-im-pa'shond, *a.* Not impassioned; tranquil; not violent.
Unimpeachable, un-im-pēch'a-bl, *a.* Not impeachable; blameless; irreproachable.
Unimportant, un-im-pōr'tant, *a.* Not important; not of great moment.
Unimproved, un-im-prövd', *a.* Not improved; not cultivated.
Uninhabited, un-in-ha'bit-ed, *a.* Not inhabited by men; having no inhabitants.
Uninjured, un-in'jėrd, *a.* Not injured.
Uninstructed, un-in-strukt'ed, *a.* Not instructed; not educated.
Unintelligent, un-in-tel'i-jent, *a.* Not intelligent; not showing intelligence; stupid.
Unintelligible, un-in-tel'i-ji-bl, *a.* Not intelligible; meaningless.
Unintentional, un-in-ten'shon-al, *a.* Not intentional; done without design.
Uninterested, un-in'tėr-est-ed, *a.* Not interested; having no interest or concern.
Uninteresting, un-in'tėr-est-ing, *n.* Not interesting; dull; tame.
Uninterrupted, un-in'tėr-rupt"ed, *a.* Not interrupted; unintermitted; incessant.
Uninviting, un-in-vit'ing, *a.* Not inviting; unattractive; rather repellent.
Union, ūn'yon, *n.* Act of joining; combination; agreement; harmony; marriage; confederacy; a trades-union; a mixed fabric of cotton, flax, jute, silk, or wool, &c.; a certain kind of flag.
Unionist, ūn'yon-ist, *n.* One who advocates union; a trades-unionist; one who upholds the present union of the three kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.
Union-jack, ūn'yon-jak, *n.* The national flag of Great Britain and Ireland, formed by the union of the cross of St. George, the saltire of St. Andrew, and the saltire of St. Patrick.
Uniparous, ū-nip'a-rus, *a.* Producing one at a birth. [unmatched; unequalled.
Unique, ū-nēk', *a.* Without a like or equal;
Unison, ū'ni-son, *n.* Accordance; agreement; harmony; concord.
Unisonant, **Unisonous**, ū-ni'sō-nant, ū-ni'sō-nus, *a.* Being in unison; concordant.
Unit, ū'nit, *n.* A single thing or person; an individual; the number 1; a dimension or quantity assumed as a standard.
Unitarian, ū-ni-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who ascribes divinity to God only, and denies the Trinity.—*a.* Pertaining to Unitarians.
Unitarianism, ū-ni-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians.
Unitary, ū'ni-ta-ri, *a.* Of or relating to a unit.
Unite, ū-nīt', *vt.* (uniting, united). To combine; to connect; to associate.—*vi.* To become one; to combine; to concur.
United, ū-nīt'ed, *a.* Joined; combined together; made one.
Unitedly, ū-nīt'ed-li, *adv.* In a united manner; jointly; in combination.
Unity, ū'ni-ti, *n.* State of being one; concord; agreement; harmony; artistic harmony and symmetry. [valve only.
Univalve, ū'ni-valv, *n.* A shell having one
Universal, ū-ni-vėr'sal, *a.* Pertaining to all; total; whole.—*n.* A general notion or idea.
Universalist, ū-ni-vėr'sal-ist, *n.* One who holds that all men will be saved.
Universality, ū'ni-vėr-sal"i-ti, *n.* State of being universal.
Universally, ū-ni-vėr'sal-li, *adv.* With extension to the whole; without exception.
Universe, ū'ni-vėrs, *n.* The whole system of created things; the world.
University, ū-ni-vėr'si-ti, *n.* An institution for instruction in science and literature, &c., and having the power of conferring degrees.
Univocal, ū-ni'vō-kal, *n.* Having one meaning only; having unison of sounds.—*n* A word having only one meaning. [equitable.
Unjust, un-just', *a.* Not just, upright, or
Unjustifiable, un-jus'ti-fī"a-bl, *a.* Not justifiable.
Unjustly, un-just'li, *adv.* Wrongfully.
Unkempt, un-kempt', *a.* Uncombed; rough.
Unkind, un-kīnd', *a.* Not kind; cruel.
Unkindly, un-kīnd'li, *a.* Unkind; ungracious. *adv.* In an unkind manner.
Unknowingly, un-nō'ing-li, *adv.* Without knowledge or design; unwittingly.

Unknown, un-nōn', *a.* Not known; not discovered, found out, or ascertained.
Unlace, un-lās', *vt.* To loose the lacing or fastening of; to unfasten.
Unlade, un-lād', *vt.* To take out the lading or cargo of; to discharge.
Unlawful, un-lą'fụl, *a.* Not lawful; illegal.
Unlearn, un-lėrn', *vt.* To forget the knowledge of.
Unlearned, un-lėr'ned, *a.* Not learned or erudite; illiterate; (un-lėrnd') not known.
Unless, un-les', *conj.* If it be not that; if . . . not; except; excepting.
Unlettered, un-let'ėrd, *a.* Unlearned.
Unlicensed, un-lī'senst, *a.* Not having a license; done without due license.
Unlike, un-līk', *a.* Not like; dissimilar; having no resemblance; diverse.
Unlikely, un-līk'li, *a.* Not likely; improbable; likely to fail; unpromising.
Unlimber, un-lim'bėr, *vt.* To take off or detach the limbers from.
Unlimited, un-lim'it-ed, *a.* Not limited; boundless; indefinite.
Unload, un-lōd', *vt.* To take the load from, to discharge; to empty out.
Unlock, un-lok', *vt.* To unfasten; to open.
Unlooked-for, un-lōkt'for, *a.* Not looked for; not expected; not foreseen.
Unloose, un-lōs', *vt.* To loose; to untie; to undo; to set at liberty.
Unlovely, un-luv'li, *a.* Not lovely; not attractive; repulsive or repellent.
Unlucky, un-luk'i, *a.* Not lucky; unfortunate; not successful; ill-omened.
Unmake, un-māk', *vt.* To reverse the making of; to destroy.
Unman, un-man', *vt.* To deprive of the character of a man; to unnerve.
Unmanageable, un-man'āj-a-bl, *a.* Not manageable; beyond control.
Unmanly, un-man'li, *a.* Not manly; effeminate; childish; cowardly.
Unmannerly, un-man'ėr-li, *a.* Not mannerly; rude; ill-bred.
Unmask, un-mask', *vt.* To strip of a mask, to expose.—*vi.* To put off a mask.
Unmatched, un-macht', *a.* Matchless.
Unmeaning, un-mēn'ing, *a.* Having no meaning; senseless; vacuous.
Unmeasured, un-me'zhūrd, *a.* Not measured; immense; infinite; excessive.
Unmeet, un-mēt', *a.* Not meet or fit.
Unmentionable, un-men'shon-a-bl, *a.* Not mentionable —*n.pl.* Trousers
Unmerciful, un-mėr'si-fụl, *a.* Not merciful; cruel; merciless.
Unmerited, un-mer'it-ed, *a.* Not deserved.
Unmindful, un-mīnd'fụl, *a.* Not mindful; regardless.
Unmistakable, Unmistakeable, un-mis-tāk'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being mistaken; clear; obvious.
Unmitigated, un-mi'ti-gāt-ed, *a.* Not mitigated; thorough-paced.
Unmixed, Unmixt, un-mikst', *a.* Not mixed; pure; unadulterated; unalloyed.
Unmoor, un-mōr', *vt.* To loose from moorings.—*vi.* To weigh anchor
Unmotherly, un-muтн'ėr-li, *a.* Not resembling or becoming a mother.
Unmoved, un-mövd', *a.* Not moved; firm; calm; cool.
Unmusical, un-mū'zik-al, *a.* Not musical.
Unnamable, un-nām'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being named; indescribable.
Unnamed, un-nāmd', *a.* Not having received a name; not mentioned.
Unnatural, un-na'tūr-al, *a.* Not natural; contrary to nature; affected; artificial
Unnavigable, un-na'vi-ga-bl, *a.* Not navigable; incapable of being navigated.
Unnecessary, un-ne'ses-sa-ri, *a.* Not necessary; needless.
Unneighborly, un-nā'bėr-li, *a.* Not neighborly; not kind and friendly.
Unnerve, un-nėrv', *vt.* To deprive of nerve, strength, or composure; to enfeeble.
Unnoted, un-nōt'ed, *a.* Not noted; disregarded.
Unnoticed, un-nōt'ist, *a.* Not observed.
Unnumbered, un-num'bėrd, *a.* Not numbered; innumerable; indefinitely numerous.
Unobjectionable, un-ob-jek'shon-a-bl, *a.* Not liable to objection, unexceptionable.
Unobservant, Unobserving, un-ob-zėrv'-ant, un-ob-zėrv'ing, *a.* Not observant.
Unobtrusive, un-ob-trō'siv, *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest; retiring.
Unoccupied, un-ok'kū-pīd, *a.* Not occupied; not possessed; at leisure; leisure.
Unoffending, un-of-fend'ing, *a.* Not giving offence; harmless; innocent; inoffensive.
Unofficial, un-of-fi'shal, *a.* Not official.
Unopposed, un-op-pōzd', *a.* Not opposed, not meeting with any obstruction.
Unorthodox, un-ōr'tho-doks, *a.* Not orthodox; heterodox.
Unostentatious, un-os'ten-tā''shus, *a.* Not ostentatious; not showy; modest.
Unpack, un-pak', *vt.* To take from a package; to unload.
Unpaid, un-pād', *a.* Not paid; remaining due; not receiving a salary.
Unpalatable, un-pa'lat-a-bl, *a.* Not palatable; disagreeable to the taste or feelings.
Unparalleled, un-pa'ral-eld, *a.* Having no parallel; unequalled; matchless.
Unpardonable, un-pär'dn-a-bl, *a.* Not to be forgiven; incapable of being pardoned.
Unparliamentary, un-pär'li-men''ta-ri, *a.* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in parliament; unseemly, as language.
Unpatriotic, un-pā'tri-ot''ik, *a.* Not patriotic; wanting in patriotism.
Unperceivable, un-per-sēv'a-bl, *a.* Imperceptible. [unfasten.
Unpin, un-pin', *vt.* To loose from pins; to
Unpleasant, un-ple'zant, *a.* Not pleasant.
Unpleasing, un-plēz'ing, *a.* Unpleasant.
Unplumbed, un-plumd', *a.* Not fathomed.
Unpoetic, Unpoetical, un-pō-et'ik, un-pō-et'ik-al, *a.* Not poetical. [rude; plain.
Unpolished, un-po'lisht, *a.* Not polished;
Unpolite, un-pō-līt', *a.* Not polite; uncivil.
Unpopular, un-po'pū-lėr, *a.* Not popular.
Unpractical, un-prak'ti-kal, *a.* Not practical.
Unpractised, un-prak'tist, *a.* Not having been taught by practice; raw; unskilful.
Unprecedented, un-pre'sē-dent-ed, *a.* Having no precedent; unexampled.
Unprejudiced, un-pre'jū-dist, *a.* Not prejudiced; free from bias; impartial.
Unpremeditated, un-prē-me'di-tāt-ed, *a* Not previously meditated; spontaneous.
Unprepared, un-prē-pārd', *a.* Not prepared.
Unpretending, un-prē-tend'ing, *a.* Not pretending to any distinction; unassuming.
Unprincipled, un-prin'si-pld, *a.* Not having settled principles; immoral.
Unproductive, un-prō-duk'tiv, *a.* Not productive; infertile; not returning a profit
Unprofessional, un-prō-fe'shon-al, *a.* Contrary to the customs of a profession; not belonging to a profession.
Unprofitable, un-pro'fit-a-bl, *a.* Not profitable; useless; profitless.
Unpromising, un-pro'mis-ing, *a.* Not giving promise of success, &c.
Unproved, un-prövd', *a.* Not proved, not established as true by proof. [lished.
Unpublished, un-pub'lisht, *a.* Not pub-
Unpunctual, un-pungk'tū-al, *a.* Not punctual; not exact as to time.

Unqualified, un-kwo'li-fīd, *a.* Not qualified; not having the requisite qualifications; not modified by conditions.
Unquestionable, un-kwest'yon-a-bl, *a.* Not to be called in question; indubitable.
Unquiet, un-kwī'et, *a.* Not quiet; disturbed.
Unravel, un-ra'vel, *vt.* To disentangle; to disengage or separate; to solve.
Unread, un-red', *a.* Not perused; illiterate.
Unreadable, un-rēd'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being read; illegible; not worth reading.
Unready, un-re'di, *a.* Not ready; not prompt to act.
Unreal, un-rē'al, *a.* Not real; not substantial.
Unreality, un-rē-al'i-ti, *n.* Want of real existence; that which has no reality.
Unreason, un-rē'zn, *n.* Want of reason; folly; absurdity. [sonable; immoderate.
Unreasonable, un-re'zn-a-bl, *a.* Not rea-
Unrecorded, un-rē-kord'ed, *a.* Not recorded or registered; not kept in remembrance by documents or monuments.
Unredeemed, un-rē-dēmd', *a.* Not redeemed; not fulfilled; unmitigated.
Unrefined, un-rē-fīnd', *a.* Not refined or purified; not polished in manners, taste, &c.
Unregenerate, un-rē-jen'ē-rāt, *a.* Not regenerated or renewed in heart.
Unregistered, un-re'jis-terd, *a.* Not registered or entered in a register.
Unrelated, un-rē-lāt'ed, *a.* Not connected by blood; having no connection.
Unrelenting, un-rē-lent'ing, *a.* Not relenting; relentless; hard; pitiless.
Unreliable, un-rē-lī'a-bl, *a.* Not reliable; untrustworthy. [monotonous.
Unrelieved, un-rē-lēvd', *a.* Not relieved;
Unremitting, un-rē-mit'ing, *a.* Not remitting or abating; incessant; continued.
Unrepresented, un-re'prē-zent"ed, *a.* Not represented; not having a representative; not yet put on the stage.
Unrequited, un-rē-kwīt'ed, *a.* Not requited; not recompensed.
Unreserved, un-rē-zėrvd', *a.* Not reserved or restricted; full; free; open; frank.
Unreservedly, un-rē-zėrv'ed-li, *adv.* Without reservation; frankly.
Unrest, un-rest', *n.* Disquiet; uneasiness.
Unresting, un-rest'ing, *a.* Never resting.
Unrestrained, un-re-strānd', *a.* Not restrained; licentious; loose.
Unriddle, un-rid'l, *vt.* To solve; to interpret.
Unrighteous, un-rīt'yus, *a.* Not righteous; not just; wicked.
Unripe, un-rīp', *a.* Not ripe; not mature; not fully prepared; not completed.
Unrivalled, un-rī'vald, *a.* Having no rival; incomparable. [undress.
Unrobe, un-rōb', *vt.* To strip of a robe; to
Unroll, un-rōl', *vt.* and *i.* To open out from being in a roll; to unfold; to display
Unromantic, un-rō-man'tik, *a.* Not romantic; not given to romantic fancies.
Unroof, un-rōf', *vt.* To strip off the roof of.
Unruffled, un-ruf'ld, *a.* Not ruffled; calm; tranquil; not agitated; not disturbed.
Unruly, un-rō'li, *a.* Disregarding rule; turbulent; ungovernable; disorderly.
Unsafe, un-sāf', *a.* Not safe; perilous.
Unsaid, un-sed', *a.* Not spoken.
Unsatisfactory, un-sa'tis-fak"to-ri, *a.* Not satisfactory; not satisfying.
Unsavory, un-sā'vo-ri, *a.* Not savory; insipid; unpleasing; offensive.
Unsay, un-sā', *vt.* To recant; to retract.
Unscathed, un-skāтнd', *a.* Not scathed; uninjured
Unscrew, un-skrō', *vt* To draw the screw from; to unfasten by screwing back.
Unscriptural, un-skrip'tūr-al, *a* Not warranted by the Bible.
Unscrupulous, un-skrō'pū-lus, *a.* Having no scruples; regardless of principle.
Unseal, un-sēl', *vt.* To remove the seal from; to open after having been sealed.
Unseasonable, un-sē'zn-a-bl, *a.* Not seasonable; ill-timed; untimely.
Unseat, un-sēt', *vt.* To remove from a seat; to depose from a seat in a legislature.
Unseemly, un-sēm'li, *a.* Not seemly; indecorous; improper.—*adv.* Unbecomingly.
Unseen, un-sēn', *a.* Not seen; invisible.
Unselfish, un-sel'fish, *a.* Not selfish.
Unsentimental, un-sen'ti-men"tal, *a.* Not sentimental; matter-of-fact.
Unserviceable, un-sėr'vis-a-bl, *a.* Useless.
Unsettle, un-set'l, *vt.* To change from a settled state; to unhinge; to derange.
Unsettled, un-set'ld, *p.a.* Not settled; not calm or composed; having no fixed habitation; irregular; unpaid.
Unsex, un-seks', *vt.* To deprive of the qualities of sex; to deprive of the qualities of a woman.
Unshaken, un-shā'kn, *a.* Not shaken; resolute; firm.
Unshapely, un-shāp'li, *a.* Not shapely; ill formed. [formed.
Unshapen, un-shā'pn, *a.* Shapeless; de-
Unsheathe, un-shēтнe', *vt.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard.
Unship, un-ship', *vt.* To take out of a ship.
Unshod, un-shod', *a.* Having no shoes.
Unshrinking, un-shringk'ing, *a.* Not shrinking; not recoiling; fearless.
Unsightly, un-sīt'li, *a.* Not sightly; repulsive; ugly; deformed. [coming a sister.
Unsisterly, un-sis'tėr-li, *a.* Not like or be-
Unsized, un-sīzd', *a.* Not sized or stiffened; not made with size.
Unskilful, un-skil'fụl, *a.* Not skilful; having no or little skill; wanting dexterity.
Unsociable, un-sō'shi-a-bl, *a.* Not sociable.
Unsocial, un-sō'shal, *a.* Not social; not caring to mix with one's fellows.
Unsoiled, un-soild', *a.* Not soiled; pure.
Unsold, un-sōld', *a.* Not sold.
Unsolicited, un-sō-lis'it-ed, *a.* Not asked.
Unsophisticated, un-sō-fist'ik-āt-ed, *a.* Pure; natural; artless; simple.
Unsought, un-sąt', *a.* Not sought for.
Unsound, un-sound', *a.* Not sound; erroneous; not orthodox.
Unsparing, un-spār'ing, *a.* Not sparing; profuse; severe; rigorous.
Unspeakable, un-spēk'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being spoken or uttered; unutterable.
Unspoken, un-spō'kn, *a.* Not spoken.
Unspotted, un-spot'ed, *a.* Free from spots; free from moral stain; pure.
Unstable, un-stā'bl, *a.* Not stable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering.
Unstamped, un-stampt', *a.* Not having a stamp impressed or affixed.
Unsteady, un-sted'i, *a.* Not steady; shaking; fickle; varying. [fuse.
Unstinted, un-stint'ed, *a.* Not stinted; pro-
Unstop, un-stop', *vt.* To free from a stopper, as a bottle; to free from obstruction.
Unstring, un-string', *vt.* To deprive of strings; to relax; to loosen.
Unstrung, un-strung', *a.* Deprived of strings; having the nerves shaken.
Unstudied, un-stud'id, *a.* Not studied; not premeditated; easy; natural; ignorant.
Unsubstantial, un-sub-stan'shal, *a.* Not substantial; not real; not nutritive.
Unsuccessful, un-suk-ses'fụl, *a.* Not successful; not fortunate in the result.
Unsuitable, un-sūt'a-bl, *a.* Not suitable; ill adapted; unfit.
Unsuited, un-sūt'ed, *a.* Not suited; unfit.
Unsullied, un-sul'id, *a.* Not sullied; pure.

Unsung, un-sung', *a.* Not sung; not celebrated in song or poetry.
Unsurpassed, un-sėr-past', *a.* Not surpassed, excelled, or outdone. [ceptible.
Unsusceptible, un-sus-sep'ti-bl, *a.* Not susUnsuspecting, un-sus-pekt'ing, *a.* Not suspecting; free from suspicion.
Unsuspicious, un-sus-pi'shus, *a.* Not suspicious; unsuspecting.
Unswathe, un-swāŦH', *vt.* To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage.
Unswerving, un-swėrv'ing, *a.* Not swerving; unwavering; firm.
Unsworn, un-swōrn', *a.* Not sworn; not bound by oath.
Untainted, un-tānt'ed, *a.* Not tainted.
Untamable, **Untameable**, un-tām'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being tamed.
Untasted, un-tāst'ed, *a.* Not tasted; not experienced. [tered; ignorant.
Untaught, un-tąt', *a.* Not educated; unlet**Untenable**, un-ten'a-bl, *a.* Not to be maintained by argument; not defensible.
Unthanked, un-thangkt', *a.* Not repaid by thanks. [ful; ungrateful.
Unthankful, un-thangk'fųl, *a.* Not thank**Unthinkable**, un-thingk'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be made an object of thought.
Unthinking, un-thingk'ing, *a.* Not given to think; not heedful; inconsiderate.
Unthought, un-thąt', *a.* Not thought or conceived: often followed by *of*.
Unthread, un-thred', *vt.* To draw or take out a thread from.
Unthrift, un'thrift, *n.* Thriftlessness; a thriftless man; a prodigal.
Unthrifty, un-thrift'i, *a.* Not thrifty; prodigal; lavish; wasteful.
Untidy, un-tī'di, *a.* Not tidy; slovenly.
Untie, un-tī', *vt.* (untying, untied). To loosen, as a knot; to undo; to unfasten.
Until, un-til', *prep.* or *conj.* Till; to; till the time or point that.
Untimely, un-tīm'li, *a.* Not timely; ill-timed; inopportune.—*adv.* Unseasonably
Untiring, un-tīr'ing, *a.* Not tiring; unwearied. [title of rank or dignity.
Untitled, un-tī'tld, *a.* Not titled; having no
Unto, un'tō, *prep.* To.
Untold, un-tōld', *a.* Not told; not revealed or counted. [injured; not affected.
Untouched, un-tucht', *a.* Not touched; un**Untoward**, un-tō'wėrd, *a.* Not toward; froward; awkward; vexatious.
Untowardly, un-tō'wėrd-li, *a.* Untoward.—*adv.* Perversely.
Untraceable, un-trās'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being traced.
Untractable, un-trak'ta-bl, *a.* Not tractable; refractory.
Untravelled, un-tra'veld, *a.* Not trodden by passengers; not having travelled.
Untried, un-trīd', *a.* Not tried; not attempted; not yet experienced; not determined in law.
Untrod, **Untrodden**, un-trod', un-trod'n, *a.* Not having been trod, unfrequented.
Untroubled, un-tru'bld, *a.* Not troubled; not agitated or ruffled; not turbid.
Untrue, un-trō', *a.* Not true; false.
Untrustworthy, un-trust'wėr-ŦHi, *a.* Not worthy of being trusted; unreliable.
Untruth, un-tröth', *n.* Falsehood.
Untruthful, un-tröth'fųl, *a.* Not truthful.
Untune, un-tūn', *vt.* To put out of tune; to make incapable of harmony; to disorder.
Untwine, un-twīn', *vt.* To untwist; to disentangle; to separate.
Untwist, un-twist', *vt.* and *i.* To separate, as threads twisted.
Unused, un-ūzd', *a.* Not used; not put to use; not accustomed.
Unusual, un-ū'shū-al, *a.* Not usual; rare.
Unutterable, un-ut'ėr-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be uttered; inexpressible.
Unvalued, un-va'lūd, *a.* Not valued; not prized; neglected; inestimable.
Unvaried, un-vā'rid, *a.* Not varied.
Unvarnished, un-vär'nisht, *a.* Not varnished; not artfully embellished; plain.
Unvarying, un-vā'ri-ing, *a.* Uniform.
Unveil, un-vāl', *vt.* To remove a veil from; to uncover; to disclose to view.
Unvoiced, un-voist', *a.* Not spoken; not uttered with voice as distinct from breath.
Unwarrantable, un-wo'rant-a-bl, *a.* Not warrantable; unjustifiable; illegal.
Unwarranted, un-wo'rant-ed, *a.* Not warranted; unjustifiable; not certain.
Unwary, un-wā'ri, *a.* Not cautious.
Unwashed, un-wosht', *a.* Not washed; dirty.
Unwavering, un-wā'vėr-ing, *a.* Not wavering; steady; steadfast.
Unwearied, un-wē'rid, *a.* Not wearied or tired; indefatigable; assiduous.
Unweave, un-wēv', *vt.* To undo what has been woven; to disentangle.
Unwed, un-wed', *a.* Unmarried.
Unwelcome, un-wel'kum, *a.* Not welcome; not pleasing or grateful.
Unwell, un-wel', *a.* Not well; indisposed.
Unwholesome, un-hōl'sum, *a.* Not wholesome; insalubrious; causing sickness.
Unwieldy, un-wēl'di, *a.* Movable with difficulty; unmanageable.
Unwilling, un-wil'ing, *a.* Not willing; loath; disinclined; reluctant.
Unwind, un-wind', *vt.* To wind off.—*vi.* To admit of being unwound.
Unwisdom, un-wiz'dom, *n.* What of wisdom; foolishness; folly.
Unwise, un-wīz', *a.* Not wise; injudicious.
Unwitting, un-wit'ing, *a.* Not knowing; unconscious; unaware.
Unwomanly, un-wų'man-li, *a.* Not womanly; unbecoming a woman.
Unwonted, un-wōnt'ed, *a.* Not wonted; not common; unusual; infrequent.
Unworldly, un-wėrld'li, *a.* Not worldly; not influenced by worldly or sordid motives.
Unworn, un-wōrn', *a.* Not worn.
Unworthy, un-wėr'ŦHi, *a.* Not worthy; worthless; base; not becoming or suitable.
Unwrap, un-rap', *vt.* To open or undo, as what is wrapped up.
Unwritten, un-rit'n, *a.* Not written; blank; understood though not expressed.
Unwrought, un-rat', *a.* Not manufactured; not worked up. [stinate.
Unyielding, un-yēld'ing, *a.* Stiff; firm; ob**Unyoke**, un-yōk', *vt.* To loose from a yoke.
Up, up, *adv.* Aloft; in or to a higher position; upright; above the horizon; out of bed; in a state of sedition; from the country to the metropolis; quite; to or at an end.—*prep.* To a higher place or point on; towards the interior of. [the neighbouring islands.
Upas, ū'pas, *n.* A poisonous tree of Java and
Upbraid, up-brād', *vt.* To reproach; to chide; to taunt. [cation; breeding.
Upbringing, up'bring-ing, *n.* Training; edu**Upcast**, up'kast, *a.* Cast up.—*n.* The ventilating shaft of a mine.
Upheaval, up-hēv'al, *n.* Act of upheaving; lifting of a portion of the earth's crust.
Upheave, up-hēv', *vt.* To heave or lift up from beneath.
Uphill, up'hil, *a.* Leading or going up a rising ground; difficult; fatiguing.
Uphold, up-hōld', *vt.* To hold up, to keep erect; to support; to sustain.
Upholder, up-hōld'er, *n.* A supporter; defender.
Upholster, up-hōl'stėr, *vt.* To furnish with upholstery.

Upholsterer, up-hōl'stèr-èr, *n.* One who furnishes houses with curtains, carpets, &c.
Upholstery, up-hōl'stè-ri, *n.* The articles supplied by upholsterers.
Upkeep, up'kēp, *n.* Maintenance.
Upland, up'land, *n.* Higher grounds; hill-slopes.—*a.* Pertaining to uplands.
Uplander, up'land-èr, *n.* An inhabitant of the uplands.
Uplift, up-lift', *vt.* To lift up.—*n.* up'lift. A raising; rise; exaltation.
Up-line, up'lin, *n.* A line of railway which leads to a main terminus from the provinces.
Upmost, up'mōst, *a.* Highest; uppermost.
Upon, up-on', *prep.* Up and on; resting on; on. [The upper part of a shoe.
Upper, up'èr, *a.* Higher in place or rank.—*n.*
Upper-hand, up'èr-hand, *n.* Superiority.
Uppermost, up'èr-mōst, *a. superl.* Highest in place, rank, or power.
Uppish, up'ish, *a.* Assuming lofty airs; arrogant.
Upraise, up-rāz', *vt.* To raise or lift up.
Uprear, up-rēr', *vt.* To rear up; to raise.
Upright, up'rīt, *a.* Straight up; erect; honest; just.—*n.* A vertical piece.
Uprise, up-rīz', *vi.* To rise up; to slope upwards.—*n.* up'rīz. Rise; elevation.
Uprising, up-rīz'ing, *n.* Rise; ascent or acclivity; a riot; a rebellion.
Uproar, up'rōr, *n.* A great tumult; violent disturbance; bustle and clamour.
Uproarious, up-rō'ri-us, *a.* Making an uproar or tumult; tumultuous.
Uproot, up-röt', *vt.* To tear up by the roots.
Upset, up-set', *vt.* To overturn; to discompose completely.—*n.* up'set. Act of upsetting.—*a.* Fixed; determined.—**Upset price**, the price at which anything is exposed to sale by auction.
Upshot, up'shot, *n.* Final issue; end.
Upside, up'sīd, *n.* The upper side.
Upstairs, up'stārz, *a.* or *adv.* Ascending the stairs; in or pertaining to the upper part of a house. [*n.* up'stärt. A parvenu.
Upstart, up-stärt', *vi.* To start up suddenly.
Upthrow, up-thrō', *vt.* To throw up.—*n.* up'thrō. A lifting up of a portion of the earth's crust; an upheaval.
Upward, up'wèrd, *a.* Directed to a higher place; ascending.—*adv.* Upwards.
Upwards, up'wèrdz, *adv.* To a higher place; above (with *of*).
Uranium, ū-rā'ni-um, *n.* A rare metal, coloured like nickel or iron.
Uranography, ū-ra-nog'ra-fi, *n.* The description of the heavenly bodies, &c.
Uranus, ū'ra-nus, *n.* The most distant of all the planets except Neptune. [town.
Urban, èr'ban, *a.* Of or belonging to a city or
Urbane, èr-bān', *a.* Courteous; polite.
Urbanity, èr-ban'i-ti, *n.* Politeness; courtesy.
Urchin, èr'chin, *n.* A hedgehog; a sea-urchin; a child or small boy.
Urdu, ur'dū, *n.* Hindustani.
Ureter, ū-rē'tèr, *n.* The duct that conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder.
Urethra, ū-rē'thra, *n.* The duct by which the urine is discharged from the bladder.
Urge, èrj, *vt.* (urging, urged). To press to do something; to incite; to solicit; to insist on.—*vi.* To press forward.
Urgency, èrj'en-si, *n.* Pressure of difficulty or necessity; importunity.
Urgent, èrj'ent, *a.* That urges; pressing; importunate; vehement; eager.
Urgently, èrj'ent-li, *adv.* In an urgent manner; with importunity; vehemently.
Uric, ū'rik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from urine. [requiring to pass urine.
Urinal, ū'rin-al, *n.* A convenience for persons
Urinary, ū'ri-na-ri, *a.* Pertaining to urine.
Urinate, ū'ri-nāt, *vi.* To discharge urine.
Urine, ū'rin, *n.* An animal fluid secreted by the kidneys, and stored in the bladder before being discharged.
Urn, èrn, *n.* A vase swelling in the middle; a vessel for water.
Ursine, èr'sīn, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a bear. [nettle.
Urticate, èr'ti-kāt, *vt.* and *i.* To sting like a
Urtication, èr-ti-kā'shon, *n.* The stinging of nettles; whipping with nettles to restore feeling.
Us, us, *pron.* The objective case of *we*.
Usable, ūz'a-bl, *a.* That may be used.
Usage, ūz'āj, *n.* Act or manner of using; treatment; practice; custom; use.
Usance, ūz'ans, *n.* Usury; interest.
Use, ūs, *n.* Act of employing anything; employment; utility; need; practice; wont.—*vt.* ūz (using, used). To put to use; to employ; to accustom; to treat.—*vi.* To be accustomed.
Useful, ūs'fụl, *a.* Valuable for use; serviceable; beneficial; advantageous.
Useless, ūs'les, *a.* Worthless; unavailing.
User, ūz'èr, *n.* One who uses.
Usher, ush'èr, *n.* A door-keeper; an officer who introduces strangers, &c.; a subordinate teacher.—*vt.* To give entrance to; to introduce.
Usual, ū'zhū-al, *a.* Customary; common; frequent; ordinary; general.
Usually, ū'zhū-al-li, *adv.* Customarily.
Usufruct, ū'zū-frukt, *n.* In *law*, the use and enjoyment of lands or tenements.
Usurer, ū'zhūr-èr, *n.* One who takes exorbitant interest.
Usurious, ū-zhū'ri-us, *a.* Pertaining to usury.
Usurp, ū-zèrp', *vt.* To seize and hold without right; to appropriate wrongfully.
Usurpation, ū-zèrp-ā'zhon, *n.* Act of usurping; illegal seizure or possession.
Usurper, ū-zèrp'èr, *n.* One who seizes power or possessions without right.
Usury, ū'zhū-ri, *n.* Extortionate interest for money; practice of taking exorbitant interest.
Utensil, ū-ten'sil, *n.* That which is used; an instrument; implement.
Uterine, ū'tèr-in, *a.* Pertaining to the uterus.
Uterus, ū'tèr-us, *n.*; pl. **-ri**. The womb.
Utilitarian, ū-til'i-tā"ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to utility or utilitarianism.—*n.* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.
Utilitarianism, ū-til'i-tā"ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine that utility is the sole standard of moral conduct; the doctrine of the greatest happiness of the greatest number.
Utility, ū-til'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being useful; usefulness; a useful thing.
Utilize, ū'til-iz, *vt.* (utilizing, utilized). To render useful; to put to use; to make use of.
Utmost, ut'mōst, *a.* Being farthest out; uttermost; extreme.—*n.* The greatest power, degree, or effort. [perfection.
Utopia, ū-tō'pi-a, *n.* A place or state of ideal
Utopian, ū-tō'pi-an, *a.* Ideally perfect.—*n.* An ardent but unpractical reformer.
Utricle, ū'tri-kl, *n.* A little sac, cell, or reservoir.
Utter, ut'èr, *a.* Complete; total; absolute.—*vt.* To give vent to; to put into circulation; to declare; to speak.
Utterable, ut'èr-a-bl, *a.* That may be uttered, pronounced, or expressed.
Utterance, ut'èr-ans, *n.* Act of uttering; pronunciation; words uttered.
Utterly, ut'èr-li, *adv.* Totally; absolutely.
Uttermost, ut'èr-mōst, *a.* Being in the furthest or greatest degree; extreme.—*n.* The utmost power or degree.
Uvula, ū'vū-la, *n.* The small fleshy body which hangs over the root of the tongue.
Uxorial, ug-zō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a wife; uxorious.
Uxorious, ug-zō'ri-us, *a.* Excessively or dotingly fond of one's wife.

V

Vacancy, vā'kan-si, *n.* Empty space; vacuity; an interval of leisure; listlessness; a place or office not occupied.

Vacant, vā'kant, *a.* Empty; void; unoccupied; leisure; thoughtless; inane.

Vacate, va-kāt', *vt.* (vacating, vacated). To make vacant; to leave unoccupied; to annul.

Vacation, va-kā'shon, *n.* Act of vacating; intermission; recess; holidays.

Vaccinate, vak'si-nāt, *vt.* To inoculate with the cow-pox, in order to ward off small-pox.

Vaccination, vak-si-nā'shon, *n.* The act, art, or practice of vaccinating.

Vaccine, vak'sīn, *a.* Pertaining to cows or to cow-pox.

Vacillate, va'sil-lāt, *vi.* To sway; to waver; [to fluctuate.

Vacillating, va'sil-lāt-ing, *p.a.* Inclined to vacillate; apt to waver; inconstant.

Vacillation, va-sil-lā'shon, *n.* A wavering; fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness.

Vacuity, va-kū'i-ti, *n.* Emptiness; vacancy; inanity; vacant expression.

Vacuous, va'kū-us, *a.* Empty; void; vacant; inane; inexpressive.

Vacuum, va'kū-um, *n.* Empty space; a void; an inclosed space void of air.

Vade-mecum, vā-dē-mē'kum, *n.* A manual; a pocket companion.

Vagabond, va'ga-bond, *a.* Wandering to and fro; pertaining to a vagrant.—*n.* A wanderer; a vagrant; a rascal.

Vagabondage, va'ga-bond-āj, *n.* The state or condition of a vagabond.

Vagary, va-gā'ri, *n.* A wild freak; a whim.

Vagina, va-jī'na, *n.* A sheath; the canal in females leading inwards to the uterus.

Vaginal, va'ji-nal, *a.* Pertaining to or like a sheath; pertaining to the vagina.

Vagrancy, vā'gran-si, *n.* State or life of a vagrant.

Vagrant, vā'grant, *a.* Wandering; unsettled.—*n.* A wanderer; a vagabond; a sturdy beggar; a tramp.

Vague, vāg, *a.* Indefinite; hazy; uncertain.

Vaguely, vāg'li, *adv.* In a vague manner.

Vail, vāl, *vi.* To avail: *poetical.*—*n.* A tip or gratuity to a domestic; veil.

Vain, vān, *a.* Without real value; empty; worthless; ineffectual; light-minded; conceited.—**In vain**, to no purpose.

Vainglorious, vān-glō'ri-us, *a.* Feeling or marked by vainglory; boastful.

Vainglory, vān-glō'ri, *n.* Empty pride; undue elation.

Vainly, vān'li, *adv.* In a vain manner; without effect; with vanity; idly.

Vair, vār, *n.* In *heraldry*, one of the furs represented by little shield-shaped pieces.

Valance, **Valence**, val'ans, val'ens, *n.* The drapery hanging round a bed, couch, &c.

Vale, vāl, *n.* A valley.

Valediction, va-lē-dik'shon, *n.* A farewell.

Valedictory, va-lē-dik'to-ri, *a.* Bidding farewell; pertaining to a leave-taking.

Valence, **Valency**, vā'lens, vā'len-si, *n.* The force which determines with how many atoms of an element an atom of another element will combine chemically

Valentine, va'len-tīn, *n.* A sweetheart selected or got by lot on St. *Valentine's* Day, 14th February; a missive of an amatory or satirical kind, sent on this day.

Valet, va'let or va'lā, *n.* A man-servant.—*vt.* To attend on a gentleman's person.

Valetudinarian, va'le-tū-di-nā"ri-an, *a.* Infirm; sickly.—*n.* One of a sickly constitution.

Valetudinary, va-le-tū'di-na-ri, *n.* and *a.* Same as *Valetudinarian.*

Valiant, val'yant, *a.* Brave; courageous; intrepid; heroic. [ally.

Valiantly, val'yant-li, *adv.* Bravely; heroic-

Valid, va'lid, *a.* Well based or grounded; sound; just; good or sufficient in law.

Validate, va'lid-āt, *vt.* To make valid.

Validity, va-lid'i-ti, *n.* Justness; soundness; legal sufficiency.

Valise, va-lēs', *n.* A small travelling-bag.

Valley, val'i, *n.* A low tract of land between hills; a river-basin.

Valorous, va'lor-us, *a.* Brave; valiant.

Valour, va'lor, *n.* Bravery; courage; intrepidity; prowess in war.

Valuable, va'lū-a-bl, *a.* Of great worth; precious; worthy.—*n.* A thing of value; choice article of personal property: usually in *pl.*

Valuation, va-lū-ā'shon, *n.* Act or art of valuing; appraisement; estimated worth.

Valuator, va'lū-āt-or, *n.* One who sets a value; an appraiser.

Value, va'lū, *n.* Worth; utility; importance import; precise signification.—*vt.* (valuing valued). To rate at a certain price; to estimate; to esteem; to prize; to regard.

Valueless, va'lū-les, *a.* Worthless.

Valuer, va'lū-er, *n.* One who values; valuator

Valvate, val'vāt, *a.* Having or like a valve.

Valve, valv, *n.* A leaf of a folding door; a lid for an orifice, opening only one way and regulating the passage of fluid; a separable portion of the shell of a mollusc.

Valved, valvd, *a.* Having a valve or valves.

Valvular, valv'ū-lèr, *a.* Containing valves; having the character of or acting as a valve.

Vamp, vamp, *n.* The upper leather of a boot; a piece added for appearance sake.—*vt.* To repair; to furbish up; to patch.

Vampire, vam'pīr, *n.* A dead person believed to have an unnatural life so as to be able to leave the grave at night and suck the blood of living persons; an extortioner; a blood-sucker; a vampire-bat.

Vampire-bat, vam'pīr-bat, *n.* A blood-sucking bat of South America; also a bat that does not suck blood.

Van, van, *n.* The front of an army or fleet; foremost portion; a winnowing fan; a covered vehicle for goods. [metal.

Vanadium, va-nā'di-um, *n.* A silvery brittle

Vandal, van'dal, *n.* One who wilfully or ignorantly destroys any work of art or the like.

Vandalism, van'dal-izm, *n.* Conduct of a vandal; hostility to art or literature.

Vane, vān, *n.* A weathercock; the broad part of a feather on either side of the shaft; blade of a windmill, &c.

Vanguard, van'gärd, *n.* The troops who march in the van of an army.

Vanilla, va-nil'a, *n.* A tropical orchid; a fragrant substance obtained from it, used for seasoning. [away.

Vanish, va'nish, *vi.* To disappear; to pass

Vanity, va'ni-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being vain; worthlessness; vain pursuit; desire of indiscriminate admiration; conceit; a trifle.

Vanquish, vang'kwish, *vt.* To conquer; to overcome; to confute.

Vanquisher, vang'kwish-èr, *n.* A conqueror.

Vantage, van'tāj, *n.* Advantage; vantage-ground.

Vantage-ground, van'tāj-ground, *n.* Place or state which gives one an advantage.

Vapid, va'pid, *a.* Spiritless; flat; dull.

Vapidity, va-pid'i-ti, *n.* Flatness; dulness; want of life or spirit.

Vaporable, vā'por-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor.

Vaporize, vā'por-īz, *vt.* To convert into vapor.—*vi.* To pass off in vapor

Vaporous, vā'por-us, *a.* Like vapor; full of vapors; unreal; whimsical.
Vapor, vā'por, *n.* An exhalation or fume; visible moisture or steam; hazy matter; a vain imagination; *pl.* a nervous hysterical affection; the blues.—*vi.* To boast; to bully.
Vaporer, vā'por-ėr, *n.* A braggart; a bully.
Vapory, vā'por-i, *a.* Vaporous; hypochondriac.
Variability, vā-ri-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being variable; liability to vary.
Variable, vā'ri-a-bl, *a.* That may vary or alter; changeable; fickle; unsteady.
Variance, vā'ri-ans, *n.* Variation; disagreement; dissension; discord.
Variant, vā'ri-ant, *a.* Varying; different.—*n.* Something the same, but with another form; a different version.
Variation, vā-ri-ā'shon, *n.* Act or process of varying; alteration; amount or rate of change; inflection; deviation.
Varicose, va'ri-kōs, *a.* Exhibiting a morbid enlargement or dilation, as the veins.
Varied, vā'rid, *p.a.* Characterized by variety; diverse; various.
Variegate, vā'ri-e-gāt, *vt.* (variegating, variegated). To diversify in appearance; to mark with different colours.
Variegation, vā'ri-e-gā"shon, *n.* State of being variegated; diversity of colours.
Variety, va-rī'e-ti, *n.* State or quality of being varied or various; diversity; a varied assortment; a sort; a kind.
Variorum, vā-ri-ō'rum, *a.* Applied to an edition of a work containing the notes of various editors.
Various, vā'ri-us, *a.* Different; several; changeable; uncertain; diverse.
Varlet, vär'let, *n.* A footman; a rascal.
Varletry, vär'let-ri, *n.* The rabble.
Varnish, vär'nish, *n.* A clear solution of resinous matter, for coating surfaces and giving a gloss; outside show; gloss.—*vt.* To lay varnish on; to gloss over.
Vary, vā'ri, *vt.* (varying, varied). To change; to diversify.—*vi.* To alter; to change; to differ; to swerve; to disagree.
Vascular, vas'kū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to those vessels that have to do with conveying blood, chyle, &c.
Vasculum, vas'kū-lum, *n.*; pl. **-la.** A botanist's case for carrying specimens.
Vase, väz, *n.* A vessel of some size and of various materials and forms, generally ornamental rather than useful.
Vaseline, vas'e-lin, *n.* A substance obtained from petroleum, used in ointments, &c.
Vassal, vas'al, *n.* A feudal tenant; a subject; a retainer; a bondman.
Vassalage, vas'al-āj, *n.* Servitude; dependence.
Vast, väst, *a.* Of great extent; immense; mighty; great in importance or degree.—*n.* A boundless space; immensity.
Vastly, väst'li, *adv.* Very greatly; exceedingly.
Vat, vat, *n.* A large vessel for holding liquors; a tun; a wooden tank or cistern.—*vt.* (vatting, vatted). To put in a vat.
Vatican, vat'i-kan, *n.* The palace of the Pope at Rome; the papal power or government.
Vaticinate, vā-tis'i-nāt, *vi.* and *t.* To prophesy; to foretell.
Vaudeville, vōd'vēl, *n.* A light, gay song; a ballad; a dramatic piece with light or comic songs.
Vault, valt, *n.* An arched roof; a subterranean chamber; a cellar; a leap; a leap with the hand resting on something.—*vt.* To arch. *vi.* To leap; to bound.
Vaulted, valt'ed, *p.a.* Arched; concave.
Vaulting, valt'ing, *n.* Vaulted work; vaults collectively.—*p.a.* Leaping.
Vaunt, vant, *vi.* To brag; to exult.—*vt.* To boast of; to make a vain display of.—*n.* A boast.
Vauntingly, vant'ing-li, *adv.* With vaunting; boastfully.
Vaward, vā'wėrd, *n.* The van or vanguard.—*a.* Being in the van or front.
Veal, vēl, *n.* The flesh of a calf
Veda, vā'dā or vē'da, *n.* The body of ancient Sanskrit hymns on which Brahmanism is based.
Vedette, Vidette, vē-det', *n.* A mounted sentinel; a picket or outpost.
Veer, vēr, *vi.* To change direction; to turn round.—*vt.* To direct to a different course.
Vegetable, ve'je-ta-bl, *a.* Belonging to or like plants.—*n.* A plant; a plant for culinary purposes.
Vegetal, ve'je-tal, *a.* Vegetable; pertaining to the vital phenomena common to plants and animals.
Vegetarian, ve-je-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who abstains from animal food and lives on vegetables.
Vegetate, ve'je-tāt, *vi.* (vegetating, vegetated). To grow as plants; to live a monotonous, useless life; to have a mere existence.
Vegetation, ve-je-tā'shon, *n.* The process of growing, as plants; plants in general.
Vegetative, ve'je-tāt-iv, *a.* Having the power of growing, as plants; having the power to produce growth in plants.
Vehemence, vē'he-mens, *n.* Ardour; violence; force; impetuosity; fury.
Vehement, vē'he-ment, *a.* Very eager or urgent; ardent; violent; furious.
Vehemently, vē'he-ment-li, *adv.* With vehemence; passionately; violently.
Vehicle, vē'hi-kl, *n.* Any kind of carriage moving on land; conveyance; medium.
Vehicular, Vehiculary, vē-hik'ū-lėr, vē-hik'ū-lėr-i, *a.* Pertaining to a vehicle.
Veil, vāl, *n.* A screen; an article of dress shading the face; a covering or disguise; the soft palate.—*vt.* To cover with a veil; to envelop; to disguise.
Vein, vān, *n.* A blood-vessel which returns impure blood to the heart and lungs; a blood-vessel; a sap tube in leaves; a crack in a rock, filled up by substances different from the rock; a streak; disposition; mood.—*vt.* To fill or variegate with veins.
Veining, vān'ing, *n.* Arrangement of veins; a streaked appearance as if from veins.
Veiny, vān'i, *a.* Full of veins.
Veldt, Veld, felt, *n.* A term in S. Africa for open uninclosed country.
Velleity, vel-lē'i-ti, *n.* Volition in the weakest form; mere inclination.
Vellicate, vel'i-kāt, *vt.* To twitch.
Vellum, vel'um, *n.* A fine parchment made of calf's skin.
Velocipede, vē-los'i-pēd, *n.* A light vehicle propelled by the rider; bicycle, &c.
Velocity, vē-los'i-ti, *n.* Rate of motion; speed; rapidity.
Velutinous, ve-lū'ti-nus, *a.* Velvety.
Velvet, vel'vet, *n.* A rich silk stuff with a close, fine, soft pile.—*a.* Made of or like velvet.
Velveteen, vel-vet-ēn', *n.* A cloth made of cotton in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.
Velvety, vel'vet-i, *a.* Made of or resembling velvet.
Venal, vē'nal, *a.* Ready to accept a bribe; mercenary.
Venality, vē-nal'i-ti, *n.* State of being venal; prostitution of talents or services.
Venation, vē-nā'shon, *n.* The manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged.
Vend, vend, *vt.* To sell.
Vendace, ven'dās, *n.* A fish of the salmon family found only in a few British lakes and in Sweden.
Vender, vend'ėr, *n.* One who vends; a seller.
Vendetta, ven-det'ta, *n.* A blood-feud; the

practice of the nearest of kin executing vengeance on a murderer.

Vendible, vend'i-bl, *a.* That may be vended or sold; saleable; marketable.

Vendor, vend-or', *n.* A vender; a seller.

Veneer, ve-nēr', *n.* A thin facing of fine wood glued on a less valuable sort; any similar coating; fair outward show.—*vt.* To overlay with veneer; to put a fine superficial show on.

Venerable, ve'nē-ra-bl, *a.* Worthy of veneration; deserving respect from age, character, or associations.

Venerate, ve'nē-rāt, *vt.* (venerating, venerated). To reverence; to revere; to regard as sacred.

Veneration, ve-nē-rā'shon, *n.* The highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with some degree of awe.

Venereal, ve-nē'rō-al, *a.* Pertaining to sexual intercourse. [course.

Venery, ve'nē-ri, *n.* Hunting; sexual inter-

Venesection, ve-nē-sek'shon, *n.* Blood-letting; phlebotomy.

Venetian, vē-nē'shi-an, *a.* Belonging to Venice; denoting a window blind made of thin slips of wood.

Vengeance, venj'ans, *n.* Punishment in return for an injury; penal retribution.

Vengeful, venj'ful, *a.* Full of vengeance; vindictive; retributive; revengeful.

Venial, vē'ni-al, *a.* That may be pardoned or forgiven; excusable. [deer.

Venison, ven'zn or ven'i-zn, *n.* The flesh of

Venom, ve'nom, *n.* Poison; spite; malice; malignity; virulency.

Venomous, ve'nom-us, *a.* Full of venom; poisonous; noxious; spiteful.

Venose, vē'nōz, *n.* Having numerous branched veins, as leaves.

Venous, vē'nus, *a.* Pertaining to a vein; contained in veins, as blood; venose.

Vent, vent, *n.* A small opening; flue or funnel; an outlet; the anus; utterance; expression; sale; market.—*vt.* To let out; to publish.

Ventage, vent'āj, *n.* A small hole, as of a musical instrument.

Venter, ven'tėr, *n.* The abdomen; in *law*, the uterus.

Ventilate, ven'ti-lāt, *vt.* (ventilating, ventilated). To winnow; to expose to the air; to supply with fresh air; to let be freely discussed.

Ventilation, ven-ti-lā'shon, *n.* Act of ventilating; replacement of vitiated air by fresh air; a bringing forward for discussion.

Ventilator, ven'ti-lāt-ėr, *n.* A contrivance for keeping the air fresh in any close space.

Ventral, ven'tral, *a.* Belonging to the belly; abdominal.

Ventricle, ven'tri-kl, *n.* A small cavity in an animal body; either of two cavities of the heart which propel the blood into the arteries.

Ventricular, ven-trik'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to a ventricle; distended in the middle.

Ventriloquism, Ventriloquy, ven-tri'lo-kwizm, ven-tri'lo-kwi, *n.* The art of uttering sounds so that the voice appears to come not from the actual speaker.

Ventriloquist, ven-tri'lo-kwist, *n.* One who practises or is skilled in ventriloquism.

Ventriloquize, ven-tri'lo-kwīz, *vi.* To practise ventriloquism.

Venture, ven'tūr, *n.* An undertaking which involves hazard or danger; a commercial speculation; thing put to hazard; chance.—*vi.* (venturing, ventured). To make a venture; to dare.—*vt.* To risk.

Venturesome, ven'tūr-sum, *a.* Apt or inclined to venture; bold; hazardous.

Venturous, ven'tūr-us, *a.* Venturesome.

Venue, ven'ū, *n.* A thrust; the place where an action is laid or the trial of a cause takes place.

Venus, vē'nus, *n.* The Roman goddess of beauty and love; a planet.

Veracious, ve-rā'shus, *a.* Observant of truth; truthful; true.

Veracity, ve-ras'i-ti, *n.* Truthfulness; truth; that which is true.

Veranda, Verandah, ve-ran'da, *n.* An open portico or light gallery along the front of a building.

Veratrin, Veratrine, ve-rā'trin, *n.* A poisonous drug obtained from plants of the hellebore genus.

Verb, vėrb, *n.* The part of speech which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer.

Verbal, vėrb'al, *a.* Relating to words; spoken; literal; derived from a verb.—*n.* A noun derived from a verb.

Verbalism, vėrb'al-izm, *n.* Something expressed orally.

Verbalist, vėrb'al-ist, *n.* One who deals in words merely; a minute critic of words.

Verbalize, vėrb'al-īz, *vt.* To convert into or employ as a verb.

Verbally, vėrb'al-li, *adv.* In a verbal manner; by words uttered; word for word.

Verbatim, vėr-bā'tim, *adv.* Word for word; in the same words.

Verbena, vėr-bē'na, *n.* A genus of plants (and type of an order), some of which are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

Verblage, vėr'bi-āj, *n.* Verbosity.

Verbose, vėr-bōs', *a.* Wordy; prolix.

Verbosity, vėr-bos'i-ti, *n.* Superabundance of words; wordiness; prolixity. [rience.

Verdancy, vėr'dan-si, *n.* Greenness; inexpe-

Verdant, vėr'dant, *a.* Green with herbage or foliage; simple and inexperienced.

Verd-antique, vėrd-an-tēk', *n.* A stone consisting of an aggregate of serpentine and lighter-coloured stone having a greenish colour; a green porphyry used as marble.

Verderer, Verderor, vėr'dėr-ėr, vėr'dėr-or, *n.* An official having charge of the trees, &c., in a royal forest.

Verdict, vėr'dikt, *n.* The answer of a jury; decision in general; opinion.

Verdigris, Verdegris, vėr'di-gris, vėr'de-gris, *n.* The rust of copper; a substance obtained by exposing copper to the air in contact with acetic acid.

Verditer, vėr'di-tėr, *n.* A blue or bluish-green pigment.

Verdure, vėr'dūr, *n.* Greenness; freshness of vegetation; green vegetation.

Verdurous, vėr'dūr-us, *a.* Verdant.

Verge, vėrj, *n.* A rod of office; a mace; a wand; brink; margin; compass; scope.—*vi.* (verging, verged). To incline; to tend; to border.

Verger, vėrj'ėr, *n.* A mace-bearer; an official who takes care of the interior of a church.

Veridical, ve-rid'ik-al, *a.* Veracious.

Verifiable, ve'ri-fī-a-bl, *a.* That may be verified. [fying; confirmation.

Verification, ve'ri-fi-kā''shon, *n.* Act of veri-

Verify, ve'ri-fī, *vt.* (verifying, verified). To prove to be true; to confirm; to fulfil.

Verily, ve'ri-li, *adv.* In truth; really; truly.

Verisimilar, ve-ri-si'mi-lėr, *a.* Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.

Verisimilitude, ve'ri-si-mil''i-tūd, *n.* The appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.

Veritable, ve'ri-ta-bl, *a.* True; real; actual.

Verity, ve'ri-ti, *n.* Truth; reality; a truth.

Verjuice, vėr'jūs, *n.* An acid liquor expressed from fruit; sourness of temper, manner, &c.

Vermeil, vėr'mil, *n.* Vermilion; silver or bronze gilt.

Vermicelli, vėr-mi-chel'li, *n.* An Italian article of food made of flour, &c., in the form of long threads.

Vermicide, vėr'mi-sīd, *n.* A substance which destroys intestinal worms.

Vermicular, vėr-mik'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to worms; like a worm; vermiculated.
Vermiculate, vėr-mik'ū-lāt, *vt.* To ornament so as to suggest worms or a worm-eaten surface. *a.* Worm-like in appearance.
Vermiculation, vėr-mik'ū-lā"shon, *n.* A worm-like motion or ornamentation.
Vermiculose, Vermiculous, vėr-mik'ū-lōs, vėr-mik'ū-lus, *a.* Containing worms or grubs; like worms.
Vermifuge, vėr'mi-fūj, *n.* A medicine that expels intestinal worms.
Vermilion, vėr-mil'yon, *n.* Cinnabar or red sulphide of mercury; a beautiful red colour.—*vt.* To colour with vermilion.
Vermin, vėr'min, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A term for all sorts of small noxious mammals or insects.
Verminate, vėr'min-āt, *vi.* To breed vermin.
Verminous, vėr'min-us, *a.* Pertaining to vermin; like vermin; caused by vermin; infested by vermin.
Vermivorous, vėr-miv'o-rus, *a.* Devouring worms; feeding on worms.
Vernacular, vėr-nak'ū-lėr, *a.* Belonging to the country of one's birth or the everyday idiom of a place.—*n.* The native idiom of a place.
Vernacularism, vėr-nak'ū-lėr-izm, *n.* A vernacular idiom.
Vernal, vėr'nal, *a.* Pertaining to the spring; belonging to youth.
Vernation, vėr-nā'shon, *n.* The arrangement of the young leaves within the bud.
Vernier, vėr'ni-ėr, *n.* A small sliding scale, parallel to the fixed scale of a barometer, or other graduated instrument, and subdividing the divisions into more minute parts.
Veronica, ve-ron'i-ka, *n.* A genus of plants including the various species of speedwell.
Verrucose, Verrucous, ver'ū-kōs, ver'ū-kus, *a.* Warty.
Versant, vėr'sant, *n.* Part of a country sloping in one direction; slope of surface.
Versatile, vėrs'a-til, *a.* Readily turning; inconstant; having many accomplishments.
Versatility, vėrs-a-til'i-ti, *n.* Aptness to change; facility in taking up various intellectual pursuits.
Verse, vėrs, *n.* A line of poetry; metre; poetry; versification; a stanza; a short division of any composition.
Versed, vėrst, *a.* Conversant; practised; skilled: with *in*.
Versicle, vėrs'i-kl, *n.* A little verse; a short verse in a church service, spoken or chanted.
Versification, vėrs'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act or art of versifying; metrical composition.
Versifier, vėrs'i-fī-ėr, *n.* One who versifies; one who makes verses.
Versify, vėrs'i-fī, *vi.* (versifying, versified). To make verses.—*vt.* To form or turn into verse.
Version, vėr'shon, *n.* Act of translating; a translation; rendering; account.
Verso, vėr'sō, *n.* A left-hand page.
Verst, verst, *n.* A Russian measure of length, about two-thirds of an English mile.
Versus, vėr'sus. Against.
Vert, vėrt, *n.* In *law*, growing wood, or the right to cut it; the heraldic name of green.
Vertebra, vėr'te-bra, *n.*; pl. **-ræ**. One of the bones of the spine; *pl.* the spine.
Vertebral, vėr'te-bral, *a.* Pertaining to the vertebræ; consisting of vertebræ.
Vertebrata, vėr-te-brā'ta, *n.pl.* The highest division of animals, consisting of those which possess a backbone.
Vertebrate, vėr'te-brāt, *a.* Having a backbone.—*n.* One of the Vertebrata.
Vertex, vėr'teks, *n.*; pl. **-texes** or **-tices**. The highest point; top; apex; zenith.
Vertical, vėr'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the vertex; directly over the head; perpendicular to the horizon; upright.
Vertiginous, vėr-ti'jin-us, *a.* Giddy or dizzy; affected with vertigo.
Vertigo, vėr-tī'gō or vėr'ti-gō, *n.* Dizziness or swimming of the head; giddiness.
Vertu, vėr'tų, *n.* Excellence in objects of art or curiosity; such objects collectively.
Vervain, vėr'vān, *n.* A plant once held in repute for its medicinal virtues.
Verve, verv, *n.* Spirit; energy.
Very, ve'ri, *a.* True; real; actual.—*adv.* Truly; in a great or high degree.
Vesical, ve'si-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the bladder.
Vesicant, ve'si-kant, *n.* A blistering application.
Vesicate, ve'si-kāt, *vt.* To blister.
Vesication, ve-si-kā'shon, *n.* The process of raising blisters on the skin.
Vesicle, ve'si-kl, *n.* A small bladder-like structure or cavity; a little sac or cyst.
Vesicular, ve-sik'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of or full of vesicles.
Vesiculose, Vesiculous, ve-sik'ū-lōs, ve-sik'ū-lus, *a.* Vesicular.
Vesper, ves'pėr, *n.* The evening; the evening-star; *pl.* evening worship or service.—*a.* Relating to the evening or to vespers.
Vespiary, ves'pi-a-ri, *n.* A nest of wasps, hornets, &c.
Vessel, ves'el, *n.* A hollow utensil for holding liquids or solids; a ship; a tube or canal for blood or sap; a person.
Vest, vest, *n.* A waistcoat.—*vt.* To clothe, to endow; to invest.—*vi.* To descend to; to devolve; to take effect, as a title or right.
Vesta, ves'ta, *n.* The Roman goddess of hearth and home; a wax match.
Vestal, ves'tal, *a.* Pertaining to Vesta; virgin; chaste.—*n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta; a woman of spotless chastity.
Vested, vest'ed, *a.* Clothed or habited; robed; well settled or established.
Vestibule, ves'ti-būl, *n.* A passage or hall inside the outer door of a house.
Vestige, ves'tij, *n.* Footprint; mark or trace of something; mark or remnant left.
Vestment, vest'ment, *n.* A garment; a special article of dress worn by clergymen when officiating.
Vestry, ves'tri, *n.* A room connected with a church, where the ecclesiastical vestments are kept; a body of ratepayers elected for the local government of a parish.
Vesture, ves'tūr, *n.* Dress; apparel; clothing.
Vesuvian, ve-sū'vi-an, *n.* A kind of match for lighting cigars, &c.
Vetch, vech, *n.* The popular name of plants allied to the bean, cultivated for fodder.
Vetchy, vech'i, *a.* Consisting of or abounding with vetches.
Veteran, ve'te-ran, *a.* Having been long exercised; long experienced in war.—*n.* An old soldier; a man of great experience.
Veterinary, ve'te-ri-na-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals.
Veto, vē'tō, *n.* The power or right of forbidding; any authoritative prohibition or refusal. *vt.* (vetoing, vetoed). To forbid; to interdict.
Vex, veks, *vt.* To irritate; to torment; to annoy; to distress; to make sorrowful.
Vexation, veks-ā'shon, *n.* Irritation; annoyance; grief; affliction.
Vexatious, veks-ā'shus, *a.* Irritating; annoying; distressing; troublesome.
Vexed, vekst, *a.* Annoyed; troubled; much disputed or contested.
Vexillum, vek-sil'um, *n.*; pl. **-illa**. An ancient Roman military standard; an ecclesiastical banner.

Via, vī'a, *prep.* By way of.
Viable, vī'a-bl, *a.* Capable of living, applied to a new-born child.
Viaduct, vī'a-dukt, *n.* A long bridge for carrying a road or railway over a valley.
Vial, vī'al, *n.* A phial; a small glass bottle
Viand, vī'and, *n.* Meat dressed; food; victuals: used chiefly in *pl.*
Viaticum, vī-at'i-kum, *n.* Provisions for a journey; the communion given to a dying person.
Vibrant, vī'brant, *a.* Vibrating; tremulous.
Vibrate, vī'brāt, *vi.* (vibrating, vibrated) To swing; to quiver, to be unstable.—*vt.* To wave to and fro; to cause to quiver.
Vibration, vī-brā'shon, *n.* Act of vibrating; a swing; a quivering motion.
Vibratory, vī'bra-to-ri, *a.* Causing to vibrate; vibrating.
Vicar, vi'kėr, *n.* A substitute in office; deputy; the priest of a parish in England who receives the smaller tithes, or a salary.
Vicarage, vi'kėr-āj, *n.* The benefice of a vicar; residence of a vicar.
Vicarial, vī-kā'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a vicar; delegated; vicarious.
Vicariate, vī-kā'ri-āt, *n.* Office of a vicar —*a.* Vicarial.
Vicarious, vī-kā'ri-us, *a.* Pertaining to a substitute; deputed, substituted or suffered for or in the place of another.
Vice, vīs, *n.* A blemish; fault; moral failing; profligacy; a fault or bad trick in a horse; an iron instrument which holds fast anything worked upon; a prefix denoting position second in rank.
Vice, vī'sē, *prep.* In place of.
Vice-admiral, vis-ad'mi-ral, *n.* A naval officer, the next in rank under the admiral.
Vice-chancellor, vis-chan'sel-lor, *n.* An officer acting as deputy for a chancellor
Vice-consul, vis-kon'sul, *n.* One who acts for a consul; a consul of subordinate rank.
Vicegerent, vis-jē'rent, *n.* One who acts in the place of a superior; a substitute.
Vicenary, vis'e-na-ri, *a.* Belonging to or consisting of twenty.
Vicennial, vi-sen'ni-al, *a.* Lasting twenty years.
Vice-president, vis pre'zi-dent, *n.* An office-bearer next in rank below a president.
Vice-regal, vis-rē'gal, *a.* Pertaining to a viceroy or viceroyalty
Viceroy, vis'roi, *n.* One who governs in place of a king or queen.
Viceroyalty, Viceroyship, vis roi'al-ti, vis'roi-ship, *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.
Vicinage, vi'sin-āj, *n* Neighbourhood
Vicinity, vi-sin'i-ti, *n* Neighbourhood; proximity.
Vicious, vi'shus, *a.* Characterized by vice; faulty; depraved; immoral; spiteful.
Vicissitude, vi-sis'i-tūd, *n.* Change or alternation; one of the ups and downs of life
Victim, vik'tim, *n* A living being sacrificed, a person or thing destroyed: a person who suffers: a gull.
Victimize, vik'tim-īz, *vt* To make a victim of; to cheat, to deceive
Victor, vik'tor, *n* One who conquers; one who proves the winner —*a* Victorious
Victoria, vik-tō'ri-a, *n.* A four wheeled carriage, with a collapsible top, seated for two persons —**Victoria Cross**, a British medal granted for valour in battle.
Victorious, vik-tō'ri-us, *a.* Having gained victory, conquering, indicating victory
Victory, vik'to-ri, *n.* Conquest; a gaining of the superiority in any contest.
Victress, vik'tres, *n.* A female that conquers.
Victual, vit'l, *n.* Food provided; provisions: generally in *pl.*—*vt.* (victualling, victualled). To supply with victuals or stores.
Victualler, vit'l-ėr, *n.* One who furnishes victuals; a tavern-keeper; a ship carrying provisions for other ships.
Vicugna, Vicuña, vi-kön'ya, *n.* A South American animal yielding a fur used for delicate fabrics.
Vide, vī'dē. See; refer to.
Videlicet, vi-del'i-set, *adv* To wit; that is; namely: usually abbreviated to *viz.*
Vidette, vi-det', *n. See* VEDETTE.
Vidimus, vī'di-mus or vid', *n.* An examination, as of accounts; an abstract of contents.
Vidulty, vi-dū'i-ti, *n.* Widowhood.
Vie, vī, *vi.* (vying, vied). To contend
Viennese, vi-en-ēz', *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native of Vienna; natives of Vienna.
View, vū, *n.* A look; inspection, consideration; range of vision; power of perception; sight; scene; pictorial sketch; judgment; intention.—*vt.* To see; to survey; to consider.—*vi.* To look.
Viewer, vū'ėr, *n.* One who views, surveys, or examines; an inspector; an overseer.
Viewless, vū'les, *a.* Invisible.
Viewy, vū'i, *a.* Holding peculiar views; given to doctrinaire notions.
Vigesimal, vi-jes'i-mal, *a.* Twentieth.
Vigil, vi'jil, *n.* Act of keeping awake; a devotional watching; the eve or day preceding a church festival.
Vigilance, vi'ji-lans, *n.* Watchfulness.
Vigilant, vi'ji-lant, *a.* Watchful; circumspect; wary; on the outlook; alert.
Vignette, vin-yet' or vi-net', *n.* Flowers, head and tail pieces, &c., in books; a woodcut without a definite border; a small photographic portrait; a small attractive picture.
Vigorous, vi'gor-us, *a.* Full of vigor; strong; lusty; powerful; energetic.
Vigor, vi'gor, *n.* Active force or strength; physical force; strength of mind.
Viking, vik'ing, *n.* An ancient Scandinavian rover or sea-robber.
Vile, vil, *a.* Morally worthless; despicable; depraved; bad.
Vilely, vil'li, *adv.* Basely; meanly.
Vilification, vi'li-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of vilifying or defaming.
Vilify, vi'li-fī, *vt.* (vilifying, vilified). To defame; to traduce; to slander.
Vilipend, vi'li-pend, *vt.* To slander.
Vill, vil, *n.* A hamlet; a district of a parish.
Villa, vil'a, *n.* A country seat; a suburban house.
Village, vil'āj, *n.* A collection of houses, smaller than a town and larger than a hamlet.
Villager, vil'āj-ėr, *n.* An inhabitant of a village. [a peasant; a knave or scoundrel.
Villain, vil'an or vil'ān, *n.* A feudal serf;
Villainous, vil'an-us, *a* Base; vile; wicked; depraved; mean [a crime.
Villainy, vil'an-i, *n.* Depravity; wickedness;
Villein, vil'en, *n* A feudal serf.
Villeinage, Villenage, vil'en-āj, *n.* The feudal tenure of lands and tenements by a villein, tenure at the will of a lord.
Villi, vil'li, *n pl.* Fine small fibres; soft hairs on certain fruits, flowers, &c.
Villosity, vil-los'i-ti, *n.* The state of being villous.
Villous, Villose, vil'lus, vil'lōs, *a.* Having a velvety, shaggy, or woolly surface
Vim, vim, *n.* Vigour; energy.
Vinaceous, vī-nā'shus, *a.* Belonging to wine or grapes; of the colour of wine
Vinaigrette, vin-ā-gret', *n.* A small box, with perforations on the top, for holding smelling-salts. [crabbed; peevish.
Vinaigrous, vin'āg-rus, *a.* Sour like vinegar;
Vincible, vin'si-bl, *a* Conquerable.

Vinculum, ving'kū-lum, *n.*; pl. **-la**. A bond of union; a bond or tie.
Vindicate, vin'di-kāt, *vt.* (vindicating, vindicated). To prove to be just or valid; to maintain the rights of; to defend; to justify.
Vindication, vin-di-kā'shon, *n.* Act of vindicating; a defence or justification.
Vindicative, vin'di-kāt-iv, *a.* Tending to vindicate. [dicates; one who defends.
Vindicator, vin'di-kāt-or, *n.* One who vin-
Vindicatory, vin'di-ka-to-ri, *n.* Tending to vindicate; justificatory; punitory.
Vindictive, vin-dik'tiv, *a.* Revengeful.
Vine, vin, *n.* A climbing plant producing grapes; the slender stem of any climbing plant.
Vinegar, vi'nē-gėr, *n.* Diluted and impure acetic acid, obtained from wine, beer, &c.; sourness of temper.
Vinegarette, vi'nē-gėr-et, *n.* A vinaigrette.
Vinery, vin'ė-ri, *n.* A hot-house for vines.
Vineyard, vin'yärd, *n.* A plantation of vines producing grapes.
Vinous, **Vinose**, vīn'us, vīn'ōs, *a.* Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine.
Vintage, vint'āj, *n.* The gathering of the grape crop; the crop itself; the wine produced by the grapes of one season. [vintage.
Vintager, vint'āj-ėr, *n.* One that gathers the
Vintner, vint'nėr, *n.* One who deals in wine; a wine-seller; a licensed victualler.
Vintnery, vint'nėr-i, *n.* The trade or occupation of a vintner.
Viol, vī'ol, *n.* An ancient musical instrument like the violin.
Viola, vī'ō-la, *n.* A large kind of violin.
Violable, vī'ō-la-bl, *a.* That may be violated.
Violate, vī'ō-lāt, *vt.* (violating, violated). To injure; to outrage; to desecrate; to profane; to transgress.
Violation, vī-ō-lā'shon, *n.* Infringement; transgression; desecration; rape.
Violator, vī'ō-lāt-or, *n.* One who violates.
Violence, vī'ō-lens, *n.* Quality of being violent; vehemence; outrage; injury.
Violent, vī'ō-lent, *a.* Impetuous; furious; outrageous; fierce; severe.
Violently, vī'ō-lent-li, *adv.* With violence.
Violet, vī'ō-let, *n.* A genus of plants that includes the pansy, &c.; a plant having a bluish-purple flower with a delicious smell; a rich bluish-purple.—*a.* Of a bluish-purple colour.
Violin, vī-ō-lin', *n.* A musical instrument with four catgut strings, played with a bow; a fiddle. [violin.
Violinist, vī-ō-lin'ist, *n.* A player on the
Violist, vī'ō-list, *n.* A player on the viola.
Violoncellist, vī'ō-lon-sel''ist, *n.* A player on the violoncello.
Violoncello, vī'ō-lon-sel''lō or vē'ō-lon-chel''lō, *n.* A large and powerful bow instrument of the violin kind.
Viper, vī'pėr, *n.* A venomous serpent.
Viperine, vī'pėr-in, *a.* Pertaining to a viper or to vipers.
Viperish, vī'pėr-ish, *a.* Inclining to the character of a viper. [of a viper.
Viperous, vī'pėr-us, *a.* Having the qualities
Virago, vi-rā'gō, *n.* A man-like woman; a termagant.
Virelay, vī'rė-lā, *n.* A short poem, in short lines, with a refrain, and only two rhymes.
Virescent, vi-res'sent, *a.* Slightly green; beginning to be green.
Virgilian, vėr-jil'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Virgil, or resembling his style.
Virgin, vėr'jin, *n.* A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man; a maid; a sign of the zodiac.—*a.* Chaste; maidenly; unsullied.
Virginal, vėr'jin-al, *a.* Maidenly; virgin.—*n.* An ancient keyed musical instrument resembling the spinet. [fect chastity.
Virginity, vėr-jin'i-ti, *n.* Maidenhood; per-
Virgo, vėr'gō, *n.* The Virgin in the zodiac.
Viridity, vi-rid'i-ti, *n.* Greenness; verdure.
Virile, vi'ril or vī'ril, *a.* Pertaining to a man; masculine; manly; strong.
Virility, vi-ril'i-ti, *n.* Manhood; the power of procreation; masculine action or vigour.
Virose, vī'rōs, *a.* Poisonous; emitting a fetid odour.
Virtu, vir-tō', *n.* *See* VERTU.
Virtual, vėr'tū-al, *a.* Being in essence or effect, not in name or fact.
Virtually, vėr'tū-al-li, *adv.* In efficacy or effect, though not really.
Virtue, vėr'tū, *n.* Moral goodness; rectitude; morality; chastity; merit; efficacy.
Virtuoso, vėr-tū-ō'sō, *n.*; pl. **-osos** or **-osi**. A man skilled in the fine arts, or antiquities, curiosities, &c.
Virtuous, vėr'tū-us, *a.* Marked by virtue; morally good; pure or chaste.
Virtuously, vėr'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a virtuous manner. [nity; rancour.
Virulence, vi'rū-lens, *n.* Acrimony; malig-
Virulent, vi'rū-lent, *a.* Very poisonous or noxious; bitter in enmity; malignant.
Virulently, vi'rū-lent-li, *adv.* In a virulent manner; with malignant activity.
Virus, vī'rus, *n.* Contagious poisonous matter; extreme acrimony; malignity.
Vis, vis, *n.* Force; power; energy.
Visage, vi'zāj, *n.* The face or countenance.
Visaged, vi'zājd, *a.* Having a visage of this or that sort.
Vis-à-vis, vē-zā-vē, *adv.* Face to face.—*n.* One placed face to face with another; a light carriage for two persons sitting face to face.
Viscera, vis'e-ra, *n.pl.* The entrails.
Visceral, vis'e-ral, *a.* Pertaining to the viscera.
Viscid, vis'id, *a.* Sticky or adhesive; glutinous; tenacious.
Viscidity, vis-id'i-ti, *n.* Glutinousness.
Viscosity, vis-kos'i-ti, *n.* Viscidity.
Viscount, vī'kount, *n.* A nobleman of rank between an earl and baron. [viscount.
Viscountess, vī'kount-es, *n.* The wife of a
Viscous, vis'kus, *a.* Glutinous; viscid.
Vise, vē-zā, *n.* An indorsation upon a passport denoting that it has been examined and found correct. [of being visible.
Visibility, vi-zi-bil'i-ti, *n.* State or quality
Visible, vi'zi-bl, *a.* Perceivable by the eye; apparent; open; conspicuous.
Visibly, vi'zi-bli, *adv.* In a visible manner; manifestly; conspicuously; obviously.
Vision, vi'zhon, *n.* Act of seeing; sight; that which is seen; an apparition; a fanciful view.
Visionary, vi'zhon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to visions; imaginative; imaginary; not real.—*n.* One who is visionary; one who upholds impracticable schemes.
Visit, vi zit, *vt.* To go or come to see; to view officially; to afflict.—*vi.* To practise going to see others; to make calls.—*n.* Act of visiting; a call.
Visitant, vi'zit-ant, *n.* A visitor.
Visitation, vi-zit-ā'shon, *n.* Act of visiting; a formal or official visit; special dispensation of divine favour or retribution.
Visiter, **Visitor**, vi'zit-ėr, vi'zit-or, *n.* One who visits; a caller; an inspector.
Visiting, vi'zit-ing, *a.* Pertaining to visits; authorized to visit and inspect.—*n.* The act or practice of paying visits.
Visiting-card, vi'zit-ing-kärd, *n.* A small card bearing one's name, &c., to be left in paying visits.
Visor, **Vizor**, vi'zor, *n.* The movable face-guard of a helmet; a mask.
Vista, vis'ta, *n.* A view through an avenue; trees, &c., that form the avenue; an extended view. [vision; used in seeing.
Visual, vi'zhū-al, *a.* Pertaining to sight or

Vital, vī'tal, *a.* Pertaining to life; necessary to life; indispensable; essential.
Vitalism, vī'tal-izm, *a.* The doctrine that ascribes all organic functions to a vital principle distinct from chemical and other physical forces.
Vitality, vī-tal'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of having life; principle of life; animation.
Vitalize, vī'tal-īz, *vt.* To give life to; to furnish with the vital principle.
Vitally, vī'tal-li, *adv.* Essentially.
Vitals, vī'talz, *n.pl.* Parts essential to life.
Vitiate, vi'shi-āt, *vt.* (vitiating, vitiated). To make faulty; to impair; to corrupt; to invalidate. [depravation.
Vitiation, vi-shi-ā'shon, *n.* Act of vitiating;
Viticulture, vit'i-kul-tūr, *n.* The culture of the vine. [glass; resembling glass.
Vitreous, vit'rē-us, *a.* Glassy; pertaining to
Vitrescence, vi-tres'ens, *n.* Quality of being vitrescent; glassiness.
Vitrescent, vi-tres'ent, *a.* Tending to become glass or glassy.
Vitric, vit'rik, *a.* Vitreous.
Vitrifaction, **Vitrification**, vit-ri-fak'shon, vit'ri-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act, process, or operation of converting into glass by heat.
Vitrifacture, vit-ri-fak'tūr, *n.* The manufacture of glass.
Vitrify, vit'ri-fī, *vt.* To convert into glass by heat.—*vi.* To become glass.
Vitriol, vit'ri-ol, *n.* Sulphuric acid or one of its compounds.
Vitriolic, vit'ri-ol'ik, *a.* Pertaining to vitriol; like vitriol; very biting or sarcastic.
Vitriolize, vit'ri-ol-īz, *vt.* To convert into vitriol; to treat with vitriol.
Vitta, vit'a, *n.*; pl. -æ. A head-band, fillet, or garland; a receptacle of oil in the fruits of umbelliferous plants.
Vituline, vit'ū-līn, *a.* Belonging to a calf, or to veal.
Vituperate, vī-tū'pe-rāt, *vt.* To abuse; to censure offensively; to rate.
Vituperation, vī-tū'pe-rā"shon, *n.* Act of vituperating; abuse; abusive language.
Vituperative, vī-tū'pe-rāt-iv, *a.* Containing vituperation; abusive; railing.
Vivacious, vī-vā'shus or vi-, *a.* Lively; brisk; sprightly; tenacious of life.
Vivacity, vī-vas'i-ti or vi-, *n.* Animation; spirit; liveliness; briskness. [sutler.
Vivandiere, vē-väng-di-ār, *n.* A female
Vivarium, vī-vā'ri-um, *n.*; pl. -ia. A place for keeping animals in their natural state.
Viva voce, vī'va vō'sē, *adv.* By word of mouth; orally: sometimes used adjectively.
Vivid, vi'vid, *a.* Bright, clear, or lively; forcible; striking; realistic.
Vividly, vi'vid-li, *adv.* In a vivid manner; with life; with striking truth.
Vivify, vi'vi-fī, *vt.* (vivifying, vivified). To make alive; to endue with life; to animate.
Viviparous, vī-vip'a-rus, *a.* Producing young in a living state.
Vivisection, vi-vi-sek'shon, *n.* Act of experimenting on a living animal.
Vivisector, vi'vi-sek-tėr, *n.* One who practises vivisection.
Vixen, viks'en, *n.* A she-fox; a snappish, bitter woman; a termagant. [vixen.
Vixenish, viks'en-ish, *a.* Pertaining to a
Vizier, vi-zēr' or vi'zi-ėr, *n.* A high political officer in Turkey, &c.
Vizor, vi'zor, *n.* *See* VISOR.
Vley, **Vlei**, vlī or flī, *n.* In S. Africa, a swampy pool that dries up at certain seasons.
Vocable, vō'ka-bl, *n.* A word; a term.
Vocabulary, vō-kab'ū-la-ri, *n.* A list of words arranged alphabetically and explained briefly; range of expression.
Vocal, vō'kal, *a.* Pertaining to the voice; uttered by the voice; endowed with a voice; having a vowel character.
Vocalic, vō-kal'ik, *a.* Pertaining to vowel sound; having many vowels.
Vocalist, vō'kal-ist, *n.* A vocal musician; a public singer. [to make vocal.
Vocalize, vō'kal-īz, *vt.* To form into voice;
Vocally, vō'kal-li, *adv.* With voice; with an audible sound; in words.
Vocation, vō-kā'shon, *n.* A calling; employment; profession; business.
Vocative, vo'ka-tiv, *a.* Relating to calling by name.—*n.* The vocative case.
Vociferate, vō-sif'ė-rāt, *vi.* and *t.* (vociferating, vociferated). To cry out with vehemence; to exclaim.
Vociferation, vō-sif'ė-rā'shon, *n.* A violent outcry; clamour.
Vociferous, vō-sif'ė-rus, *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy.
Vodka, vod'ka, *n.* An intoxicating spirit distilled from rye, much used in Russia.
Vogue, vōg, *n.* Temporary mode or fashion.
Voice, vois, *n.* The sound uttered by the mouth; articulate human utterance; state of vocal organs; speech; sound emitted; right of expressing an opinion; vote; a form of verb inflection.—*vt.* (voicing, voiced). To utter or express; to declare.
Voiceless, vois'les, *a.* Having no voice or vote.
Void, void, *a.* Empty; devoid; ineffectual; null.—*n.* An empty space.—*vt.* To make vacant; to quit; to nullify; to emit; to evacuate from the bowels.
Voidance, void'ans, *n.* Act of voiding; ejection from a benefice; vacancy.
Volant, vō'lant, *a.* Flying; nimble; rapid.
Volapuk, vō'la-puk, *n.* An artificial language of recent invention, intended as an international medium of communication.
Volatile, vo'la-til, *a.* Readily diffusible in the atmosphere; flighty; airy; fickle.
Volatility, vo-la-til'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being volatile; capability of evaporating; flightiness; fickleness; levity.
Volatilize, vo'la-til-īz, *vt.* To cause to exhale or evaporate.—*vi.* To become vaporous.
Volcanic, vol-kan'ik, *a.* Pertaining to volcanoes; produced by a volcano.
Volcanism, vol'kan-izm, *n.* Volcanic character or phenomena.
Volcanist, vol'kan-ist, *n.* One versed in volcanoes.
Volcano, vol-kā'no, *n.*; pl. -oes A mountain emitting clouds of vapour, gases, showers of ashes, lava, &c.
Vole, vōl, *n.* A rodent animal resembling a rat or mouse; a deal at cards that draws all the tricks. [ing; will.
Volition, vō-li'shon, *n.* Act or power of will-
Volley, vol'i, *n.* A discharge of a number of missile weapons, as small-arms; emission of many things at once.—*vt.* and *i.* To discharge or be discharged in a volley; to sound like a volley.
Volt, vōlt, *n.* A sudden movement in fencing to avoid a thrust; the unit of electromotive force.
Voltaic, vol-tā'ik, *a.* Pertaining to voltaism.
Voltaism, vol'ta-izm, *n.* Electricity produced by chemical action; galvanism.
Volubility, vo-lū-bil'i-ti, *n.* Great readiness or fluency of speech.
Voluble, vo'lū-bl, *a.* Rolling round or revolving; glib in speech; over fluent.
Volubly, vo'lū-bli, *adv.* In a voluble or fluent manner; with volubility.
Volume, vo'lūm, *n.* Something rolled up; a book; a coil; a convolution; mass or bulk; quantity or strength.
Volumeter, vo-lū'me-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the volumes of gases

Volumetric, vo-lū-met'rik, *a.* Pertaining to the measurement of volumes of substances.
Voluminous, vō-lū'min-us, *a.* Bulky; being in many volumes; having written much; copious. {ously; of one's own free-will.
Voluntarily, vo'lun-ta-ri-li, *adv.* Spontane-
Voluntary, vo'lun-ta-ri, *a.* Willing; free to act; spontaneous; regulated by the will.—*n.* A volunteer; a supporter of voluntaryism; an organ solo during a church service.
Voluntaryism, vo'lun-ta-ri-izm, *n.* The principle of supporting anything, especially religion, entirely by voluntary effort.
Volunteer, vo-lun-tēr', *n.* A person who enters into military or other service of his own free-will.—*a.* Pertaining to volunteers.—*vt.* To offer or bestow voluntarily.—*vi.* To enter into any service voluntarily.
Voluptuary, vō-lup'tū-a-ri, *n.* One addicted to luxury; a sensualist.
Voluptuous, vō-lup'tū-us, *a.* Pertaining to sensual pleasure; luxurious.
Voluptuously, vō-lup'tū-us-li, *adv.* Luxuriously; sensually.
Volute, vō-lūt', *n.* A spiral scroll characteristic of Ionic and Corinthian capitals.
Voluted, vō-lūt'ed, *a.* Having a volute or volutes.
Vomit, vo'mit, *vi.* To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth.—*vt.* To eject from the stomach; to belch forth.—*n.* Matter ejected from the stomach; an emetic.
Vomitory, vo'mi-to-ri, *a.* Causing vomiting. *n.* An emetic.
Voodoo, vō-dō, *n.* A person among the American negroes who professes to be a sorcerer; sorcery; an evil spirit.
Voracious, vō-rā'shus, *a.* Eating or swallowing greedily; ravenous; rapacious.
Voracity, vō-ras'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being voracious; greediness of appetite.
Vortex, vor'teks, *n.*; pl. **-tices** or **-texes**. A whirling motion in any fluid; a whirlpool or a whirlwind; an eddy {whirling.
Vortical, vor'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a vortex; whirling.
Vorticose, Vortiginal, vor'ti-kōs, vor-ti'jin-al, *a.* Vortical.
Votaress, vō'ta-res, *n.* A female votary.
Votary, vō'ta-ri, *n.* One who is bound by a vow; one devoted to some particular service, state of life, &c.
Vote, vōt, *n.* Act or power of expressing opinion or choice; a suffrage; thing conferred by vote; result of voting; votes collectively.—*vi.* (voting, voted). To give a vote.—*vt.* To choose or grant by vote.
Voter, vōt'ėr, *n.* One who votes; an elector.
Votive, vōt'iv, *a.* Pertaining to a vow; promised or given, in consequence of a vow.
Vouch, vouch, *vt.* To attest; to affirm; to answer for.—*vi.* To bear witness; to stand surety.
Voucher, vouch'ėr, *n.* One who vouches; a paper which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm facts of any kind; a written evidence of the payment of money.
Vouchsafe, vouch-sāf', *vt.* (vouchsafing, vouchsafed). To condescend to grant; to concede.—*vi.* To deign.
Voussoir, vōs'wär, *n.* One of the wedge-shaped stones of an arch.
Vow, vou, *n.* A solemn promise; an oath; promise of fidelity.—*vt.* To promise solemnly; to dedicate, as to a divine power.—*vi.* To make vows.
Vowel, vou'el, *n.* A sound produced by opening the mouth and giving utterance to voice; the letter which represents such a sound.—*a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.
Voyage, voi'āj, *n.* A journey by water to a distance.—*vi.* (voyaging, voyaged) To pass by water.
Voyager, voi'āj-ėr, *n.* One who voyages.
Vulcanic, vul-kan'ik, *a.* Volcanic.
Vulcanism, vul'kan-izm, *n.* The phenomena of volcanoes, hot springs, &c.
Vulcanite, vul'kan-īt, *n.* A superior vulcanized india-rubber; ebonite.
Vulcanize, vul'kan-īz, *vt.* To harden (india-rubber) by combining with sulphur, &c.
Vulgar, vul'gėr, *a.* Pertaining to the common people; vernacular; common; coarse.—**The vulgar**, the common people.
Vulgarian, vul-gā'ri-an, *n.* A vulgar person.
Vulgarism, vul'gėr-izm, *n.* A vulgar phrase or expression; vulgarity.
Vulgarity, vul-ga'ri-ti, *n.* Coarseness; an act of low manners.
Vulgarize, vul'gėr-īz, *vt.* To make vulgar.
Vulgarly, vul'gėr-li, *adv.* In a vulgar manner; commonly; coarsely.
Vulgate, vul'gāt, *n.* The Latin version of the Scriptures used by the R. Catholic church.
Vulnerable, vul'nėr-a-bl, *a.* That may be wounded; liable to injury.
Vulnerary, vul'nėr-a-ri, *a.* Useful in healing wounds.—*n.* A plant useful in the cure of wounds. {cunning; crafty.
Vulpine, vul'pīn, *a.* Pertaining to the fox; **Vulpinite**, vul'pi-īt, *n.* A variety of gypsum employed for small statues, &c.
Vulture, vul'tūr, *n.* A bird of prey which lives chiefly on carrion.
Vulturine, vul'tūr-in, *a.* Belonging to or resembling the vulture.

W

Wabble, wob'l, *vi.* (wabbling, wabbled). To vacillate; to wobble.—*n.* A rocking motion.
Wacke, wak'ė, *n.* A soft and earthy volcanic rock usually containing crystals.
Wad, wod, *n.* A soft mass of fibrous material, used for stuffing; material for stopping the charge in a gun.—*vt.* (wadding, wadded). To furnish with a wad or wadding.
Wad, Wadd, wod, *n.* An earthy ore of manganese.
Wadding, wod'ing, *n.* A soft fibrous stuff used for stuffing articles of dress; wad.
Waddle, wod'l, *vi.* (waddling, waddled). To walk with a rolling gait; to toddle.
Waddy, wad'i, *n.* A wooden club used by the Australian aborigines.
Wade, wād, *vi.* (wading, waded) To walk through a substance that hinders the lower limbs, as water; to move or pass with labour. *vt.* To ford. [or grallatorial bird.
Wader, wād'ėr, *n.* One that wades; a wading
Wafer, wā'fėr, *n.* A thin cake, as of bread; a thin disc of paste for fastening letters.—*vt.* To seal with a wafer
Waft, wäft, *vt.* To impel through water or air.—*vi.* To sail or float.—*n.* A sweep, as with the arm; a breath of wind.
Waftage, wäft'āj, *n.* The act of wafting; state of being wafted.
Wag, wag, *vt.* and *i.* (wagging, wagged). To swing or sway; to wave; to nod.—*n.* A wit; a joker.
Wage, wāj, *vt.* (waging, waged). To carry on; to engage in, as in a contest.—*n.* Payment for work done; hire; recompense: generally in *pl.*
Wager, wā'jėr, *n.* A bet; stake laid; subject on which bets are laid.—*vt.* and *i.* To bet; to stake.
Waggery, wag'ė-ri, *n.* Merriment; jocular talk; pleasantry. [jocular; sportive.
Waggish, wag'ish, *a.* Roguish in merriment;
Waggle, wag'l, *vi.* and *t.* (waggling, waggled). To sway; to wag with short movements.

Wagon, Waggon, wag'on, *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle for heavy loads.
Wagonage, wag'on-āj, *n.* Money paid for conveyance by wagon. [wagon.
Wagoner, wag'on-ėr, *n.* One who drives a
Wagonette, wag-on-et', *n.* A four-wheeled pleasure vehicle with longitudinal seats.
Wagtail, wag'tāl, *n.* A small bird of several species; a pert person.
Waif, wāf, *n.* A stray article; a neglected, homeless wretch.
Wail, wāl, *vt.* To lament; to bewail.—*vi.* To weep.—*n.* A mournful cry or sound.
Wailing, wāl'ing, *n.* Loud weeping.
Wain, wān, *n.* A wagon.
Wainscot, wān'skot, *n.* The timber-work that lines the walls of a room.—*vt.* (wainscoting, wainscotted). To line with wainscot.
Wainscoting, wān'skot-ing, *n.* Wainscot, or the material used for it.
Waist, wāst, *n.* That part of the human body between the ribs and hips; middle part of a ship.
Waistband, wāst'band, *n.* The band of trousers, &c., which encompasses the waist.
Waistcoat, wāst'kōt, *n.* A short sleeveless garment worn under the coat; a vest.
Wait, wāt, *vi.* To stay in expectation; to continue in patience; to attend; to serve at table. *vt.* To await.—*n.* Act of waiting; ambush; a musician who promenades in the night about Christmas time.
Waiter, wāt'ėr, *n.* One who waits; a male attendant; a small tray or salver.
Waiting-maid, Waiting-woman, wāt'ing-mād, wāt'ing-wu-man, *n.* A maid-servant who attends a lady.
Waitress, wāt'res, *n.* A female waiter.
Waive, wāv, *vt.* (waiving, waived). To relinquish; to forgo.
Wake, wāk, *vi.* (waking, woke or waked). To be awake; to awake; to become active.—*vt.* To rouse from sleep; to arouse.—*n.* The feast of the dedication of a parish church; a vigil; the watching of a dead body prior to burial; track left by a ship; track in general.
Wakeful, wāk'ful, *a.* Keeping awake in bed; indisposed to sleep; watchful; vigilant.
Waken, wāk'n, *vi.* To wake.—*vt.* To rouse from sleep; to rouse into action.
Waldenses, wal-den'sēz, *n.* A sect of reforming Christians in Northern Italy.
Wale, wāl, *n.* A streak produced by a whip on an animal's skin; a weal; a plank along a ship a little above the water-line.—*vt.* (waling, waled). To mark with wales.
Walk, wak, *vi.* To advance by steps without running; to go about; to behave.—*vt.* To pass over or through on foot; to lead about.—*n.* A short excursion on foot; gait; an avenue, promenade, &c.; sphere; way of living; tract of ground for grazing. [trian.
Walker, wak'ėr, *n.* One who walks; a pedes-
Walking, wak'ing, *n* The act or practice of moving on the feet without running; practice of taking walks; pedestrianism.
Walking-stick, wak'ing-stik, *n.* A staff or stick carried in the hand in walking.
Wall, wal, *n.* A structure of stone or brick, inclosing a space, forming a division, supporting a weight, &c.; side of a building or room; means of protection.—*vt.* To inclose with a wall; to defend by walls.
Wallet, wol'et, *n.* A bag or knapsack; pack; bundle.
Wall-eye, wal'I, *n.* An eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish colour.
Wall-flower, wal'flou-ėr, *n.* A plant with fragrant yellowish flowers.
Walloon, wo-lōn', *n.* A people inhabiting part of Belgium and north-eastern France; their language, a French dialect.
Wallop, wol'op, *vt.* To beat; to drub; to thrash.
Wallow, wol'ō, *vi.* To tumble and roll in water or mire; to live in filth or gross vice.
Walnut, wal'nut, *n.* A valuable tree, a native of Persia; the edible nut of the tree.
Walrus, wol'rus, *n.* A huge marine carnivorous mammal inhabiting the arctic seas.
Waltz, walts, *n.* A kind of dance for two persons; music for the dance.—*vi.* To dance a waltz.
Waltzer, walts'ėr, *n.* A person who waltzes.
Wampum, wom'pum, *n.* Small beads made of shells, used by the American Indians as money or ornaments. [look; pale.
Wan, won, *a.* Dark or gloomy; languid of
Wand, wond, *n.* A long flexible stick; a rod; a staff of authority; a baton.
Wander, won'dėr, *vi.* To ramble here and there; to roam; to rove; to err; to be delirious. *vt.* To traverse.
Wanderer, won'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who wanders; a rambler; one that goes astray.
Wandering, won'dėr-ing, *a.* Given to wander; unsettled.—*n.* A travelling without a settled course; aberration.
Wane, wān, *vt.* (waning, waned). To diminish; to grow less, as the moon; to fail; to decline.—*n.* Decline; decrease.
Wannish, won'ish, *a.* Somewhat wan.
Want, wont, *n.* State of not having; deficiency; lack; need; indigence.—*vt.* To be without; to lack; to require; to desire.—*vi.* To be deficient; to be in want.
Wanton, won'ton, *a.* Not kept in due restraint; unprovoked; lustful; frolicsome; rank. *n.* A lewd person; a trifler.—*vi.* To revel unrestrainedly; to sport lasciviously.
Wantonly, won'ton-li, *adv.* Without restraint or provocation; sportively; lasciviously.
Wapenshaw, Wapinshaw, wā'pn-shą, wā'pin-shą, *n.* In Scotland, a review of persons under arms.
Wapentake, wā'pn-tāk, *n.* An old division of some of the northern shires of England.
Wapiti, wap'i-ti, *n.* The North American stag.
War, war, *n.* A contest between nations or parties carried on by force of arms; profession of arms; art of war; hostility; enmity.—*vi.* (warring, warred). To make or carry on war; to strive.
Warble, war'bl, *vt.* and *i.* (warbling, warbled). To utter musically in a quavering manner; to carol; to sing musically.—*n.* A quavering melodious sound; a song.
Warbler, war'bl-ėr, *n.* A singer; a song-bird.
War-cry, war'krI, *n.* A word, cry, motto, or phrase used in common by troops in battle.
Ward, ward, *vt.* To guard; to fend off; to turn aside.—*n.* Guard; a defensive motion or position in fencing; custody; guardianship; a minor who is under guardianship; a division of a town or county; apartment of an hospital; a piece in a lock.
Warden, war'den, *n.* A guardian; a keeper; head of a college; superior of a conventual church.
Warder, ward'ėr, *n.* A guard; a keeper.
Wardrobe, ward'rōb, *n.* A piece of furniture in which wearing apparel is kept; a person's wearing apparel collectively.
Ward-room, ward'röm, *n.* A room in a warship where the principal officers mess.
Wardship, ward'ship, *n.* Guardianship; also pupilage.
Ware, wār, *n.* Articles of merchandise; goods: generally in *pl.*; sea-weeds, employed as a manure, &c.—*a.* On one's guard; aware: *poet.* *vt.* To beware of: *poet.*
Warehouse, wār'hous, *n.* A storehouse for goods; a large shop.—*vt.* To deposit or secure in a warehouse.

Warehouseman, wâr'hous-man, *n.* One who keeps or is employed in a warehouse.
Warfare, war'fâr, *n.* Military service; war; contest; hostilities.
Warily, wâ'ri-li, *adv.* Cautiously.
Warlike, war'lik, *a.* Pertaining to war; military; fit for war; disposed for war.
Warm, warm, *a.* Having moderate heat; flushed; zealous; excitable; brisk; rich.—*vt.* To make warm; to animate; to interest.—*vi.* To become warm or animated.
Warmer, warm'ér, *n.* One who or that which warms.
Warm-hearted, warm'härt-ed, *a.* Having warmth of heart; cordial; sincere; hearty.
Warmly, warm'li, *adv.* In a warm manner; with heat; hotly; eagerly; earnestly.
Warmth, warmth, *n.* Gentle heat; cordiality; ardour; animation; enthusiasm; slight anger or irritation.
Warn, warn, *vt.* To caution against; to admonish; to advise; to inform previously.
Warning, warn'ing, *n.* Act of one who warns; caution against danger, &c.; admonition; previous notice.
War-office, war'of-is, *n.* A public office or department managing military affairs.
Warp, warp, *vt.* and *i.* To turn or twist out of shape; to contort; to pervert; to move, as a ship, by a rope attached to something.—*n.* The threads extended lengthwise in a loom; a rope used in moving a ship; deposit of rich mud; twist of wood in drying.
Warped, warpt, *a.* Twisted by shrinking; perverted.
Warrant, wo'rant, *vt.* To guarantee; to authorize; to justify.—*n.* An act or instrument investing one with authority; guarantee; document authorizing an officer to seize an offender; authority; a voucher; right.
Warrantable, wo'rant-a-bl, *a.* Authorized; justifiable; defensible; lawful.
Warranter, wo'rant-ér, *n.* One who gives authority; one who guarantees.
Warrant-officer, wo'rant-of-is-ér, *n.* An officer ranking below a commissioned officer.
Warrantor, wo'rant-or, *n.* One who warrants
Warranty, wo'ran-ti, *n.* Warrant; guarantee; authority; a legal deed of security.
Warren, wo'ren, *n.* Ground appropriated for rabbits; a preserve in a river for fish.
Warrior, wâ'ri-or, *n.* A soldier; a brave or able soldier.
War-ship, war'ship, *n.* A ship constructed for engaging in warfare; a man-of-war.
Wart, wart, *n.* A hard dry growth on the skin.
Warty, wart'i, *a.* Full of or like warts; overgrown with warts.
Wary, wâ'ri, *a.* Cautious; prudent.
Was, woz, *v.* The first and third person singular of the past tense of *to be*.
Wash, wosh, *vt.* To apply water, &c., to, to cleanse; to flow along or dash against; to remove by ablution; to tint lightly.—*vi.* To cleanse one's self by water; to stand the operation of washing; to stand the test.—*n.* Act of washing; clothes washed on one occasion; flow or dash of water; sound made by water; a shallow; swill; lotion; thin coat of colour or metal.
Wash-board, wosh'börd, *n.* A board with a ribbed surface for washing clothes on; a board to prevent the sea from breaking over the gunwale of a boat, a skirting-board.
Washer, wosh'ér, *n.* One who or that which washes; a ring of iron, leather, &c., used under a nut that is screwed on a bolt.
Washerwoman, wosh'ér-wu-man, *n.* A woman that washes clothes for hire
Washhand-basin, wosh'hand-bā-sn, *n.* A basin for washing the hands in
Washhand-stand, wosh'hand-stand, *n* A wash-stand.
Wash-house, **Washing-house**, wosh'-hous, wosh'ing-hous, *n.* A building or an apartment for washing linen, &c.
Washing, wosh'ing, *n.* Act of cleansing with water; ablution; clothes washed.
Wash-stand, wosh'stand, *n.* A piece of bedroom furniture supporting a basin.
Wash-tub, wosh'tub, *n.* A tub in which clothes are washed.
Washy, wosh'i, *a.* Watery; highly diluted; thin; weak; feeble; worthless.
Wasp, wosp, *n.* An active, stinging, winged insect, resembling the bee.
Waspish, wosp'ish, *a.* Like a wasp; venomous; irritable; snappish.
Wassail, wos'el, *n.* A festive occasion with drinking of healths; a drinking bout; liquor used on such occasions.—*vi.* To hold a merry drinking meeting. [*was.*
Wast, wost. The second person singular of
Wastage, wäst'äj, *n.* Loss by use, leakage, &c.
Waste, wäst, *vt.* (wasting, wasted). To make desolate; to ravage; to wear away gradually; to squander.—*vi.* To decrease gradually.—*a.* Desolate; spoiled; refuse.—*n.* Act of wasting; prodigality; refuse matter; gradual decrease; a desert region.
Wasteful, wäst'ful, *a.* Causing waste; destructive; ruinous; lavish; prodigal.
Waste-pipe, wäst'pip, *n.* A pipe for carrying off waste water, &c. [gal; a squanderer.
Waster, wäst'ér, *n.* One who wastes; a prodi-
Wasting, wäst'ing, *a.* Such as to waste; desolating; enfeebling.
Watch, woch, *n.* A keeping awake to guard, &c.; vigilance; a guard; time during which a person is on guard or duty; a small pocket time-piece.—*vi.* To keep awake; to give heed; to act as a guard, &c.; to wait.—*vt.* To look with close attention at or on; to tend; to guard. [premises and property.
Watch-dog, woch'dog, *n.* A dog kept to guard
Watcher, woch'ér, *n.* One who watches.
Watch-fire, woch'fir, *n.* A fire kept up in the night as a signal, or for the use of a guard.
Watchful, woch'ful, *a.* Keeping on the watch; vigilant; attentive; cautious.
Watch-house, woch'hous, *n.* A guard-house; a lock-up. [makes or repairs watches.
Watch-maker, woch'mäk-ér, *n.* One who
Watchman, woch'man, *n.* A guard; a caretaker on duty at night.
Watch-tower, woch'tou-ér, *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch.
Watchword, woch'wérd, *n.* A word by which sentinels distinguish a friend from an enemy; a motto.
Water, wa'tér, *n.* A transparent fluid; a fluid consisting of hydrogen and oxygen; the sea; rain; saliva; urine; colour or lustre of a diamond, &c.—*vt.* To wet or supply with water; to give a wavy appearance to, as silk.—*vi* To shed liquid matter; to take in water; to gather saliva; to have a longing desire.
Water-bailiff, wa'tér-bā-lif, *n.* A custom-house officer for searching ships, one who watches a river to prevent poaching.
Water-bed, wa'tér-bed, *n.* An india-rubber bed or mattress filled with water
Water-cart, wa'tér-kärt, *n.* A cart carrying water for sale, watering streets, &c
Water-closet, wa'tér-kloz-et, *n.* A privy in which the discharges are carried away by water.
Water-colour, wa'tér-kul-ér, *n.* A pigment ground up with water and isinglass or other mucilage instead of oil.
Water-course, wa'tér-körs, *n.* A stream of water; a channel for water
Watered, wa'térd, *a.* Having a wavy and shiny appearance on the surface.

Waterfall, wą'tėr-fąl, *n.* A fall or steep descent in a stream; a cascade.
Water-frame, wą'tėr-frām, *n.* A frame for spinning cotton, at first driven by water.
Water-gas, wą'tėr-gas, *n.* An illuminating gas obtained by decomposing water.
Watering, wą'tėr-ing, *n.* Act of one who waters; ornamentation giving a wavy lustre.
Watering-place, wą'tėr-ing-plās, *n.* A place to which people resort for mineral waters, or for bathing, &c.
Water-level, wą'tėr-le-vel, *n.* The level at which water stands; a levelling instrument in which water is employed.
Water-line, wą'tėr-līn, *n.* The line formed by the surface of water, as on ships.
Water-logged, wą'tėr-logd, *a.* Floating but full of water, as a ship.
Waterman, wą'tėr-man, *n.* A boatman.
Water-mark, wą'tėr-märk, *n.* A mark indicating the rise and fall of water; a mark made in paper during manufacture.
Water-mill, wą'tėr-mil, *n.* A mill whose machinery is driven by means of water.
Water-power, wą'tėr-pou-ėr, *n.* The power of water employed to drive machinery.
Waterproof, wą'tėr-prōf, *a.* So compact as not to admit water.—*n.* Cloth made waterproof; a garment of such cloth.—*vt.* To render impervious to water.
Watershed, wą'tėr-shed, *n.* A rise of land from which rivers, &c., naturally flow in opposite directions.
Water-spout, wą'tėr-spout, *n.* A column of spray or water drawn up from the sea or a lake by a violent whirlwind.
Water-tight, wą'tėr-tīt, *a.* So tight as to retain or not to admit water; stanch.
Water-way, wą'tėr-wā, *n.* That part of a river, the sea, &c., through which vessels sail.
Water-wheel, wą'tėr-whēl, *n.* A wheel for raising water, or moved by water.
Water-works, wą'tėr-wėrks, *n.pl.* The works and appliances for the distribution of water to communities; ornamental fountains.
Watery, wą'tėr-i, *a.* Pertaining to or like water; thin; moist; tasteless; insipid.
Wattle, wot'l, *n.* A hurdle of interlaced rods. *vt.* (wattling, wattled). To interlace (twigs or branches); to plat.
Waul, wąl, *vi.* To cry as a cat.
Wave, wāv, *vi.* and *t.* (waving, waved). To sway or play loosely; to undulate; to brandish; to beckon.—*n.* A swell or ridge on moving water; anything resembling a wave; an undulation; a signal made by waving the hand, a flag, &c.
Wave, wāv, *vt.* To waive. *See* WAIVE.
Waved, wāvd, *a.* Undulating; wavy.
Wavelet, wāv'let, *n.* A small wave.
Waver, wā'vėr, *vi.* To wave gently; to fluctuate; to be undetermined.
Waverer, wā'vėr-ėr, *n.* One who wavers.
Wavy, wāv'i, *a.* Rising or swelling in waves; full of waves; undulating.
Wax, waks, *n.* A tenacious substance excreted by bees or in the ear; any similar substance; sealing-wax.—*vt.* To smear or rub with wax.—*vi.* To increase; to grow; to become.
Wax-cloth, waks'kloth, *n.* Cloth covered with a waxy coating; floor-cloth.
Waxen, waks'en, *a.* Made of wax.
Wax-work, waks'wėrk, *n.* Work in wax; figures of persons in wax as near reality as possible.
Waxy, waks'i, *a.* Resembling wax; made of wax; abounding in wax.
Way, wā, *n.* A track, path, or road of any kind; distance traversed; progress; direction; line of business; condition; device; method; course; *pl.* the timbers on which a ship is launched.
Way-bill, wā'bil, *n.* A list of passengers or goods carried by a public conveyance.
Wayfarer, wā'fār-ėr, *n.* One who fares or travels; a traveller; a foot-passenger.
Wayfaring, wā'fār-ing, *a.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey.
Waylay, wā-lā', *vt.* To lay one's self in the way of; to beset in ambush.
Wayside, wā'sīd, *n.* The side of a road.—*a.* Growing, situated, &c., by sides of roads.
Wayward, wā'wėrd, *a.* Full of troublesome whims; froward; peevish; perverse.
Waywardly, wā'wėrd-li, *adv.* Perversely.
Wayworn, wā'wōrn, *a.* Worn or wearied by travelling.
We, wē, *pron.* Plural of *I*.
Weak, wēk, *a.* Not strong; feeble; infirm; frail; silly; vacillating; wanting resolution; wanting moral courage; ineffective; denoting verbs inflected by adding a letter or syllable.
Weaken, wēk'n, *vt.* To make weak or weaker. *vi.* To become weak or weaker.
Weakling, wēk'ling, *n.* A weak creature.
Weakly, wēk'li, *adv.* Feebly; not forcibly; injudiciously.—*a.* Infirm.
Weakness, wēk'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being weak; irresolution; want of validity; a failing. [mark of a stripe; wale.
Weal, wēl, *n.* Welfare; prosperity; happiness; **Weald**, wēld, *n.* A piece of open forest land; a wold. [lence; abundance.
Wealth, welth, *n.* Riches; affluence; opu-
Wealthy, welth'i, *a.* Possessing wealth; rich; opulent; abundant; ample.
Wean, wēn, *vt.* To accustom to do without the mother's milk; to alienate; to disengage from any habit. [newly weaned.
Weanling, wēn'ling, *n.* A child or animal
Weapon, we'pon, *n.* Any instrument of offence or defence.
Wear, wār, *vt.* (pret. wore, pp. worn). To carry as belonging to dress; to have on; to waste by rubbing; to destroy by degrees; to produce by rubbing; to exhibit.—*vi.* To last well or ill; to waste gradually; to make gradual progress.—*n.* Act of wearing; diminution by friction, use, time, &c.; fashion.
Wear, wār, *vt.* (pret. & pp. wore). To bring on the other tack by turning the ship round, stern towards the wind.
Wearer, wār'ėr, *n.* One who wears.
Wearily, wē'ri-li, *adv.* In a weary manner; like one fatigued.
Wearing, wār'ing, *a.* Used by being worn; such as to wear; exhausting.
Wearisome, wē'ri-sum, *a.* Causing weariness; tiresome; fatiguing; monotonous.
Weary, wē'ri, *a.* Having the strength or patience exhausted; tired; disgusted; tiresome. *vt.* (wearying, wearied). To make weary; to tire.—*vi.* To become weary. [windpipe.
Weasand, Weazand, wē'zand, *n.* The
Weasel, wē'zl, *n.* A small carnivorous animal akin to the ferret, &c.
Weather, weTH'ėr, *n.* The general atmospheric conditions at any particular time.—*a.* Turned towards the wind; windward.—*vt.* To affect by the weather; to sail to the windward of; to bear up against and overcome.
Weather-beaten, weTH'ėr-bēt-n, *a.* Beaten by the weather; hardened by exposure.
Weather-cock, weTH'ėr-kok, *n.* Something in the shape of a cock, &c., for showing the direction of the wind; a vane; a fickle person.
Weather-gage, weTH'ėr-gāj, *n.* Advantage of the wind obtained by a ship in manœuvring; advantage of position. [meter.
Weather-glass, weTH'ėr-glās, *n.* A baro-
Weatherly, weTH'ėr-li, *a.* Applied to a ship that makes very little leeway.
Weathermost, weTH'ėr-mōst, *a.* Being farthest to the windward.

Weather-wise, weTH'ér-wīz, *a.* Wise or skilful in forecasting the weather.
Weather-worn, weTH'ér-wōrn, *a.* Worn by the action of the weather.
Weave, wēv, *vt.* (weaving, pret. wove, pp. woven). To form by interlacing thread, yarn, &c.; to form a tissue with; to work up; to contrive.—*vi.* To practise weaving; to be woven.
Weaver, wēv'ér, *n.* One who weaves; one whose occupation is to weave.
Weaving, wēv'ing, *n.* Act or art of producing cloth or other textile fabrics.
Weazen, wē'zn, *n.* Thin; lean; wizened.
Web, web, *n.* The whole piece of cloth woven in a loom; a large roll of paper; membrane which unites the toes of water-fowl: the threads which a spider spins; a cobweb; anything carefully contrived.
Webbed, webd, *a.* Having the toes united by a membrane or web.
Webbing, web'ing, *n.* A strong fabric of hemp, two or three inches wide.
Webby, web'i, *a.* Relating to or like a web.
Weber, vā'ber, *n.* The electric unit of magnetic quantity. [united by a membrane.
Web-foot, web'fut, *n.* A foot whose toes are
Web-footed, web'fut-ed, *a.* Having the toes united by a membrane.
Wed, wed, *vt.* and *i.* (wedding, wedded, and wed). To marry; to unite closely.
Wedded, wed'ed, *a.* Pertaining to matrimony; intimately united.
Wedding, wed'ing, *n.* Marriage; nuptials.
Wedge, wej, *n.* A body sloping to a thin edge at one end.—*vt.* (wedging, wedged). To drive as a wedge is driven; to crowd or compress; to fasten or split with a wedge.
Wedlock, wed'lok, *n.* The wedded state; marriage.
Wednesday, wenz'dā, *n.* The fourth day of
Wee, wē, *a.* Small; little. [the week.
Weed, wēd, *n.* Any plant regarded as useless or troublesome; a sorry, worthless animal; a cigar; *pl.* mourning dress of a widow or female.—*vt.* To free from weeds or anything offensive.
Weeder, wēd'ér, *n.* One that weeds; a tool for weeding.
Weedy, wēd'i, *a.* Consisting of weeds; abounding with weeds; worthless.
Week, wēk, *n.* The space of seven days; space from one Sunday to another.
Week-day, wēk'dā, *n.* Any day of the week except Sunday.
Weekly, wēk'li, *a.* Coming or done once a week; lasting for a week.—*n.* A periodical appearing once a week.—*adv.* Once a week.
Ween, wēn, *vt.* To think; to fancy.
Weep, wēp, *vi.* (pret. and pp. wept). To manifest grief, &c., by shedding tears; to drip; to droop.—*vt.* To lament; to shed or drop, as tears; to get rid of by weeping.
Weeper, wēp'ér, *n.* One who weeps; a sort of white linen cuff on a mourning dress.
Weeping, wēp'ing, *n.* Lamenting; the shedding of tears.
Weever, wē'vèr, *n.* A spined edible fish.
Weevil, wē'vil, *n.* An insect of the beetle family, destructive to grain, fruit, &c.
Weft, weft, *n.* The woof of cloth.
Weigh, wā, *vt.* To raise; to find the heaviness of; to allot or take by weight; to consider; to balance; to burthen.—*vi.* To have weight; to amount to in weight; to bear heavily.
Weigh-bridge, wā'brij, *n.* A machine for weighing carts, wagons, &c., with their load.
Weigh-house, wā'hous, *n.* A public building at or in which goods are weighed.
Weight, wāt, *n.* Heaviness; gravity; the amount which anything weighs; a metal standard for weighing; a heavy mass; pressure; burden; importance; moment.—*vt.* To add to the heaviness of.
Weighty, wāt'i, *a.* Heavy, important; momentous; cogent.
Weir, wēr, *n.* A dam across a stream for supplying water to a mill, irrigation, &c.; a fence of twigs in a stream for catching fish.
Weird, wērd, *n.* Destiny; fate.—*a.* Connected with fate; unearthly.
Welcome, wel'kum, *a.* Received with gladness; grateful; pleasing.—*n.* Greeting or kind reception.—*vt.* (welcoming, welcomed). To receive kindly and hospitably.
Weld, weld, *vt.* To hammer into union, as heated iron; to unite closely.—*n.* A junction by hammering of heated metals; a species of mignonette used as a yellow dye.
Welfare, wel'fār, *n.* Well-being; prosperity; happiness. [the firmament.
Welkin, wel'kin, *n.* The sky; the heavens;
Well, wel, *n.* A spring; a pit sunk for water; perpendicular space in a building in which stairs are placed.—*vi.* To bubble up; to issue forth.
Well, wel, *adv.* In a proper manner; rightly; commendably; considerably.—*a.* Being in health; comfortable; fortunate; convenient; proper. [lackaday!
Welladay, wel'a-dā, *interj.* Welaway! alas!
Well-being, wel'bē-ing, *n.* State of being well; prosperity; happiness; welfare.
Well-born, wel'born, *a.* Born of a good family; of good descent.
Well-bred, wel'bred, *a.* Of good breeding; polite; refined. [boot worn by men.
Wellington, wel'ing-ton, *n.* A kind of long
Wellingtonia, wel-ing-tō'ni-a, *n.* A genus of large coniferous trees.
Well-meaning, wel'mēn-ing, *a.* Having a good intention.
Well-spoken, wel'spōk-n, *a.* Spoken well; speaking well; civil; courteous.
Well-spring, wel'spring, *n.* A fountain; a source of continual supply.
Well-timed, wel'tīmd, *a.* Done at a proper time; opportune.
Well-to-do, wel'tō-dō, *a.* Being in easy circumstances; well off; prosperous.
Welsh, welsh, *a.* Pertaining to Wales or to its people.—*n.* The language of Wales; *pl.* the inhabitants of Wales.
Welt, welt, *n.* A border or edging; a strip of leather sewed round the upper of a boot to which the sole is fastened.—*vt.* To furnish with a welt; to beat severely.
Welter, welt'ér, *vi.* To roll; to tumble about; to wallow.—*n.* A turmoil.—*a.* Said of a horse-race in which extra heavy weights are laid on some horses.
Wen, wen, *n.* A harmless fatty tumour.
Wench, wensh, *n.* A young woman; a woman of loose character.—*vi.* To frequent the company of women of ill-fame. [to travel.
Wend, wend, *vt.* To go; to direct.—*vi.* To go;
Went, went. Used as the pret. of *go*.
Were, wer, *v.* The past tense plural indicative and the past subjunctive of *be*.
Werewolf, wēr'wulf, *n.* A werwolf.
Wert, wèrt. The second person singular of *was* or *were*. [into a wolf.
Werwolf, wèr'wulf, *n.* A man transformed
Wesleyan, wes'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to the religious body established by John Wesley.—*n.* A Methodist.
West, west, *n.* The point where the sun sets, opposite the east.—*a.* Being in or towards the west; coming from the west.—*adv.* To the west.
Westerly, west'ér-li, *a.* Tending or being towards the west; coming from the west.—*adv.* Tending or moving towards the west.
Western, west'ern, *a.* Being in or moving towards the west; coming from the west.

Westernmost, west'ėrn-mōst, *a.* Farthest to the west.
Westing, west'ing, *n.* Space or distance westward.
Westmost, west'mōst, *a.* Farthest to the west.
Westward, west'wėrd, *adv.* Toward the west.
Westwardly, west'wėrd-li, *adv.* In a direction toward the west.
Westwards, west'wėrdz, *adv.* Westward.
Wet, wet, *a.* Covered or soaked with water; moist; rainy.—*n.* Water; moisture; rain.—*vt.* (wetting, wetted). To make wet; to soak in liquor.
Wether, weTH'ėr, *n.* A ram castrated.
Wet-nurse, wet'nėrs, *n.* A nurse engaged to suckle an infant.
Wettish, wet'ish, *a.* Somewhat wet.
Wey, wā, *n.* A certain weight or measure: of wool, 182 lbs.; of wheat, 5 quarters; of cheese, 224 lbs., &c.
Whack, whak, *vt.* and *i.* To thwack; to give a resounding blow to.—*n.* A resounding blow; a thwack.
Whale, whāl, *n.* The largest of sea animals, a mammal.
Whalebone, whāl'bōn, *n.* An elastic horny substance obtained from the upper jaw of certain whales; baleen.
Whaler, whāl'ėr, *n.* A person or ship employed in the whale-fishery.
Wharf, wharf, *n.*; pl. **-fs** or **-ves**. A quay for loading or unloading ships.
Wharfage, wharf'āj, *n.* The fee for using a wharf; accommodation at a wharf; wharfs collectively.
Wharfinger, wharf'in-jėr, *n.* A person who owns or has the charge of a wharf.
What, whot, *pron.* An interrogative pronoun used chiefly of things; employed adjectively as equivalent to how great, remarkable, &c.; substantively as equivalent to the thing (or things) which.
Whatever, whot-ev'ėr, *pron.* Used as substantive, anything that; all that; used as an adj., of any kind.
What-not, whot'not, *n.* A piece of household furniture with shelves for books, &c.
Whatsoever, Whatsoe'er, whot-sō-ev'ėr, whot-sō-ār', *pron.* Whatever (emphatic).
Wheat, whēt, *n.* A cereal plant; its seeds, which yield a white nutritious flour.
Wheatear, whēt'ėr, *n.* A bird akin to the stone-chat.
Wheat-ear, whēt'ėr, *n.* An ear of wheat.
Wheaten, whēt'n, *a.* Pertaining to wheat; made of wheat.
Wheedle, whē'dl, *vt.* and *i.* (wheedling, wheedled). To flatter; to cajole; to coax.
Wheel, whēl, *n.* A circular frame turning on an axis; an old instrument of torture; a revolution; a cycle.—*vt.* To cause to turn round.—*vi.* To turn round; to revolve; to roll forward.
Wheel-barrow, whēl'ba-rō, *n.* A barrow with one wheel.
Wheeled, whēld, *a.* Having wheels.
Wheeler, whēl'ėr, *n.* One who wheels; a maker of wheels; horse next a carriage.
Wheel-wright, whēl'rīt, *n.* A wright whose occupation is to make wheels.
Wheeze, whēz, *vi.* (wheezing, wheezed). To breathe hard and audibly, as persons affected with asthma.
Wheezy, whēz'i, *a.* Affected with wheezing.
Whelk, whelk, *n.* A shell-fish, a species of periwinkle or mollusc; a pustule.
Whelm, whelm, *vt.* To engulf; to swallow up; to ruin or devastate.
Whelp, whelp, *n.* A puppy; a cub; a young man.—*vi.* To bring forth whelps.—*vt.* To bring forth; to originate.
When, when, *adv.* and *conj.* At what or which time; while; whereas: used substantively with *since* or *till*.
Whence, whens, *adv.* and *conj.* From what place, source, &c.; how.
Whencesoever, whens-sō-ev'ėr, *adv.* From whatever place, cause, or source.
Whene'er, Whenever, when-ār', when-ev'ėr, *adv.* At whatever time.
Whensoever, when-sō-ev'ėr, *adv.* At whatever time.
Where, whār, *adv.* and *conj.* At or in what place; at the place in which; whither.
Whereabout, whār'a-bout, *adv.* and *conj.* About what place; concerning which.
Whereabouts, whār'a-bouts, *adv.* and *conj.* Near what or which place; whereabout: often used substantively.
Whereas, whār-az', *conj.* Things being so; when really or in fact.
Whereat, whār-at', *adv.* and *conj.* At which or what.
Whereby, whār-bī', *adv.* and *conj.* By which or what.
Wherefore, whār'for, *adv.* and *conj.* For which reason; consequently; why.
Wherein, whār-in', *adv.* and *conj.* In which; in which thing, time, respect, &c.
Whereinto, whār-in-tō', *adv.* and *conj.* Into which or what.
Whereof, whār-ov', *adv.* and *conj.* Of which or what.
Whereon, whār-on', *adv.* and *conj.* On which or on what.
Wheresoever, Wheresoe'er, whār-sō-ev'ėr, whār-sō-ār, *adv.* In whatever place.
Whereto, whār-tō', *adv.* and *conj.* To which or what; to what end.
Whereupon, whār-up-on', *adv.* Upon which or what; in consequence of which.
Wherever, Where'er, whār-ev'ėr, whār-ār', *adv.* At whatever place.
Wherewith, Wherewithal, whār-with', whār-with-al', *adv.* and *conj.* With which or what.—*n.* Means or money.
Wherry, whe'ri, *n.* A light river boat for passengers.
Whet, whet, *vt.* (whetting, whetted or whet). To rub to sharpen; to edge; to excite; to stimulate.—*n.* Act of sharpening; something that stimulates the appetite.
Whether, weTH'ėr, *pron.* Which of two.—*conj.* or *adv.* Which of two or more, introducing alternative clauses.
Whetstone, whet'stōn, *n.* A stone used for sharpening instruments by friction.
Whew, whū, *exclam.* A sound made with the lips, expressing astonishment or contempt.—*n.* The sound thus uttered.
Whey, whā, *n.* The thin part of milk, from which the curd, &c., have been separated.
Which, which, *pron.* An interrogative pronoun, used adjectively or substantively; a relative pronoun, the neuter of *who*; an indefinite pronoun, any one which.
Whichever, Whichsoever, which-ev'ėr, which-sō-ev'ėr, *pron.* No matter which; anyone.
Whiff, whif, *n.* A puff of air; a puff conveying a smell.—*vt.* and *i.* To puff; to throw out whiffs; to smoke.
Whiffle, whif'l, *vi.* (whiffling, whiffled). To veer about; to be fickle; to prevaricate.
Whig, whig, *n.* A member of the progressive political party in Britain, opposed to the *Tories*; one of the more conservative section of the Liberal party, opposed to the *Radicals*.—*a.* Belonging to or composed of Whigs.
Whiggery, Whiggism, whig'ėr-i, whig'izm, *n.* The principles of the Whigs.
Whiggish, whig'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Whigs or their principles.
While, whīl, *n.* A time; short space of time. *conj.* During the time that; though.—*vt.* (whiling, whiled). To cause to pass pleasantly: usually with *away*.
Whilom, whī'lom, *adj.* Former; quondam.
Whilst, whīlst, *adv.* While.
Whim, *n.* A sudden fancy; a caprice.

Whimbrel, whim'brel, *n.* A British bird closely allied to the curlew.
Whimper, whim'pėr, *vi.* To express grief with a whining voice.—*vt.* To utter in a low, whining tone.—*n.* A peevish cry.
Whimsical, whim'zik-al, *a.* Full of whims capricious; odd; fantastic.
Whimsy, Whimsey, whim'zi, *n.* A whim, a caprice; a capricious notion.
Whin, whin, *n.* Gorse; furze.
Whin-chat, whin'chat, *n.* A British chat commonly found among broom and furze.
Whine, whīn, *vi.* (whining, whined). To express distress by a plaintive drawling cry.—*n.* A drawling plaintive tone; mean or affected complaint.
Whinny, whin'i, *vi.* (whinnying, whinnied). To neigh, especially in a low tone.—*n.* Neigh of a horse.—*a.* Abounding in whins.
Whinstone, whin'ston, *n.* A hard or tough unstratified rock.
Whip, whip, *vt.* (whipping, whipped). To put or snatch with a sudden motion; to flog; to drive with lashes; to beat into a froth.—*vi.* To start suddenly and run.—*n.* A lash; the driver of a carriage; a member of parliament who looks after the attendance of his party; the summons he sends out.
Whip-hand, whip'hand, *n.* The hand that holds the whip; control.
Whipper-snapper, whip'ėr-snap-ėr, *n.* A diminutive, insignificant person.
Whipping, whip'ing, *n.* Act of striking with a whip; flagellation.
Whipster, whip'stėr, *n.* A nimble little fellow; a sharp shallow fellow.
Whir, whėr, *vi.* (whirring, whirred). To fly, revolve, &c., with a whizzing or buzzing sound; to whiz.—*n.* A buzzing sound.
Whirl, whėrl, *vt.* and *i.* To turn round rapidly; to move quickly.—*n.* A rapid turning.
Whirl-bone, whėrl'bōn, *n.* The knee-pan.
Whirligig, whėrl'i-gig, *n.* A toy which children spin or whirl round.
Whirlpool, whėrl'pōl, *n.* An eddy or gulf where the water moves round in a circle.
Whirlwig, whėrl'wig, *n.* A beetle which circles round rapidly on the surface of ponds, &c.
Whirlwind, whėrl'wind, *n.* A whirling wind; a violent wind moving as if round an axis, this axis at the same time progressing.
Whisk, whisk, *vt.* To sweep or agitate with a light rapid motion.—*vi.* To move nimbly.—*n.* A rapid, sweeping motion; a small besom; an instrument for frothing cream, eggs, &c.
Whisker, whis'kėr, *n.* Long hair growing on the cheek.
Whiskified, Whiskeyfied, whis'ki-fīd, *a.* Affected with whiskey; intoxicated.
Whisky, Whiskey, whis'ki, *n.* An ardent spirit distilled generally from barley; a light one-horse chaise.
Whisper, whis'pėr, *vt.* To speak with a low sibilant voice; to converse secretly.—*vt.* To utter in a whisper.—*n.* A low soft sibilant voice; a faint utterance.
Whispering, whis'pėr-ing, *a.* Speaking in a whisper; having or giving a soft sibilant sound.—*n.* Act of one who whispers; talebearing.
Whist, whist, *interj.* Silence! hush!—*a.* Silent. *n.* A game at cards, played by four persons.
Whistle, whis'l, *vi.* (whistling, whistled). To utter a clear shrill sound by forcing the breath through the lips; to warble; to sound shrilly. *vt.* To utter or signal by whistling.—*n.* Sound produced by one who whistles; any similar sound; a small pipe blown with the breath; instrument sounded by steam.
Whit, whit, *n.* The smallest particle; tittle.
White, whīt, *a.* Being of the colour of pure snow; pale; pallid; pure and unsullied.—*n.* The colour of snow; a white pigment; white of an egg, eye, &c.—*vt.* (whiting, whited). To make white.
White-bait, whīt'bāt, *n.* The fry or young of the herring and sprat.
White-friar, whīt'frī-ėr, *n.* A friar of the Carmelite order, from their white cloaks.
White-iron, whīt'ī-ėrn, *n.* Thin sheet-iron covered with a coating of tin; tinplate.
White-lead, whīt'led, *n.* A carbonate of lead much used in painting; ceruse.
White-livered, whīt'liv-ėrd, *a.* Cowardly.
Whiten, whīt'n, *vt* To make white; to bleach; to blanch.—*vi.* To grow white.
White-smith, whīt'smith, *n.* A worker in iron who finishes or polishes.
Whitewash, whīt'wosh, *n.* A composition of lime or whiting and water, for whitening walls, &c.—*vt.* To cover with whitewash; to restore the reputation of.
Whither, whiтн'ėr, *adv.* To what or which place; where. [whatever place
Whithersoever, whiтн'ėr-sō-ev-ėr, *adv.* To
Whiting, whīt'ing, *n.* A small fish of the cod tribe; pulverized chalk used in whitewashing, for cleaning plate, &c.
Whitish, whīt'ish, *a.* Somewhat white.
Whitlow, whit'lō, *n.* A swelling about the small bones of the fingers, generally terminating in an abscess.
Whit-Monday, whit'mun-dā, *n.* The Monday following Whitsunday. [suntide.
Whitsun, whit'sun, *a.* Pertaining to Whit-
Whitsunday, whit'sun-dā, *n.* The seventh Sunday after Easter. [of Pentecost.
Whitsuntide, whit'sun-tīd, *n.* The season
Whittle, whit'l, *n.* A large knife.—*vt.* (whittling, whittled). To cut or pare with a knife.
Whiz, whiz, *vi.* (whizzing, whizzed). To make a humming or hissing sound.—*n.* A hissing and humming sound.
Who, hō, *pron.*; possessive **Whose**, hōz; objective **Whom**, hōm. A relative and interrogative pronoun always used substantively and with reference to persons.
Whoever, hō-ev'ėr, *pron.* Any one without exception; any person whatever.
Whole, hōl, *a.* Sound; healthy; healed; intact; entire.—*n.* An entire thing; total assemblage of parts.
Whole-length, hōl'length, *n.* A picture or statue exhibiting the whole figure.
Wholesale, hōl'sāl, *n.* Sale of goods by the entire piece or in large quantities.—*a.* Pertaining to trade in large quantities; extensive and indiscriminate.
Wholesome, hōl'sum, *a.* Tending to promote health; salubrious; useful; salutary.
Wholly, hōl'li, *adv.* As a whole; entirely.
Whoop, whōp or hōp, *vi.* To shout loudly; to hoot.—*vt.* To shout at; to hoot; to insult with shouts.—*n.* A shout; a loud clear call.
Whooping-cough, *n.* *See* HOOPING-COUGH.
Whop, whop, *vt.* (whopping, whopped). To beat.
Whopper, whop'ėr, *n.* Anything uncommonly large; a manifest lie.
Whore, hōr, *n.* A prostitute; a harlot.—*vi.* (whoring, whored). To have to do with prostitutes. [cation; prostitution.
Whoredom, hōr'dum, *n.* Lewdness; forni-
Whoremonger, hōr'mung-gėr, *n.* One who practises whoring; a fornicator.
Whoreson, hōr'sun, *n.* A bastard.
Whorl, whorl or whėrl, *n.* A ring of leaves, &c., of a plant all on the same plane.
Whort, whort, *n.* The fruit of the whortleberry or the shrub itself.
Whortleberry, whor'tl-be-ri, *n.* The bilberry and its fruit. [*who* or *which*.
Whose, hōz, *pron.* The possessive case of

Whoso, hō'sō, *pron.* Whosoever; whoever.
Whosoever, hō-sō-ev'ėr, *pron.* Any person whatever; any one.
Why, whī, *adv.* and *conj.* For what reason; [wherefore.
Wick, wik, *n.* The loose spongy string or band in candles or lamps.
Wicked, wik'ed, *a.* Evil in principle or practice; sinful; immoral; bad; roguish.
Wickedly, wik'ed-li, *adv.* In a wicked manner; viciously; immorally.
Wickedness, wik'ed-nes, *n.* Immorality; depravity; sin; a wicked act.
Wicker, wik'ėr, *n.* A small pliable twig; work made of such twigs.—*a.* Made of plaited twigs.
Wicket, wik'et, *n.* A small gate; in *cricket*, one of the three upright rods at which the bowler aims.
Wide, wīd, *a.* Having a great extent each way; broad; extensive; liberal; remote from anything.—*adv.* At or to a distance; far from; astray.
Wide-awake, wīd'a-wāk, *a.* On the alert.—*n.* A soft felt hat with a broad brim.
Widely, wīd'li, *adv.* Extensively; far.
Widen, wīd'n, *vt.* To make wide or wider.—*vi.* To grow wide or wider.
Widgeon, Wigeon, wij'on, *n.* A migratory water-fowl of the duck group.
Widow, wi'dō, *n.* A woman whose husband is dead.—*vt.* To bereave of a husband.
Widower, wi'dō-ėr, *n.* A man whose wife is dead.
Widowhood, wi'dō-hụd, *n.* The condition of being a widow or a widower. [to side.
Width, width, *n.* Breadth; extent from side
Wield, wēld, *vt.* To manage freely in the hands; to sway; to exercise. [wielded.
Wieldable, wēld'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being
Wielder, wēld'ėr, *n.* One who wields.
Wieldy, wēld'i, *a.* Manageable.
Wife, wīf, *n.*; pl. **Wives**, wīvz, A married woman.
Wifelike, wīf'līk, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a wife or woman.
Wifely, wīf'li, *a.* Like or becoming a wife.
Wig, wig, *n.* An artificial covering of hair for the head.
Wigging, wig'ing, *n.* A rating; a scolding.
Wight, wīt, *n.* A human being; a person.—*a.* Strong and active; of warlike prowess.
Wigwam, wig'wam, *n.* A tent or hut of the North American Indians.
Wild, wīld, *a.* Living in a state of nature; not tame; not cultivated; desert; stormy; furious; frolicsome; rash; extravagant; excited.—*n.* An uncultivated tract.
Wilder, wil'dėr, *vt.* To bewilder.
Wilderness, wil'dėr-nes, *n.* A desert; waste; irregular collection of things.
Wildfire, wīld'fīr, *n.* A kind of lightning unaccompanied by thunder; erysipelas.
Wilding, wīld'ing, *n.* A young tree that grows without cultivation.
Wildish, wīld'ish, *a.* Somewhat wild.
Wildly, wīld'li, *adv.* In a wild state or manner; irrationally; savagely.
Wile, wīl, *n.* An artifice; stratagem; trick.—*vt.* (wiling, wiled). To entice; to while.
Wileful, wīl'fụl, *a.* Wily; tricky.
Wilful, wil'fụl, *a.* Under the influence of self-will; obstinate; wayward; intentional.
Wilfully, wil'fụl-li, *adv.* In a wilful manner; obstinately; with set purpose.
Wiliness, wī'li-nes, *n.* Cunning; guile.
Will, wil, *v. aux.* (past, would), expresses futurity in the second and third persons, and willingness, &c., or determination in the first.
vt. and *i.* To determine by choice; to wish; to bequeath.—*n.* Wish; choice; determination; purpose; legal declaration of a person as to what is to be done after his death with his property; faculty by which we determine to do or not to do something; volition.
Willing, wil'ing, *a.* Ready; desirous; spontaneous; voluntary; prompt.
Willingly, wil'ing-li, *adv.* In a willing manner; cheerfully; readily; gladly.
Will-o'-the-wisp, wil'o-ṯhē-wisp, *n.* The ignis-fatuus.
Willow, wil'ō, *n.* A tree or shrub, valuable for basket-making, &c.
Willowy, wil'ō-i, *a.* Abounding with willows; slender and graceful. [willing.
Willy-nilly, wil'i-nil-i, *adv.* Willing or un-
Wily, wī'li, *a.* Using wiles; cunning; sly.
Wimble, wim'bl, *n.* An instrument for boring holes.—*vt.* (wimbling, wimbled). To bore, as with a wimble.
Wimple, wim'pl, *n.* A female head-dress still worn by nuns.—*vt.* (wimpling, wimpled). To cover with a wimple; to hoodwink.—*vi.* To ripple; to undulate.
Win, win, *vt.* (winning, won). To gain; to be victorious in; to allure; to reach; to attain.—*vi.* To gain the victory.
Wince, wins, *vi.* (wincing, winced). To shrink, as from pain; to start back.—*n.* A start, as from pain.
Wincey, win'si, *n.* A strong cloth with a cotton warp and a woollen weft.
Winch, winsh, *n.* The bent handle for turning a wheel, &c.; a kind of windlass turned by a crank handle.
Wind, wind, in poetry often wind, *n.* Air in motion; a current of air; breath; power of respiration; empty words; flatulence.—*vt.* wind (pret. & pp. wound, sometimes winded). To blow, as a horn.—*vt.* wind (pret. & pp. winded). To follow by the scent; to render scant of wind; to let rest and recover wind.
Wind, wind, *vt.* (pret. & pp. wound). To bend or turn; to twist; to coil.—*vi.* To twine or twist; to crook; to bend; to meander.
Windage, wind'āj, *n.* The difference between the diameter of a gun and that of the shell; influence of the wind in deflecting a missile; extent of deflection.
Wind-bag, wind'bag, *n.* A bag filled with wind; a man of mere words; a noisy pretender.
Wind-bound, wind'bound, *a.* Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind.
Winder, wind'ėr, *n.* One who or that which winds; an instrument for winding yarn, &c.
Windfall, wind'fal, *n.* Fruit blown down; an unexpected legacy or advantage.
Windgall, wind'gal, *n.* A soft tumour on the fetlock-joints of a horse.
Winding, wind'ing, *a.* Bending; twisting; spiral.—*n.* A turn or turning; a bend.
Winding-sheet, wind'ing-shēt, *n.* A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.
Wind-instrument, wind'in-strụ-ment, *n.* An instrument of music played by wind or breath, as an organ, flute, &c.
Windlass, wind'las, *n.* A revolving cylinder on which a rope is wound, used for raising weights, &c., by hand or steam power.
Windlestraw, win'dl-strą, *n.* A kind of grass; a stalk of grass. [the wind.
Windmill, wind'mil, *n.* A mill driven by
Window, win'dō, *n.* An opening in a wall for the admission of light or air; the frame (usually fitted with glass) in this opening.
Window-sash win'dō-sash, *n.* The light frame in which glass is set in windows.
Windpipe, wind'pip, *n.* The cartilaginous pipe or passage for the breath; the trachea.
Wind-sail, wind'sāl, *n.* A wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to convey air into the lower apartments of a ship.
Wind-up, wind'up, *n.* The conclusion or final settlement of any matter; the close.
Windward, wind'wėrd, *n.* The point from

which the wind blows.—*a.* and *adv.* Towards the wind.

Windy, wind'i, *a.* Boisterous; exposed to the wind; empty; flatulent.

Wine, win, *n.* An intoxicating liquor obtained from the fermented juice of grapes, &c.

Wine-cellar, win'sel-ėr, *n.* An apartment or cellar for storing wine.

Wine-fat, win'fat, *n.* The vat into which the liquor flows from the wine-press.

Wine-glass, win'glăs, *n.* A small glass in which wine is drunk.

Wine-press, win'prės, *n.* An apparatus in which the juice is pressed out of grapes.

Wine-taster, win'tāst-ėr, *n.* A person employed to judge of wine for purchasers.

Wing, wing, *n.* One of the anterior limbs in birds; organ of flight; flight; a lateral extension; side; side division of an army, &c.—*vt.* To furnish with wings; to fly; to traverse by flying; to wound in the wing.

Wing-case, wing'kās, *n.* The hard case which covers the wings of beetles, &c.

Winged, wingd, *a.* Having wings; swift.

Winglet, wing'let, *n.* A little wing.

Wink, wingk, *vi.* To shut and open the eyelids; to give a hint by the eyelids; to connive, to be wilfully blind (with *at*).—*n.* Act of shutting and opening the eyelids rapidly; a twinkling; a hint given by means of the eye.

Winner, win'ėr, *n.* One who wins.

Winning, win'ing, *a.* Attractive; charming. *n.* The sum won by success in competition: chiefly in *pl.*

Winnow, win'ō, *vt.* To separate the chaff from by wind; to fan; to sift; to scrutinize.—*vi.* To separate chaff from corn.

Winsey, win'si, *n.* Same as *Wincey*.

Winsome, win'sum, *a.* Attractive; winning.

Winter, win'tėr, *n.* The cold season of the year; a year; any cheerless situation.—*a.* Belonging to winter.—*vi.* To pass the winter.—*vt.* To keep or feed during winter.

Winterly, win'tėr-li, *a.* Wintry.

Wintry, Wintery, win'tri, win'tėr-i, *a.* Pertaining or suitable to winter; cold; stormy

Winy, win'i, *a.* Like wine.

Winze, winz, *n.* A small shaft in a mine.

Wipe, wīp, *vt.* (wiping, wiped). To clean by gentle rubbing; to strike gently; to efface.—*n.* A rub for the purpose of cleaning; a gibe.

Wire, wīr, *n.* A thread of metal; a telegraph wire; the telegraph.—*vt.* (wiring, wired). To bind with wire; to put a wire on; to send by telegraph.—*vi.* To communicate by telegraph

Wire-draw, wīr'drą, *vt.* To draw into wire; to spin out at length; to protract.

Wire-puller, wīr'pul-ėr, *n.* One who pulls the wires of puppets; one who secretly controls the actions of others; an intriguer.

Wire-pulling, wīr'pul-ing, *n.* The procedure of a wire-puller.

Wire-worm, wīr'wėrm, *n.* A name for hard, wiry larvæ or grubs.

Wiry, wīr'i, *a.* Made of or like wire; tough; lean and sinewy.

Wisdom, wiz'dom, *n.* Sound judgment and sagacity; prudence; learning or erudition.

Wisdom-tooth, wiz'dom-tōth, *n.* A large back double tooth, the last to come.

Wise, wīz, *a.* Having wisdom; sagacious, judicious; skilled; sage.—*n.* Manner; mode.

Wiseacre, wīz'ā-kėr, *n.* A pretender to wisdom; a dunce who poses as a wise man.

Wisely, wīz'li, *adv.* Sensibly; judiciously.

Wish, wish, *vt.* To have a desire; to long: with *for*.—*vt.* To desire; to long for; to invoke.—*n.* A desire; the thing desired.

Wishful, wish'ful, *a.* Desirous; eager; earnest.

Wishy-washy, wish'i-wosh'i, *a.* Very thin and weak; diluted; feeble.

Wisp, wisp, *n.* A small bundle of straw, &c.

Wistful, wist'ful, *a.* Thoughtful; attentive; earnest; pensive; longing.

Wistfully, wist'ful-li, *adv.* In a wistful manner; attentively; pensively; longingly.

Wit, wit, *vt.* and *i.* (pres. tense, wot, pret. wist, pres. part. witting and wotting). To know; to be aware.—**To wit**, namely; that is to say.—*n.* Understanding; sense; wisdom; intelligence; faculty of associating ideas cleverly and in apt language; a person possessing this faculty; cleverness.

Witch, wich, *n.* A woman who practises sorcery.—*vt.* To bewitch.

Witchcraft, wich'kraft, *n.* Sorcery; enchantment; fascination.

Witch-elm. *See* WYCH-ELM.

Witchery, wich'ė-ri, *n.* Witchcraft; fascination.

Witch-hazel. *See* WYCH-HAZEL.

Witching, wich'ing, *a.* Bewitching.

Witenagemot, wit'en-a-ge-mot'', *n.* The Anglo-Saxon national council.

With, wiтн, *prep.* Against; in the company of; among; showing; marked by; immediately after; through; by.—*n.* With or withe. A withe.

Withal, wiтн-al', *adv.* Moreover; likewise; at the same time.—*prep.* With: used after relatives at the end of a clause.

Withdraw, wiтн-drą', *vt.* To draw back or away; to retract; to cause to retire.—*vi.* To retire; to secede.

Withdrawal, wiтн-drą'al, *n.* Act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling.

Withe, with or wiтh, *n.* A willow twig; any flexible twig used to bind something.

Wither, wiтн'ėr, *vi.* To fade or shrivel; to become dry and wrinkled; to decline.—*vt.* To cause to fade; to prove fatal to.

Withering, wiтн'ėr-ing, *a.* Such as to wither, blast, or fatally affect.

Withers, wiтн'ėrz, *n.pl.* The junction of the shoulder-bones of a horse, forming the highest part of the back.

Withhold, wiтн-hōld', *vt.* To hold back; to restrain; to retain; not to grant.

Within, wiтн-in', *prep.* In the interior of; in the compass of.—*adv.* In the inner part; inwardly; indoors; at home.

Without, wiтн-out', *prep.* On the outside of; out of; beyond; not having.—*adv.* On the outside; outwardly; out-of-doors.

Withstand, wiтн-stand', *vt.* and *i.* To oppose; to resist.

Withy, wi'thi, *n.* A withe.

Witless, wit'les, *a.* Destitute of wit; thoughtless; indiscreet; silly.

Witness, wit'nes, *n.* Testimony; attestation of a fact or event; one who knows or sees anything; one who gives evidence in a trial.—*vt.* To attest; to see the execution of a legal instrument, and subscribe it.—*vi.* To bear testimony.

Witted, wit'ed, *a.* Having wit.

Witticism, wit'i-sizm, *n.* A witty remark.

Wittily, wit'i-li, *adv.* With wit.

Wittingly, wit'ing-li, *adv.* Knowingly; by design.

Witty, wit'i, *a.* Possessed of wit; full of wit; keenly or brilliantly humorous; facetious.

Wive, wīv, *vt.* and *i.* (wiving, wived). To provide with or take a wife.

Wivern. *See* WYVERN.

Wives, wīvz, pl. of *wife*.

Wizard, wiz'ard, *n.* A wise man or sage; a sorcerer; a magician; a conjurer.

Wizen, Wizened, wiz'n, wiz'nd, *a.* Hard, dry, and shrivelled; withered; weazen.

Woad, wōd, *n.* A plant, the leaves of which yield a blue dye.

Wobble, wob'l, *vi.* (wobbling, wobbled). To move unsteadily in rotating; to rock.

Woe, Wo, wō, *n.* Grief; misery; affliction.

Woebegone, wō'bē-gon, *a.* Overwhelmed with woe; sorrowful; melancholy.

Woeful, Woful, wō'fụl, *a.* Full of woe; sorrowful; afflicted; wretched; pitiful.
Woefully, Wofully, wō'fụl-li, *adv.* In a woeful manner; wretchedly; extremely.
Wold, wōld, *n.* A tract of open country; a low hill; a down.
Wolf, wụlf, *n.*; pl. **Wolves,** wụlvz. A carnivorous quadruped akin to the dog, crafty and rapacious; a cruel or cunning person.
Wolfish, wụlf'ish, *a.* Like a wolf.
Wolfram, wụl'fram, *n.* An ore of the metal tungsten; the metal itself.
Wolf's-bane, wụlfs'bān, *n.* The plant monk's-hood or aconite.
Woman, wụ'man, *n.*; pl. **Women,** wi'men. The female of the human race; the female sex; an adult female.
Womanhood, wụ'man-hụd, *n.* The state, character, or qualities of a woman.
Womanish, wụ'man-ish, *a.* Suitable to a woman; feminine; effeminate.
Womankind, wụ'man-kind, *n.* Women collectively; the female sex.
Womanlike, wụ'man-lik, *a.* Like a woman.
Womanly, wụ'man-li, *a.* Becoming a woman; feminine in a praiseworthy sense.
Womb, wōm, *n.* The uterus; place where anything is produced; any deep cavity.
Wombat, wom'bat, *n.* A marsupial mammal about the size of a badger.
Won, wun, pret. and pp. of *win.*
Wonder, wun'dėr, *n.* Something very strange; a prodigy or marvel; feeling excited by something strange.—*vi.* To be struck with wonder; to marvel; to entertain some doubt and curiosity. [prising; strange; astonishing.
Wonderful, wun'dėr-fụl, *a.* Marvellous; sur-
Wonderfully, wun'dėr-fụl-li, *adv.* In a wonderful manner; surprisingly; very.
Wonderment, wun'dėr-ment, *n.* Wonder; surprise; astonishment.
Wondrous, wun'drus, *a.* Wonderful; strange. *adv.* Remarkably.
Wondrously, wun'drus-li, *adv.* In a wondrous or wonderful manner or degree.
Won't, wōnt. A contraction for *will not.*
Wont, wōnt or wunt, *a.* Accustomed.—*n.* Custom; habit; use.—*vi.* (pret. & pp. wont, sometimes wonted). To be accustomed to use.
Wonted, wōnt'ed or wunt'ed, *a.* Accustomed; usual.
Woo, wö, *vt.* and *i.* (wooing, wooed). To make love to; to solicit in love; to court.
Wood, wụd, *n.* A large collection of growing trees; the hard or solid substance of trees; timber.—*vi.* To take in or get supplies of wood.—*vt.* To supply with wood.
Woodbine, Woodbind, wụd'bīn, wụd'bind, *n.* The wild honeysuckle.
Woodcock, wụd'kok, *n.* A bird allied to the snipe, esteemed for the table.
Wood-cut, wụd'kut, *n.* An engraving on wood, or a print from such engraving.
Wood-cutting, wụd'kut-ing, *n.* Act of cutting wood; wood-engraving.
Wooded, wụd'ed, *a.* Abounding in or covered with wood or growing timber.
Wooden, wụd'n, *a.* Made of wood; clumsy; awkward; dull.
Wood-engraving, wụd'en-grāv-ing, *n.* The art of producing designs in relief on the surface of a block of wood; an impression from such a block.
Woodland, wụd'land, *n.* Land covered with wood.—*a.* Relating to woods; sylvan.
Woodman, wụd'man, *n.* A forester
Woodpecker, wụd'pek-ėr, *n.* A climbing bird which feeds on insects and their larvæ on trees. [or cushat.
Wood-pigeon, wụd'pi-jon, *n.* The ring-dove
Woodruff, Woodroof, wụd'ruf, wụd'ruf, *n.* A plant of the madder family.
Wood-work, wụd'wėrk, *n.* The part of any structure that is made of wood.
Woody, wụd'i, *a.* Abounding with wood; wooded; consisting of wood; like wood.
Wooer, wö'ėr, *n.* One who woos.
Woof, wöf, *n.* The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft; texture in general.
Wool, wụl, *n.* That soft species of hair on sheep; any fleecy substance resembling wool.
Wool-gathering, wụl'gaтн-ėr-ing, *n.* Act of gathering wool; indulgence of idle fancies; a foolish or fruitless pursuit.
Wool-grower, wụl'grō-ėr, *n.* A person who raises sheep for the production of wool.
Woollen, wụl'en, *a.* Made of or pertaining to wool.—*n.* Cloth made of wool.
Woolly, wụl'i, *a.* Consisting of wool; resembling wool; clothed with wool.
Woolpack, wụl'pak, *n.* A bag of wool; a bundle or bale weighing 240 lbs.
Woolsack, wụl'sak, *n.* A sack of wool; the seat of the lord-chancellor in the House of Lords.
Wool-stapler, wụl'stā-pl-ėr, *n.* A dealer in wool; a sorter of wool.
Wootz, wụts, *n.* A very superior kind of steel imported from the East Indies.
Wop, wop, *vt.* (wopping, wopped). To whop.
Word, wėrd, *n.* An articulate sound expressing an idea; a term; information; a saying; motto; order; assertion or promise; in *pl.*, talk; wrangle.—*vt.* To express in words.
Word-book, wėrd'bụk, *n.* A vocabulary; a dictionary.
Wording, wėrd'ing, *n.* The mode of expressing in words; form of stating.
Wordy, wėrd'i, *a.* Using many words; verbose.
Wore, wōr, pret. of *wear.*
Work, wėrk, *n.* Effort; labour; employment; a task; achievement; a literary or artistic performance; some extensive structure; establishment where labour of some kind is carried on; result of force acting.—*vi.* (pret. and pp. worked or wrought). To put forth effort; to labour; to take effect; to tend or conduce; to seethe; to ferment.—*vt.* To bestow labour upon; to bring about; to keep at work; to influence; to achieve; to fashion; to embroider; to cause to ferment.
Workable, wėrk'a-bl, *a.* That can be worked, or that is worth working.
Workaday, wėrk'a-dā, *a.* Working-day; everyday; toiling.
Worker, wėrk'ėr, *n.* One that works; a toiler; a labourer; a working bee.
Workhouse, wėrk'hous, *n.* A house in which able-bodied paupers work; a pauper asylum.
Working, wėrk'ing, *a.* Engaged in bodily toil; industrious.—*n.* Act of labouring; movement; operation; fermentation; *pl.* portions of a mine, &c., worked.
Working-class, wėrk'ing-klas, *n.* Those who earn their bread by manual labour.
Working-day, wėrk'ing-dā, *n.* A day on which labour is performed.—*a.* Relating to such days; laborious.
Workman, wėrk'man, *n.* An artisan; mechanic; labourer; worker.
Workmanlike, wėrk'man-lik, *a.* Like a proper workman; skilful; well performed.
Workmanly, wėrk'man-li, *a.* Workmanlike.
Workmanship, wėrk'man-ship, *n.* Skill or art of a workman; style or character of execution; art; dexterity; handicraft.
Workshop, wėrk'shop, *n.* A shop or building where any craft or work is carried on.
World, wėrld, *n.* The whole creation; the earth; any celestial orb; a large portion of our globe; sphere of existence; a domain or realm; mankind; the public; great degree or quantity.
Worldling, wėrld'ling, *n.* One devoted exclusively to worldly pleasures.

Worldly, wėrld'li, *a.* Relating to this world or this life; secular; carnal; sordid.
World-wide, wėrld'wīd, *a.* Wide as the world; extending over all the world.
Worm, wėrm, *n.* A small creeping animal; an intestinal parasite; *pl.* the disease caused by such parasites; something vermicular or spiral.—*vi.* To wriggle; to work gradually and secretly.—*vt.* To effect by stealthy means; *refl.* to insinuate one's self; to extract cunningly.
Worm-eaten, wėrm'ēt-n, *a.* Gnawed by worms; having cavities made by worms.
Wormling, wėrm'ling, *n.* A minute worm.
Wormwood, wėrm'wụd, *n.* A plant with bitter, tonic, and stimulating qualities.
Wormy, wėrm'i, *a.* Abounding with worms; eaten by worms; grovelling; earthy.
Worn, wōrn, pp. of *wear*.
Worn-out, wōrn'out, *a.* Useless from being much worn; wearied; exhausted.
Worrit, wu'rit, *vt.* To worry.—*n.* Worry.
Worry, wu'ri, *vt.* (worrying, worried). To tear with the teeth, as dogs; to harass; to annoy.—*vi.* To trouble one's self; to fret.—*n.* Trouble; care; anxiety.
Worse, wėrs, *a.* Bad or ill in a greater degree; inferior; more unwell; more ill off.—**The worse**, defeat; disadvantage.—*adv.* In a manner or degree more evil or bad.
Worsen, wėr'sn, *vi.* and *t.* To grow or make worse. [comparative of *worse*.
Worser, wėrs'ėr, *a.* and *adv.* A redundant
Worship, wėr'ship, *n.* Dignity; honour; a title of honour; religious service; adoration; reverence.—*vt.* (worshipping, worshipped). To adore; to pay divine honours to; to idolize.—*vi.* To perform religious service.
Worshipful, wėr'ship-fụl, *a.* Worthy of honour or high respect; honourable.
Worshipper, Worshiper, wėr'ship-ėr, *n.* One who worships.
Worst, wėrst, *a.* Bad or evil in the highest degree.—*n.* The most evil state or action.—*adv.* Most extremely.—*vt.* To defeat.
Worsted, wụst'ed, *n.* Yarn spun from wool, and used in knitting.—*a.* Made of worsted.
Wort, wėrt, *n.* The infusion of malt before it becomes beer by fermentation; an herb.
Worth, wėrth, *a.* Equal in value or price to; deserving of; possessing.—*n.* Value; price; merit; excellence.—*vi.* To be; to betide.
Worthily, wėr'ŦHi-li, *adv.* In a worthy manner; suitably; deservedly; justly.
Worthless, wėrth'les, *a.* Having no worth; valueless; contemptible; not deserving.
Worthy, wėr'ŦHi, *a.* Possessing worth; estimable; virtuous; deserving; fitting.—*n.* A man of eminent worth; a local celebrity.
Wot, wot. *See* WIT.
Would, wụd. Pret. of *will*, mainly used in subjunctive or conditional senses.
Would-be, wụd'bē, *a.* Wishing to be; vainly pretending to be.—*n.* A vain pretender.
Wound, wönd, *n.* A cut or stab, &c.; injury; hurt or pain to the feelings; damage —*vt.* or *i.* To inflict a wound on; to pain.
Wove, wōv, pret. and sometimes pp of *weave*
Wrack, rak, *n.* Sea-weed generally; wreck; a thin flying cloud.
Wraith, rāth, *n.* An apparition of a person about to die or newly dead.
Wrangle, rang'gl, *vi.* (wrangling, wrangled). To dispute angrily; to argue.—*n.* A dispute.
Wrangler, rang'glėr, *n.* One who wrangles, in Cambridge University, one who attains a certain rank in the examination for honours in mathematics.
Wrap, rap, *vt.* (wrapping, wrapped or wrapt). To fold or roll; to cover by something wound; to envelop.—*n.* An outer article of dress for warmth. [a loose upper garment.
Wrapper, rap'ėr, *n.* One that wraps; a cover;
Wrapping, rap'ing, *a.* Used or designed to wrap.—*n.* A cover; a wrapper. [fury.
Wrath, rāth or ŗath, *n.* Violent anger; rage;
Wrathful, rāth'fụl or ŗath'fụl, *a.* Full of wrath; furious; wroth.
Wreak, rēk, *vt.* To revenge or avenge; to inflict; to gratify by punishment.
Wreath, rēth, *n.* Something twisted or curled; a garland; a chaplet; a snow-drift.
Wreathe, rēŦH, *vt.* (wreathing, wreathed). To twist into a wreath; to entwine; to encircle; to dress in a garland.—*vi.* To be entwined.
Wreathy, rēth'i, *a.* Forming a wreath; spiral.
Wreck, rek, *n.* Ruin; overthrow; a ruin; destruction of a vessel at sea.—*vt.* To cause to become a wreck; to ruin.
Wreckage, rek'āj, *n.* Act of wrecking; remains of a ship or cargo that has been wrecked
Wrecker, rek'ėr, *n.* One who causes shipwrecks or plunders wrecks; one who recovers goods from wrecked vessels.
Wren, ren, *n.* A name of various small birds; a small song-bird.
Wrench, rensh, *n.* A violent twist; injury by twisting; an instrument for screwing a bolt or nut.—*vt.* To pull with a twist; to distort.
Wrest, rest, *vt.* To twist; to take or force by violence; to distort.—*n.* Act of wresting; a wrench; an implement to tune stringed instruments with.
Wrestle, res'l, *vi.* (wrestling, wrestled). To contend by grappling and trying to throw down; to struggle.—*vt.* To contend with in wrestling.—*n.* A bout at wrestling.
Wrestler, res'lėr, *a.* One who wrestles.
Wretch, rech, *n.* A miserable person; a mean, base, or vile creature.
Wretched, rech'ed, *a.* Very miserable; distressing; worthless; despicable.
Wretchedly, rech'ed-li, *adv.* In a wretched manner; most miserably; contemptibly.
Wriggle, rig'l, *vi.* and *t.* (wriggling, wriggled). To move with writhing or twisting.—*n.* A quick twisting motion.
Wright, rīt, *n.* An artisan or artificer, a worker in wood; a carpenter.
Wring, ring, *vt.* (wringing, wrung). To twist with the hands; to twist and compress; to torture; to extort.—*vi.* To writhe.
Wringer, ring'ėr, *n.* One who wrings; an apparatus for forcing water from clothes.
Wrinkle, ring'kl, *n.* A small ridge or furrow; a crease; a hint; a notion.—*vt.* and *i.* (wrinkling, wrinkled). To form into wrinkles; to contract into furrows; to crease.
Wrinkly, ring'kl-i, *a.* Somewhat wrinkled; puckered. [is united to the arm.
Wrist, rist, *n.* The joint by which the hand
Wristband, rist'band, *n.* The band of a sleeve covering the wrist.
Wristlet, rist'let, *n.* Some small object worn round the wrist; a bracelet.
Writ, rit, *n.* That which is written; the Scriptures; a legal document commanding a person to do some act.
Write, rit, *vt.* (writing, pret. wrote, pp. written). To form by a pen, &c.; to set down in letters or words; to cover with letters; to send in writing; to compose.—*vi.* To trace characters with a pen, &c.; to be engaged in literary work; to conduct correspondence.
Writer, rīt'ėr, *n.* One who writes; an author; a clerk; in Scotland, a law agent.
Writhe, rīŦH, *vt.* (writhing, writhed). To twist or distort, as the body or limbs.—*vi.* To twist and turn; to be distorted, as from agony.
Writing, rīt'ing, *n.* Act of one who writes; a book, manuscript, or document; style.
Written, rit'n, *a.* Expressed in writing.
Wrong, rong, *a.* Not right; not fit; not what ought to be; erroneous.—*n.* What is not right; an injustice; injury.—*adv.* In a wrong man-

ner.—*vt.* To do wrong to; to treat with injustice. [wrong.
Wrong-doer, rong'dō-ėr, *n.* One who does
Wrongful, rong'fụl, *a.* Injurious; unjust.
Wrong-headed, rong'hed-ed, *a.* Obstinately or perversely wrong; stubborn.
Wrongly, rong'li, *adv.* In a wrong manner; mistakenly; erroneously; unjustly.
Wrongous, rong'us, *a.* In *Scots law*, unjust.
Wroth, roth, *a.* Very angry; indignant.
Wrought, rạt, pret. and pp. of *work*.
Wry, rī, *a.* Crooked; twisted; askew.
Wryneck, rī'nek, *n.* A twisted neck; a small European bird allied to the woodpeckers.
Wych-elm, wich'elm, *n.* An elm with large leaves and pendulous branches.
Wych-hazel, wich'hā-zel, *n.* An American shrub with yellow flowers.
Wynd, wind, *n.* A narrow alley; a lane.
Wyvern, wī'vėrn, *n.* A heraldic monster, a sort of dragon, with two wings, two eagle's legs, and a tapering body.

X

Xanthic, zan'thik, *a.* Yellowish.
Xanthin, Xanthine, zan'thin, *n.* A yellow colouring matter.
Xanthochroi, zan-thok'ro-ī, *n pl.* The fair white group of men.
Xanthous, zan'thus, *a.* Of the fair-haired type.
Xebec, zē'bek or ze-bek', *n.* A three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean.
Xerotes, zē'ro-tēz, *n.* A dry habit of the body.
Xiphoid, zif'oid, *a.* Shaped liked a sword.
Xylem, zī'lem, *n.* The woody portion of vegetable tissue.
Xylograph, zī'lo-graf, *n.* A wood-engraving
Xylography, zī-log'ra-fi, *n.* Wood-engraving; a process of decorative painting on wood.
Xyloid, zī'loid, *a.* Having the nature of wood; resembling wood.
Xylonite, zī'lō-nīt, *n.* Celluloid. [wood.
Xylophagous, zī-lof'a-gus, *a.* Feeding on
Xylophone, zī'lō-fōn, *n.* A musical instrument in which the notes are given by pieces of wood struck with hammers.
Xyst, Xystus, zist, zis'tus, *n.* A covered portico or open court for athletic exercises.
Xyster, zis'tėr, *n.* A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

Y

Yacht, yot, *n.* A light vessel used for racing, pleasure, &c.—*vi.* To sail in a yacht.
Yachter, yot'ėr, *n.* A yachtsman.
Yachting, yot'ing, *a.* Belonging to a yacht. *n.* Act of sailing a yacht. [sails a yacht.
Yachtsman, yots'man, *n.* One who keeps or
Yahoo, yā'hō, *n.* A rude, boorish person.
Yak, yak, *n.* A wild ox with long silky hair.
Yam, yam, *n.* A climbing plant, cultivated in tropical climates for its large roots.
Yankee, yang'kē, *n.* A citizen of New England; a native of the United States.
Yap, yap, *vi.* (yapping, yapped). To yelp; to bark.—*n.* Cry of a dog; yelp
Yard, yärd, *n.* A standard measure of 3 feet; a long beam slung crosswise to a mast and supporting a sail; piece of enclosed ground.
Yard-arm, yärd'ärm, *n.* Either end of a ship's yard.
Yard-stick, yärd'stik, *n* A stick 3 feet in length.
Yare, yār, *a.* Ready; dexterous.
Yarn, yärn, *n.* Thread prepared from wool or flax for weaving; a story.
Yarrow, ya'rō, *n.* Milfoil.
Yataghan, yat'a-gan, *n.* A dagger-like sabre about 2 feet long.
Yaw, yą, *vi.* To steer wild; to deviate.—*n.* The sudden temporary deviation of a ship.
Yawl, yąl, *n.* A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; a small two-masted yacht.—*vi.* To howl; to yell.
Yawn, yąn, *vi.* To have the mouth open involuntarily while a deep breath is taken; to gape.—*n.* A gaping; act of yawning; a chasm.
Ye, yē, *pron.* The nominative and objective plural of the second personal pronoun.
Yea, yā, *adv.* Yes: the opposite of *nay*.
Yean, yēn, *vt.* and *i.* To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep.
Yeanling, yēn'ling, *n.* A lamb.
Year, yēr, *n.* The period of time during which the earth makes one revolution in its orbit; twelve months; *pl.* old age; time of life.
Year-book, yēr'bụk, *n.* A book published every year giving fresh information regarding matters that change.
Yearling, yēr'ling, *n.* A young beast one year old.—*a.* Being a year old.
Yearly, yēr'li, *a.* Annual; happening every year.—*adv.* Once a year.
Yearn, yėrn, *vi.* To feel uneasiness of mind from longing or pity; to long.
Yearning, yėrn'ing, *a.* Longing.—*n.* A feeling of longing desire.
Yeast, yēst, *n.* A yellowish substance produced in alcoholic fermentation; barm.
Yeasty, yēst'i, *a.* Like or containing yeast.
Yell, yel, *vi.* To cry out with a loud piercing noise; to scream.—*n.* A loud, piercing outcry.
Yellow, yel'ō, *a.* Being of a bright golden colour.—*n.* A bright golden colour.
Yellow-fever, yel'ō-fē-vėr, *n.* A malignant fever of warm climates, attended with yellowness of the skin.
Yellow-hammer, Yellow-ammer, yel'ō-ham-ėr, yel'ō-am-ėr, *n.* A species of bunting, with much yellow in its plumage.
Yellowish, yel'ō-ish, *a.* Somewhat yellow.
Yelp, yelp, *vi.* To utter a sharp bark or cry, as a dog.—*n.* A sharp cry of a dog.
Yeoman, yō'man, *n.*; pl. **-men**. A man who owns a small estate in land; a gentleman farmer; one of the yeomanry.
Yeomanly, yō'man-li, *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman.—*adv.* Like a yeoman; bravely.
Yeomanry, yō'man-ri, *n.* The collective body of yeomen; a volunteer cavalry force.
Yes, yes, *adv.* Even so; expressing affirmation or consent: opposed to *no*.
Yester, yes'tėr, *a.* Pertaining to the day before the present; last.
Yesterday, yes'tėr-dā, *n.* The day before the present.—*adv.* On the day last past.
Yestereve, Yestereven, yes'tėr-ēv, yes'tėr-ē-vn, *n.* The evening last past.
Yestermorn, Yestermorning, yes'tėr-morn, yes'tėr-mor'ning, *n.* The morn or morning last past. [past.
Yesternight, yes'tėr-nīt, *n.* The night last
Yet, yet, *adv.* In addition; still; hitherto; nevertheless.—*conj.* Nevertheless; however.
Yew, yū, *n.* An evergreen tree, with poisonous leaves, and yielding a hard durable timber.
Yield, yēld, *vt.* To produce in return for labour, &c.; to afford; to grant; to give up.—*vi.* To submit; to comply; to produce.—*n.* Amount yielded; product; return.
Yielding, yēld'ing, *a.* Inclined to yield; accommodating; compliant; facile.
Yodel, Yodle, yō'dl, *vt.* and *i.* (yodelling, yodling; yodelled, yodled). To sing like the Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers by changing suddenly from the natural voice to the falsetto.

Yoke, yōk, *n.* Gear connecting draught animals by passing across their necks; a pair of draught animals; something resembling a yoke; shoulder-piece of a garment supporting the rest; servitude; burden; a bond; a tie.—*vt.* (yoking, yoked). To put a yoke on; to couple; to enslave.

Yoke-fellow, Yoke-mate, yōk'fel-ō, yōk'māt, *n.* An associate; a partner.

Yokel, yō'kl, *n.* A rustic; an ignorant peasant; a country bumpkin.

Yolk, yōk, *n.* The yellow part of an egg.

You, yon, *a.* That; those; yonder

Yonder, yon'dèr, *a.* That or those away there.—*adv.* At or in that place there.

Yore, yōr, *adv.* Long ago; in old time: now used only in the phrase *of yore*.

You, yō, *pron.* The nominative and objective plural of *thou*: commonly used when a single person is addressed.

Young, yung, *a.* Being in the early stage of life; youthful.—*n.* The offspring of an animal.

Youngish, yung'ish, *a.* Somewhat young.

Youngling, yung'ling, *n.* Any animal in the first part of life; a young person.

Youngster, yung'stèr, *n.* A young person.

Younker, yung'kèr, *n.* A youngster.

Your, yōr, possessive corresponding to *ye*, *you*. Pertaining or belonging to you.

Yours, yōrz, *poss. pron.* That or those which belong to you.

Yourself, yōr-self', *pron.*; pl. **-selves**. You, used distinctively or reflexively.

Youth, yōth, *n.* State or quality of being young; period during which one is young; a young man; young persons collectively.

Youthful, yōth'ful, *a.* Young; pertaining to youth; fresh or vigorous, as in youth.

Yowl, youl, *vi* To give a long distressful or mournful cry, as a dog —*n.* A mournful cry.

Yule, yōl, *n.* Christmas.

Z

Zaffre, zaf'èr, *n.* A substance obtained from cobalt, used by enamellers as a blue colour.

Zany, zā'ni, *n.* A buffoon or merry-andrew.

Zareba. Same as *Zereba*.

Zax, zaks, *n.* An instrument used for cutting and dressing slates.

Zeal, zēl, *n.* Eagerness; passionate ardour; enthusiasm.

Zealot, ze'lot, *n.* One who is zealous; a fanatical partisan; a bigot.

Zealotry, ze'lot-ri, *n* Behaviour of a zealot; excessive zeal; fanaticism.

Zealous, ze'lus, *a.* Inspired with zeal; fervent; eager; earnest.

Zealously, ze'lus-li, *adv.* In a zealous manner; ardently; eagerly; fervently

Zebec, Zebeck, zē'bek, *n.* Same as *Xebec*

Zebra, zē'bra, *n.* A striped South African animal allied to the horse and ass.

Zebu, zē'bū, *n.* The humped ox of India

Zemindar, zem-in-dār', *n.* In India, a landholder or landed proprietor.

Zenana, ze-nā'na, *n.* The portion of a Hindu's house devoted to females.

Zend, zend, *n.* An ancient Iranian or Persian language, closely allied to Sanskrit

Zenith, zē'nith or zen'ith, *n.* The point of the heavens right above a spectator's head, highest point.

Zephyr, zef'èr, *n* The west wind, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

Zereba, ze-rē'ba, *n.* In the Soudan, a temporary camp guarded by a fence of bushes, &c.

Zero, zē'rō, *n.* Number or quantity diminished to nothing; a cipher; lowest point.

Zest, zest, *n.* Orange or lemon peel, used to flavour liquor; relish; charm; gusto.

Zetetic, zē-tet'ik, *a.* Proceeding by inquiry.—*n.* One who investigates.

Zigzag, zig'zag, *n.* Something in the form of straight lines with sharp turns.—*a.* Having sharp turns or bends.—*vi.* (zigzagging, zigzagged). To move in a zigzag fashion; to form

Zigzaggy, zig'zag-i, *a.* Zigzag. [zigzags.

Zinc, zingk, *n.* A metal of bluish-white colour, used for roofing, to form alloys, &c.—*vt.* (zincking, zincked). To cover with zinc.

Zincky, Zinky, zingk'i, *a.* Pertaining to or like zinc; containing zinc.

Zincode, zingk'ōd, *n.* The positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Zincography, zing-kog'ra-fi, *n.* A mode of printing similar to lithography, a plate of zinc taking the place of the stone.

Zincoid, zingk'oid, *a.* Zincky.

Zircon, zèr'kon, *n.* A hard lustrous mineral, one of the gems, called also jargon.

Zither, Zithern, tsit'èr, tsit'èrn, *n.* A flat musical instrument with from twenty-nine to forty-two strings, played with the fingers.

Zodiac, zō'di-ak, *n.* An imaginary belt or zone in the heavens, within which the apparent motions of the sun, moon, and principal planets are confined, divided into twelve equal parts or signs. [zodiac.

Zodiacal, zō-dī'ak-al, *a.* Pertaining to the

Zoetrope, zō'ē-trōp, *n.* An optical contrivance by which, when the instrument revolves, certain painted figures inside appear to move in a lifelike manner.

Zone, zōn, *n.* A girdle or belt; one of the five great divisions of the earth, bounded by circles parallel to the equator; any well-defined belt.

Zonule, zōn'ūl, *n.* A little zone.

Zoogony, Zoogeny, zō-og'o-ni, zō-oj'e-ni, *n.* The doctrine of the origin of life.

Zoography, zō-og'ra-fi, *n.* The description of animals.

Zooid, zō'oid, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to an animal.—*n.* An organism, in some respects resembling a distinct animal.

Zoolite, zō'ol-īt, *n.* An animal substance petrified or fossil.

Zoological, zō-o-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to zoology. [in zoology.

Zoologist, zō-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who is versed

Zoology, zō-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of the natural history of animals.

Zoon, zō'on, *n.* An animal.

Zoonomy, zō-on'o-mi, *n.* The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of it.

Zoophagous, zō-of'a-gus, *a.* Feeding on animals; carnivorous.

Zoophyte, zō'o-fit, *n.* A name applied to many plant-like animals, as sponges.

Zoroastrian, zor-o-as'tri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Zoroaster or Zoroastrianism.—*n.* A believer in this religion.

Zoroastrianism, zor-o-as'tri-an-izm, *n.* The ancient Persian religion founded by Zoroaster, one feature of which was a belief in a good and an evil power perpetually at strife; the religion of the Parsees; fire-worship.

Zouave, zwäv, *n.* A French infantry soldier dressed after the Turkish fashion.

Zulu, zō'lō, *n.* A member of a warlike branch of the Kaffir race in South Africa.

Zymic, zim'ik, *a.* Pertaining to fermentation.

Zymology, zī-mol'o-ji, *n* The doctrine of ferments and fermentation.

Zymotic, zī-mot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to fermentation; applied to epidemic and contagious diseases, supposed to be produced by germs acting like a ferment.

Appendix of New Words.

Acetylene

A

Acetylene, a-cet'y-lene', *n.* A brilliant illuminating gas produced commercially by the action of water on calcium carbide.

Aerodrome, a'-ur-o-drome, *n.* Flying machine heavier than air.

Aerogram, a'-ur-o-gram, *n.* Message sent through the air by wireless telegraphy.

Aeroplane, a'-ur-o-plane, *n.* A flying machine using no gas or air bags to keep it afloat.

Agnostic, ag-nos'tic, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of nescience, or agnosticism.

Agnosticism, ag-nos'ti-cism', *n.* The theory that ultimate truths, such as matter, motion, cause, the existence of the soul, and a First Cause, cannot be proved or disproved, and must remain unknown; it is opposed equally to dogmatic affirmation and to dogmatic denial.

Air-ship, air'-ship, *n.* A dirigible balloon as distinguished from an aeroplane or other mechanical flying machine.

Alfalfa, al'-fal'-fa', *n.* A valuable forage plant; Lucerne.

Ampere, am-pair', *n.* The practical unit of electrical current strength. It is the measure of the current produced by an electro-motive force of one volt through a resistance of one ohm.

Aniline, an'i-line, *n.* [From *anil*, a plant of tropical America, from which the West Indian indigo is made.] A substance analogous to ammonia, formerly made from indigo, but now obtained from coal-tar; from it are manufactured the various brilliant aniline dyes, which number several hundred.

Anti-toxin, an'ti-tox'in, *n.* 1. A defensive proteid formed in the body, which neutralizes the poisonous effects of a micro-organism. 2. The serum of the blood of an animal (usually the horse) which has been inoculated with the poison or germ of diphtheria, and thereby rendered proof against the disease; such serum being used as a remedy for and a prophylactic against diphtheria.

Apache, A'-pac'-he, *n.* Warlike tribe of American Indians.

Appendicitis, ap-pen'di-ci'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the appendix vermiformis, sometimes caused by the presence therein of a foreign body, such as a grape-stone or orange-pip.

Appendix Vermiformis, ap-pen'dix ver'mi-for'mis, *n.* A small pouched vessel, of a wormlike shape, which hangs from the lower part of the cæcum, varying in man from 3 to 6 inches in length.

Biograph

Aquarelle, aq'ua-relle', *n.* A painting in water-colors.

Automobile, au'to-mo'bile, *a.* Self-moving, applied to carriages, bicycles, torpedoes, etc., driven by a steam, gasoline, electric, or other motor furnished by an engine or storage battery contained within the vehicle, etc.

Auto-suggestion, au-toh-sug-jes-chun *n.* A suggestion arising entirely within one's own consciousness.

Autotruck, au'-toh-truk, *n.* A self-propelling heavy drayage truck.

B

Bacillus, ba-cil'lus, *n.* 1. A genus of microscopic vegetable organisms, having the form of a filament, usually straight but sometimes curved, and sometimes jointed. 2. An individual of the genus. 3. In anatomy, a small rodlike body, as one of the rods of the retina. 4. A genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Phasmidæ*, commonly known as the walking-sticks.

Bacteriology, bac-te'ri-ol'o-gy, *n.* The department of biology which deals with bacteria.

Bacterio-protein, bac-te'ri-o-pro'te-in, *n.* An albuminous substance contained in or derived from bacterial cells.

Bacterium, bac-te'ri-um, *n.* 1. A microscopic vegetable organism belonging to the class *Schizomycetes*, or those which reproduce by transverse division, or fission, in distinction from *Saccharomycetes*, which reproduce by budding. There are many genera of bacteria, such as *Bacillus, Bacterium, Diplococcus, Leptothrix, Micrococcus, Myconostos, Sarcina, Spirillum, Spirochæte, Streptococcus, Vibrio;* and the various species are the causes of cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, consumption, pneumonia, erysipelas, typhoid fever, lockjaw, recurrent fever, and other diseases. 2. A genus of bacteria, whose members consist of a cylindrical or elliptical cell, or of two such cells united end to end. One species, *Bacterium termo*, is the cause of putrefaction.

Banzai, ban'-zee, *n.* Japanese word equivalent to hurrah.

Bertillon-system, Bart'-te'-yon-sys'-tem, *n.* A system for identification of criminals by measurement of bones, etc.

Bicycle, bi'cy-cle, *n.* A vehicle with two wheels arranged tandem fashion, propelled by the feet, and having a steering handle.

Biograph, bi'o-graph, *n.* A machine by means of which objects in motion are represented in a lifelike manner on a screen by means of a lantern and photograph slides.

Bioscope, bi-o-skope, *n.* Moving picture machine.

Black Hand, blak'-hand, *n.* Secret society of foreigners for extortion and violence.

Blizzard, bliz'zard, *n.* A fierce gale of cold wind, accompanied with fine sleet or snow.

Boycott, boy'cott, *v. t.* To combine to refuse to, and to compel others to refuse to, work for, deal or associate with, or assist a person—a species of excommunication; to place merchandise under a ban in order to prevent its sale. It was a method of intimidation adopted by the Irish Land League in 1880, and the term was derived from Captain Boycott, one of its first victims.

Brush light, Brush light, *n.* An electric lamp invented by Charles T. Brush, an American, brought into use in 1876.

Bubonic Plague, bu-bo'nic plague, *n.* A pestilential disease, of which bubeos, or glandular, swellings, in the groin, neck, armpit, or other parts, are one of the symptoms.

Burke, burke, *v. t.* To murder by suffocation by placing a plaster or the hand over the mouth and nostrils; so called from an Irishman named William Burke, who with William Hare, an accomplice, killed fifteen persons in Edinburgh by this method, and sold their bodies for dissection. *Figuratively,* to stifle or shelve an investigation or other proceedings; as, He tried to *burke* the enquiry.

Butterin or **Butterine,** but'ter-in or but'ter-ine, *n.* Artificial butter made in various ways, formerly from ox-fat, but now usually from oleo-oil, neutral, lard, milk, cream and pure butter; worked together with some coloring matter so as to resemble real butter. Also called *margarin* and *oleomargarin.*

C

Cafetera, kah-fe-ter'ah, *n.* Restaurant or lunchroom where patrons wait on themselves.

Calcium-carbide, kal-si-um-kahr'bide *n.* A compound of calcium and carbon which, when subjected to the action of water, rapidly generates acetylene.

Callesthetics, kal-les-thet'iks, *n.* The science of the beautiful.

Cahoots, ka'-hoots, *n.* Colloquial term, implying association or partnership. Sometimes in a questionable way.

Cameraphone, kam-e'-ra-fone, *n.* A telephone device which shows the party you are speaking to.

Camorra, Cá-mor-rá, *n.* Italian secret society organized for political purposes, but now used for blackmail and violence.

Celluloid, cell'u-loid, *n.* A substance made from a tried solution of guncotton (pyroxylin) and oil, or from guncotton and camphor, and resembling bone, ivory, horn, or, when colored, tortoise-shell, amber, coral, malachite, etc.

Ceratin, cer'a-tin, *n.* See **keratin.**

Chassis, shas'see, *n.* [French]. The running gear and motor of an automobile.

Chauffeur, shohf-fur', *n.* An expert automobilist.

Chauffeuse, shohf-fuz', *n.* A female chauffeur.

Christian Science, Chris'tian science, *n.* A system of moral and religious belief, combined with a method of treating disease mentally, promulgated by Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, of Concord, N. H., in 1866, and set forth in her work *Science and Health,* published in 1875.

Chromo, chro'mo, *n.* An abbreviation of chromolithograph, now commonly used in preference to that word.

Chromolithograph, chro'mo-lith'o-graph, *n.* A colored picture or print obtained by using a number of prepared lithographic stones.

Cinematograph, sin-e-mat'-oh-graf, *n.* A device similar to the vitascope.

Concertina, con'cer-ti'na, *n.* A musical instrument with free metallic reeds, resembling the accordion, and invented by Wheatstone; it is usually hexagonal in shape, with an extensible bellows, and a keyboard at each end, with stops, or buttons, which are pressed by the fingers.

Coronium, koh-ro-ni-um, *n.* An element recently discovered in the sun by spectroscopic examination. It is lighter than hydrogen.

Creamery, cream'er-y, *n.* 1. An establishment where milk, obtained from a number of producers, is made into butter and cheese. 2. A place where cream is sold. 3. A place where milk is kept at a proper temperature for producing cream.

Cremate, cre-mate', *v. t.* To burn to ashes; used specially with reference to the burning of the dead, as a substitute for burial.

Cremation, cre-ma'tion, *n.* The act or practice of burning to ashes; especially of the dead.

Crematory, cre'ma-to-ry. 1. *n.* A building, with furnace and adjuncts, used for cremating the dead. 2. *a.* Relating to or connected with cremation.

Crepe, crepe, *n.* Same as **Crape.**

Criminology, crim'i-nol'o-gy, *n.* The science of crime.

Croton-bug, Cro'ton-bug, *n.* A common name for the *Blatta* (or *Ectobia*) *germanica,* a light-colored roach, common in water-pipes, which came from Europe to the United States, and was first noticed about the time when the Croton water was first introduced in New York in 1842.

Cryptogram, krip'-toh-gram, *n.* A cipher writing.

Cyclometer, sei-klom'-e-tur, *n.* A device for recording the distance covered by a wheel, as of a bicycle.

D

Darwinian, Dar-win'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Charles Robert Darwin (1809-82), the English naturalist, or to Darwinism.

Darwinism, Dar'win-ism, *n.* The doctrine that later species or forms of animals and plants have been developed out of earlier ones by a process of natural selection, supplemented in some cases by sexual selection, as advocated by Charles Robert Darwin (1809-82), especially in his *Origin of Species* (1859) and *Descent of Man* (1871).

Decollete, day-kol-e-ta', *a.* Cut low in the neck.

Degenerate, de-gen'er-ate, *n.* A degenerate animal or plant; an organism of a degraded type; in late years applied especially to a man or woman who manifests inherent criminal or vicious tendencies, frequently accompanied by bodily malformations or peculiarities.

Delicatessen, del-i-ka-tes'sen, *n.* pl. Table delicacies.

Dementia, de-men'shi-a, *n.* Loss of reason.

Diphtheria, diph-the'ri-a, *n.* An acute infectious zymotic disease, characterized by fever and prostration, and by the formation over the inflamed part, usually the throat, of a pellicle, or false membrane, of a tough, leathery nature; whence the name.

Dirigible, dir-i-ji-bl, *a.* That may be directed or controlled; steerable, as a dirigible balloon.

Dope, dop, *n.* Anything that confuses or stupefies. (Slang.)

Dreadnought, dred'nawt, *n.* Largest battleship ever constructed. So called from the name of the first one.

Dude, dude, *n.* A man who manifests an excessive refinement of dress, gait, manners, and speech; a fop. The word first came into use in London in 1881, as a slang term in connection with the affectations of the esthetes in dress and manners.

Dynamite, dy'na-mite, *n.* A powerful explosive, made of some absorbent material, such as sawdust or infusorial or siliceous earth, saturated with nitroglycerin.

Dynamo, dy'na-mo, *n.* A machine for generating electricity by converting mechanical energy into electrical energy through electromagnetic induction. Originally an abbreviation of *dynamo electric machine*.

E

Eczema, ec-ze'ma, *n.* An inflammatory affection of the skin, attended by itching and the exudation of serum or lymph, and followed by the scaling off of the scarf-skin; salt rheum, scald-head, running tetter. There are several kinds.

Electricute or **Electrocute**, e-lec'-tri-cute or e-lec'tro-cute, *v. t.* To execute the death penalty by means of electricity.

Electricution or **Electrocution**, e-lec'tri-cu'tion or e-lec'tro-cu'tion, *n.* The infliction of the death penalty by means of electricity.

Electric-motor, ee-lek'trik mo'-tur, *n.* A device for transforming electric power into mechanical power.

Escalator, es-ka-la'tur, *n.* A moving stairway, or inclined elevator.

F

Fake, fake, *n.* A trick; a swindle.

Faker, fa'kur, *n.* A cheat; a swindler.

Fan, fan, *n.* In baseball, enthusiast at game who becomes very excited.

Formaldehyde, fawr-mal'de-hide, *n.* Formic aldehyde, methyl aldehyde. Obtained when a current of air charged with the vapor of methyl alcohol is directed on an incandescent spiral of platinum wire.

Formalin, fowrm'al-in, *n.* A forty per cent solution of formaldehyde, constituting a powerful germicide and equal to alcohol as a preservative.

Foyer, fwo-ya, *n.* The entrance or lobby to a theatre or public hall.

Frazzle, fraz'zle, *n.* The frayed edges; down to the last shreds.

G

Garage, gar'-aj, *n.* A place where automobiles are stored, repaired, and let for hire.

Gasoline or **Gasolene**, gas'o-line or gas'o-lene, *n.* A colorless volatile and inflammable liquid product of the distillation of petroleum; used as fuel in vapor stoves and for carbonizing air and water gases. A mixture of its vapor with air in certain proportions is highly explosive and dangerous.

Germicide, ger'mi-cide, *n.* Any substance which has the property of killing germs, such as the bacteria or other micro-organisms which produce disease or putrefaction.

Graft, graft, *n.* Money or other compensation accepted or exacted by a public official in consideration for an illegal privilege granted, or for any other breach of official duty; any unlawful, unauthorized or improper perquisite. *v. i.* To accept or levy graft.

Grafter, graft'-ur, *n.* One who grafts in any sense.

Graphophone, graph'o-phone, *n.* An instrument for recording and reproducing sounds, similar to the phonograph.

Grip or **Grippe**, grip or grippe, *n.* [Fr. *la grippe*, influenza.] Epidemic or Russian influenza, a zymotic disease, characterized by catarrhal

inflammation of the air passages, fever, bone-pains, and severe constitutional disturbance, followed by great debility, which sometimes lasts for months; has been recognized as a specific disease since A. D. 1323.

Grouch, growtsh', *n.* Morose; gruff.

Gymkana, jim'-kana, *n.* Outdoor sporting events.

H

Half-tone, half'tone, *n.* 1. A picture made by the direct reproduction of photograph or painting, by a process in which the surface of the plate is covered with small dots or fine lines. 2. A tone of color intermediate between two sharply marked tones of different values; a half-tint. 3. In music, a semi-tone.

Harmonium, har-mo'ni-um, *n.* A reed-organ, the wind being driven through the reeds by a bellows worked by the feet.

Humidor, hu-mi'dor. Metal lined box with sponge to keep tobaccos moist.

Hypnosis, hyp-no'sis, *n.* The abnormal trancelike, somnambulistic, or cataleptic condition induced in a person by hypnotism or mesmerism.

Hypnotic, hyp-no'tic. 1. *n.* A substance having the property of inducing sleep; a soporific. 2. *n.* A person in the condition of hypnosis. 3. *a.* Having the property of inducing sleep; soporific. 4. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or tending to produce hypnosis; characterized by or pertaining to hypnotism.

Hyposcope, hip'-oh-skope, *n.* A device which enables a marksman to aim over walls, ramparts, etc., without exposing himself. Consists in an arrangement of mirrors in a vertical tube.

I

Igloo, ig-lu, *n.* A house built of blocks of snow, shaped like a beehive, and used by Esquimos and Arctic explorers.

Igorrote, I-gor-rot'e, *n.* Natives of Philippine Islands.

Immune, im-mune'. 1. *n.* A person who has become or been made impervious to a disease. 2. *a.* Exempt or impervious, as from or to a disease; especially, protected by inoculation or a previous attack; as, an *immune* animal.

Impresario, im-pre-sah'-ri-oh, *n.* One who has charge of the production of an opera.

Incubator, in'cu-ba-tor, *n.* 1. An apparatus for hatching eggs artificially, by supplying the necessary warmth and moisture. 2. An apparatus for artifically propagating or cultivating microscopic organisms or germs. 3. An appliance for supplying warmth to a prematurely born child. 4. One who or that which incubates; as, a sitting hen.

Insomnia, in-som'ni-a, *n.* Sleeplessness, especially when chronic.

Interstate, in'-tur-state, *n.* Pertaining to relations between different states.

Iodoform, i-o'do-form', *n.* A yellow crystalline substance analogous to chloroform produced by the action of iodine on alcohol in an alkaline solution; it is antiseptic and anesthetic, and is used in surgical dressings.

Ion, i'on, *n.* The name (invented by Faraday) of an atom or molecule of a substance resulting from electrolytic decomposition; an atom or molecule in either a positively or a negatively electrified condition. The element which evolves at the anode, or positive pole, is called *anion*; and that which evolves at the cathode, or negative pole, the *cation* or *cathion*.

Ironclad, I'ron-clad', *n.* A warship cased wholly or partly with iron or steel plates as a protection against shot and shell or the attacks of rams.

J

Jin-Jitsu, jew-jits-uh, *n.* The Japanese National system of physical training, including a method of wrestling.

Joy-Rider, joy-ri'-der, *n.* Automobile occupants who become reckless through excessive exuberance.

K

Keratin or **Ceratin,** ker'a-tin or cer'a-tin, *n.* A nitrogenous substance, containing sulphur, which forms the basis of the epidermis, and of all epidermal structures, such as horns, hoofs, nails, claws, feathers, wool and hair.

Kermess, kur'-mes, *n.* An imitation of a Flemish Church Fair.

Khaki, kah'-ki, *n.* Light tan or dust-colored cloth, used for soldiers' uniforms.

Kimono, ki-mo'-noh, *n.* A Japanese garment resembling a lady's dressing gown.

Kindergarten, kin'der-gar'ten, *n.* A school for training very young children by the use of objects and instructive games, diversions, and songs, according to the system begun by Friedrich Froebel (1782-1852) in Germany in 1840.

Kinetograph, ki-ne'to-graph, *n.* An apparatus for taking, at extremely minute intervals, photographs of objects in motion, for use in a kinetoscope.

Kinetoscope, ki-ne'to-scope, *n.* An instrument by which pictures taken by a kinetograph may be presented to the eye in extremely rapid succession, and so imitate the motion of the original.

Konseal, kon'seal, *n.* A small gelatinous capsule, shaped like a button or tablet, in which nau-

geous medicines are inclosed to be swallowed.

L

Lanolin, lan'o-lin, *n.* A mixture of ethers of cholesterin with fatty acids, obtained from various keratin tissues, such as sheep's wool, and used as a basis for ointments.

Limousine, li'mo-zene, *n.* An automobile with a closed top.

Lingerie, lang-zhe-re', *n.* Linen, cotton, and lace articles worn by women for underwear.

Linoleum, lin-o'le-um, *n.* The trade name of a preparation of linseed-oil, hardened by an oxidizing process and used as a substitute for india-rubber; mixed with ground cork and pressed upon canvas it is used as floor-cloth.

Listerine, lis-tur-een, *n.* An antiseptic solution of benzoic acid, boracic acid, thymol, etc.

Lobbyist, lob'by-ist, *n.* A person who frequents the lobby of a house of legislature for the purpose of influencing the votes of members.

M

Mafia, mah-fe'-a, *n.* An Italian secret society of blackmailers who are sworn to execute vengeance on anyone who betrays or injures its members.

Magenta, ma-gen'ta, *n.* A rather glaring red aniline pigment or dyestuff, so called from the battle of Magenta, which was fought just before the discovery of the pigment in 1859. Called also *aniline red, ponceau, rosein,* and *fuchsin.* 2. The color of the pigment.

Mandolin, man'do-lin, *n.* A musical instrument, with a pearshaped sounding body, and four or six single or double strings, arranged like those of a guitar. It is played with a tortoise-shell plectrum held in the right hand.

Marathon Race, Mar'a'thon race, *n.* A long foot race; 26 miles and 285 yards.

Marconigram, mahr-ko'-ni-gram, *n.* A message sent by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy.

Margarin or **Margarine,** mar'ga-rin or mar'ga-rine, *n.* A pearl-like substance composed of stearin and palmitin, extracted from animal fat, such as hog's lard, and from olive and other vegetable oils.

Mascot, mas'cot, *n.* [Fr. *mascotte.*] Gamblers' slang for a lucky piece or talisman.

Mauve, mauve. 1. *n.* A delicate purple or violet aniline pigment or dyestuff. 2. *n.* The color of the pigment, so called from its resemblance to the color of the markings of the petals of the mallow. 3. *a.* Of a mauve color; as, a *mauve* silk. In this sense the word has been used in France for more than a century.

Medium, me'di-um, *n.* In spiritualism, a person through whom a deceased person or disembodied spirit communicates, or is alleged to communicate, with living people; sometimes called a *psychic.*

Megaphone, meg'a-phone, *n.* An instrument to assist hearing, consisting of two funnel-shaped receivers, with a flexible tube to each ear, for use by deaf persons, or to enable ordinary persons to hear extremely faint sounds, and sounds from a great distance.

Melodeon, me-lo'dē-on, *n.* A reed-organ; an harmonium.

Melton, mel'ton, *n.* A heavy woolen cloth, without nap, and not pressed or finished; commonly used for overcoats; so called after the original manufacturer.

Microbe, mi'crobe, *n.* A name, almost synonymous with bacterium (q. v.), given to microscopic organism belonging to various genera and species.

Microphone, mi'cro-phone, *n.* An instrument for augmenting faint sounds; its chief use is as a part of the apparatus of the telephone.

Mollycoddle, mol-li-cod'-dle, *n.* An effeminate person. (Slang.)

Monism, mon'ism, *n.* A doctrine of mode of thought which holds that there is but one ultimate substance in the universe, either mind (*idealism*) or matter (*materialism*), or an entity or substance which, while being neither mind nor matter, underlies both (*pantheism*).

Monotype, mon'o-tipe, *n.* A machine for type casting and setting. It justifies automatically.

Motor Boat, mo'-tur boat, *n.* A boat propelled by an automatic motor.

Motor Cycle, mo'-tur sei-kl, *n.* A bicycle propelled by an automatic motor.

Motorman, mo'-tur-man, *n.* An operator of an electric motor car.

Mugwump, mug'wump, *n.* [Algonkin *mugquomp,* a great man, a chief.] 1. An Indian chief or leader. 2. A man of importance or consequence; a leader. 3. In United States political history, a term of opprobrium applied to an independent member of the Republican party who in 1884 refused to support the presidential nominee of the party; hence, in general, any one who refuses to be bound slavishly by party ties, and votes according to his conscience; an independent.

Myoscope, mi-o-skope, *n.* A device for the observation of muscular contractions and relaxations.

N

Natatorium, nay-ta-to'-ri-um, *n.* An artificial pool for swimming.

Nature-Faker, Na'-chur-fak'er, *n.* One who distorts facts about natural things.

Neurasthenia, neur-as'the-ni'a, *n.* In medicine, nervous exhaustion, especially when chronic.

Nitro-glycerin, or **Nitro-glycerine,** ni'tro-glyc'er-in or ni'tro-glyc-er-ine, *n.* A light yellow oily liquid discovered by A. Sobrero, in 1847, produced by the action of nitro-sulphuric acid on glycerin at a low temperature; it is highly explosive, and is used as the basis of dynamite; also as a medicine.

O

Oleograph, o'le-o-graph, *n.* A chromolithograph having the appearance of a painting.

Oleomargarin or **Oleomargarine,** o'leo-mar'ga-rin or o'leo-mar'ga-rine, *n.* Imitation butter, made from beef fat, oleo-oil, or neutral lard, mixed with milk, cream, pure butter, and coloring matter, and worked up or churned together. Also called *oleo, butterin, margarin.*

Oleo-oil, o'le-o-oil, *n.* A deodorized animal fat, usually that of the steer, used to adulterate dairy products, and for other purposes. When made from hog fat, it is called *neutral lard.*

Open Door, O'-pen-door, *n.* Used with regard to China; her markets open to all the World.

Organdie or **Organdy,** or'gan-die or or'gan-dy, *n.* [Fr. *organdi,* book-muslin.] A very fine translucent muslin for women's dresses, sometimes plain and sometimes figured.

Osteopathy, os'te-op'a-thy, *n.* A system of treating diseases y scientific manipulation, and without drugs, by the adjustment of the bones and their attachments, and through them of all other parts of the body, to their natural relation with each other, so that they may perform their functions harmoniously. It was originated in 1874 by Dr. A. T. Still, of Baldwin, Kan.

P

Pajamas, pa-ja'mas, *n.* pl. 1. Loose trousers, usually of silk or cotton, worn in India by natives of both sexes, and by Europeans for chamber use. 2. A loose bifurcated garment, covering the whole body, used for chamber wear in Europe and America.

Palmitin, pal'mi-tin, *n.* A colorless crystalline substance contained in some animal fats and vegetable oils, especially palm-oil; chemically it is the tryglyceride of palmitic acid. Called also *palmin* or *palmine.*

Pantasote, pan'ta-sote, *n.* The trade name of a material made of cloth, prepared so as to look like leather and used for covering chairs, footstools, etc., and for making covers for tables, desks, etc.

Paranoia, par-a-noy'-a, *n.* A term used to describe a peculiar form of monomania.

Paranoiac, par-a-noy'-ak, *n.* One affected with paranoia.

Paresis, par'e-sis, *n.* Partial paralysis, affecting motion but no sensation. *General paresis,* the progressive paralysis of the insane.

Passe-partout, pas-pahr-tu', *n.* A picture frame consisting of a back of cardboard pasted to a glass front.

Pasteurize, pas'-teur-ize, *v.* Injection of virus in graded doses as preventative for hydrophobia; discovered by L. Pasteur.

Peptone, pep'tone, *n.* Any one of the albuminoid substances, into which the nitrogenous elements of food are converted by the action of the gastric or pancreatic juice.

Peritonitis, per'i-to-ni'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the peritoneum, either acute or chronic.

Petrol, pe-trol, *n.* See gasoline.

Pharmaco-dynamics, phar'ma-co-dy-nam'ics, *n.* The science of the action of drugs on living organisms, especially on the human body.

Phonograph, pho'no-graph, *n.* An instrument for recording sounds and reproducing them at will; invented by Edison in 1877.

Photo-engraving, pho'to-en-gra'-ving, *n.* 1. A picture printed from a plate or relief block produced by the aid of photography. 2. The plate or block from which such a picture is printed. 3. The process by which such a plate or block is produced.

Photogravure, Pho'to-gra-vure', *n.* 1. The process of producing, with the aid of light, a plate or block engraved in intaglio as opposed to relief, the depressed portions of the plate containing the ink, and producing the dark parts of the picture when printed. 2. A picture printed from a plate so produced.

Phylloxera, phy'lox-e'ra, *n.* A genus of plant lice, of the family *Aphididæ* and sub-family *Chermesinæ,* found originally in North America. One species, the *Phylloxera vastatrix,* is very destructive to the wine grape, especially in Europe.

Pianola, pi'-an'-o-la, *n.* A device for reproducing piano music exactly as played.

Plutocrat, plu'toh-krat, *n.* One whose wealth gives him power and influence.

Populist, pop'u-list. 1. *n.* A member of the Populist or People's party founded in the United States Feb. 22, 1892, whose chief objects were currency expansion, land-tenure reform, and the state ownership of the railroads. 2. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Populist party.

Prophylactic, pro'phy-lac'tic. 1. *n.*

A drug or sanitary precaution (such as vaccination) which protects against disease. 2. *a.* Defending against disease, as, a *prophylactic* dose of belladonna.

Psoriasis, pso-ri'a-sis, *n.* A chronic skin disease, characterized by dry reddish patches, covered with white or grayish scales. Called also *dry scale,* or *dry* or *scaly tetter, bakers' itch, washer-women's scall.*

Psychic, psy'-chic, *n.* A spiritualistic medium; a person specially sensitive to psychic impressions.

Ptomain, or **Ptomaine,** pto'ma-in, or pto'ma-ine, *n.* Any one of the number of alkaloid substances, usually poisonous, formed from decomposing or putrefying animal or vegetable matter; also similar substances formed by disease-producing bacteria.

Pushball, push-ball, *n.* Game, played with large ball 6 feet in diameter pushed over the ground.

Pyroxylin, py-rox'y-lin, *n.* An explosive substance made by steeping vegetable fibre, such as cellulose or cotton, in nitrosulphuric acid, and washing and drying the product; gun-cutton is a species of pyroxylin.

R

Radium, Ra'-di-um, *n.* A radio-active element discovered in pitchblende 1,500,000 times greater than uranium. It is of great value in chemistry and medicine on account of its intense light and heat.

Ragtime, rag'time, *n.* A popular name for music having syncopated notes, as in common cake-walk melodies.

Ramie, ram'-ee, *n.* A fine fiber derived from a plant of the same name, much used as a substitute for cotton.

Rotter, rot'-ter, *n.* A cad. (Slang.)

Ruche, rewsh, *n.* Quilted net lace, silk and the like, used as trimming for ladies' dresses and hats.

Rutabaga, roo-ta-ba'-ga, *n.* The Swedish turnip.

S

Shogun, sho'gun, *n.* The official title of the former hereditary commander-in-chief of the army in Japan, who though outwardly merely an officer of the mikado, was in reality the actual ruler; also called the *tycoon.* The office was abolished in 1868.

Single-tax, sing-gl-taks, *n.* The principle held by Henry George and his followers that no tax need be levied on the product of labor, but all public revenues could be raised by a single tax upon land values irrespective of improvements.

Skiagraphy, skei-ag'-ra-fi, *n.* The art or process of producing shadow-pictures by the action of the Roentgen rays upon phosphorescent surfaces.

Sleeping Sickness, slep'ing-sick'ness, *n.* Fatal disease caused by the bite fo the Tsetse fly found in East Africa.

Soccer, sock'er, *n.* Football Association Rules; players cannot touch ball or opponents with hands.

South-paw, South-pau, *n.* A player who plays with left hand.

Spectroscope, spec'tro-scope, *n.* An optical instrument for producing a spectrum of the light from any source, by passing a beam of it through a glass prism or series of prisms, and for examining and mapping the spectrum as formed.

Suffragette, suf'-fra'-jet, *n.* A woman who advocates equal rights with men, voting, etc.

Surah, soo'-ra, *n.* A kind of soft twilled silk goods, used for women's garments.

Syntony, sin'-to-ni, *n.* The electrical harmony of particular transmitters and receivers in wireless telegraphy.

T

Tagalog, Ta'ga-log, *n.* Natives of Philippine Islands. A Tagalog is the highest caste native of Malayan extraction.

Tammany, Tam'-ma-ni, *n.* A Democratic political organization in New York.

Taxicab, tax-i-kab, *n.* An automobile for hire with a taximeter attached and charged for by distance.

Taximeter, taks-i-me'-tur, *n.* Instrument attached to taxicab which automatically registers the distance covered.

Telepathy, te-lep'a-thy or tel'e-path'y, *n.* The communication of one mind with another directly, that is, without the aid of the senses; the alleged action of one mind on another at a distance, without the use of the ordinary modes of communication; thought-transference; also the resulting mental condition.

Telephone, tel'e-phone. 1. *n.* An instrument for the transmission of sound to a distance, usually by the aid of electricity. 2. *v. t.* and *i.* To communicate by telephone.

Traction-engine, trac'tion-en'gine, *n.* A locomotive for traveling or hauling over ordinary roads, as distinguished from a railroad locomotive.

Tricycle, tri'cy-cle, *n.* 1. A velocipede having three wheels, either one in front and two behind, or the reverse. 2. A three-wheeled horse carriage.

Trolley or **Trolly,** trol'ley or trol'ly, *n.* 1. A grooved metal wheel, at the end of a flexible trolley-pole attached to an electric car, the

wheel running along an electric overhead wire, the current from which is conducted along the pole to a motor, which moves the wheels of the car; the word is also applied to the car itself, and to a railway or tramway worked on the trolley system. 2. A small car or truck, usually worked by hand, for running on a railroad track or on a tramway in a rolling-mill or mine. 3. A costermonger's push-cart or donkey-cart. 4. Lace, having its pattern outlined with a thicker thread, or with a border made of several such threads.

Trust, trust, *n.* A combination of interests formed to control any branch of business, lessen competition, cheapen production and control prices.

Tycoon, ty-coon, *n.* [Jap. *taikun*, a great prince.] A title assumed by the shogun (or temporal emperor) of Japan at the time of Commodore Perry's treaty (1854), but used in a similar sense as early as the seventeenth century.

Typewriter, type'wri-ter, *n.* 1. A machine, operated by hand, for producing printed characters as a substitute for writing; a typewriting machine. 2. A person who uses or operates such a machine; a typist.

Typist, ty'pist, *n.* A person who operates a typewriting machine.

V

Variety-show, va-ri'e-ty-show', *n.* An entertainment consisting of songs, dances, gymnastics, mimicry, farces and other specialties disconnected with each other.

Variety-Theater, va-ri'e-ty-the'a-ter, *n.* A theater where variety-shows are given.

Vaudeville, vaude'ville, *n.* 1. The name given by Oliver Basselin (died 1418), a French poet, to his convivial songs composed in the Val de Vire, his birthplace. 2. A short, light dramatic piece, usually comic, interspersed with songs and dances. 3. A variety entertainment of the more refined class.

Vitascope, vi'ta-scope, *n.* An apparatus for throwing on a white screen images of photographic pictures in rapid succession, so as to produce the appearance of motion in the objects pictured, as in real life; a biograph.

W

Watt, wot, *n.* A unit of electric power; the power developed when 44.25 foot-pounds of work are done in a minute or 0.7375 foot-pound of work is done in a second.

Wireless Telegraphy, weir'-les-tel'-e-graf or tel-eg'-ra-fi, *n.* A system whereby messages are sent through the air without the aid of wires.

Wireless Telephony, weir'les-tel'-e-foan-i, *n.* A system whereby conversations are carried on without the use of wires.

X

X-Rays, x-rays, *n.* Rays, presumably ethereal, discovered by Professor Roentgen in 1895, produced when the cathode rays inside a Crookes tube impinge on the glass, and having the property of passing through substances opaque to light, such as wool, thick paper, aluminum, the human body, etc. Called also *Roentgen rays.*

Xylonite, xy'lo-nite, *n.* Celluloid.

Xylophone, xy'lo-phone, *n.* 1. A musical instrument consisting of a parallel row of graduated wooden bars, the tones being produced by striking the bars with small mallets, or by rubbing them with rosined gloves. 2. An instrument for ascertaining the fibratory properties of different woods.

Z

Zymotic, zy-mot'ic, *a.* Relating to, or produced by, or of the nature of, fermentation; as, a *zymotic* disease, that is, a disease produced by living germs introduced in the body, the progress of which resembles the process of fermentation, such as typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc.

APPENDIX

I. Terms and Measures used in Physics, Engineering, &c.

Absolute Density. See *Density*.

Absolute Temperature, temperature measured from the absolute zero, which is generally taken as −273° C.; or practically, temperature as measured on the scale of the air-thermometer.

Absolute Units, in dynamics, units of force, such as the poundal and the dyne, which are independent of g, the acceleration due to gravity; in electricity, those electrostatic and electro-magnetic units which are derived immediately from the fundamental C.G.S. units, and upon which the practical units (ohm, volt, &c.) are based.

Acceleration, rate of change of velocity, either in magnitude or in direction or in both; the ordinary units of uniform acceleration in a straight line (represented by α) are one foot per second per second (sometimes written 1 ft./sec.²) and one centimetre per second per second. See also *Angular Acceleration*.

Adiabatic, in thermodynamics, used to denote change of volume unaccompanied by gain or loss of heat; chiefly in *adiabatic curve*, a curve or graph showing the relation between the volume and the pressure of a fluid which changes its volume without gain or loss of heat. See *Isothermal*.

Ampere, in electricity, the unit of current, defined as the current given by an E.M.F. of one volt through a resistance of one ohm, and equal to one-tenth of the absolute electromagnetic unit of current.

Angle, the inclination to each other of two straight lines in one plane, denoted by θ, ω, ϕ, α, β, &c.; measured in terms of either sexagesimal units (see *Degree*), or centesimal units (see *Grade*), or circular units (see *Radian*). See also *Solid Angle*.

Angle of Repose, the angle of inclination to the horizontal of an inclined plane when the force of gravity is just sufficient to overcome friction; its tangent is the coefficient of friction.

Angular Acceleration, rate of change of angular velocity, measured in degrees, or grades, or radians per second per second.

Angular Velocity, the number of units of angle passed through in unit time by a straight line revolving round a fixed point in it, measured in degrees, or grades, or radians per second, and generally denoted by ω.

Area, amount of surface, measured in square feet, square centimetres, &c.

Atmosphere, a conventional unit of pressure for practical purposes, equal to that represented by the barometer at 30 inches or 760 millimetres, or roughly 15 lbs. per square inch; an absolute atmosphere is a million dynes per square centimetre.

Atomic Heat, the product of the specific heat of an element and its atomic weight, equal to about 6·4 for practically all the elements.

Bearing Stress, the stress of a body pressing against another in such a way as to tend to produce indentation or cutting; resolvable into compression and shearing stresses.

Bending Moment, for a particular section of a given beam under a load of specified magnitude and distribution, is the sum of the moments round the section of all the forces acting upon either of the two parts into which the beam is divided at the section.

Boiling-Point, usually denoted by B.P., the temperature at which a liquid passes into the gaseous condition; especially the boiling-point of water, which is taken as a fixed point on ordinary thermometers (100° C. = 212° F. = 80° R.).

Breaking Load, the dead load which just produces fracture in a material or structure.

Breaking Stress, the stress under which a material will just give way.

Calorie, or **Calory**, the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a kilogramme of water from 0° to 1° C., or the quantity required to raise a gramme of water through the same range; used as the unit of heat.

Capacity, used in physics in various ways with the general notion of power of containing or receiving; in electrostatics, the capacity of a conductor is the quantity of electricity required to charge it to unit potential; in heat, the mean thermal capacity of a body between t°_1 and t°_2 is $Q/q - t_1$, where Q is the quantity of heat required to raise its temperature from t°_1 to t°_2.

Caustic, the envelope of the rays of light proceeding from a fixed point and reflected or refracted at a surface.

Celo, a name sometimes used for the unit of acceleration, one foot per second per second.

Centigrade, the name of one of the scales of ordinary thermometers, with the freezing and boiling points of water marked respectively 0° and 100°; it is the chief scale for scientific purposes, and temperatures on it are denoted by the letter C. See *Fahrenheit*.

Centimetre, the unit of length in the C.G.S. system of measures, equal to one-hundredth of a metre; denoted by cm., and equal to ·39370113 of an inch.

Centre of Buoyancy, in hydrostatics, the centre of gravity of the liquid displaced by a floating body. It is the point through which the upward thrust of the liquid may be conceived to act.

Centre of Gravity, that point in a body through which the resultant of the practically parallel forces exerted by the earth on its particles always acts, whatever be the particular position of the body. In bodies of uniform density its position depends only on the shape of the body, but in others the distribution of the mass also enters into the problem; denoted by C.G.

Centre of Mass, that point in a body through which the resultant of absolutely parallel forces exerted on its particles always acts, whatever the direction of the forces; practically identical with the centre of gravity (which see).

Centre of Oscillation, in a compound pendulum, a point where the whole mass might be concentrated without changing the time of oscillation.

Centre of Pressure, the point in a submerged plane area through which the resultant of the fluid pressures upon it acts.

Centrifugal Force, a force such as that which tends to drive away from a given centre a particle constrained (by a string or otherwise) to move at a constant distance from that centre.

C. G. S., the standard contraction for the centimetre-gramme-second system of units now in universal use for scientific purposes; named from the fundamental units of length, mass, and time.

Chain, a measure of length extensively used by civil engineers and land surveyors, equal to 66 feet.

Coefficient of Expansion, in heat, for a given material a small fraction denoting the portion of its size by which it increases when heated through one degree of temperature. If increase in length only be taken into account, the coefficient is one of linear expansion, and similarly there are coefficients of surface and cubical expansion.

Coefficient of Friction, the constant ratio of the retarding force of friction between two surfaces to the mutual pressure between them; usually denoted by μ.

Coefficient of Mutual Induction, the number of lines of force due to unit current in one circuit which are embraced by another circuit.

Coefficient of Performance, in marine engineering, a coefficient, involving the efficiency of the engine and the efficiency of the screw, required in obtaining the speed of a ship in terms of engine power. It has two forms, according as the immersed midship section or the displacement enters into the equation.

Coefficient of Resilience, or **Coefficient of Elasticity**, same as *Modulus of Elasticity*.

Coefficient of Restitution, the ratio of the relative velocity of two bodies after impact to their relative velocity before impact.

Coefficient of Self-Induction, the flux of induction through a circuit due to unit current in it.

Component, the effective part of a force, velocity, &c., in a given direction; one of any number of constituent forces, velocities, &c., of which the given force, velocity, &c., is the resultant.

Compression, one of the forms of stress, or more strictly of strain, consisting in a crushing action.

Conduction, the mode of transference of heat through the substance of solids, and of electricity through any suitable body (called a *conductor*).

Conductivity, the quantity of heat that flows in unit time through unit area of a plate of any substance of unit thickness, with one degree of difference of temperature between its faces; usually denoted by k or κ.

Conjugate Foci, for a mirror or lens, are two points such that rays proceeding from either are reflected or refracted to the other.

Conservation of Energy, the leading doctrine of modern physics, according to which the total energy of the universe is a constant quantity. It implies the doctrine of the correlation or transmutation of energies, according to which the various forms of energy are mutually transformable in definite quantitative relations.

Convection, the mode of transference of heat through fluids, by circulation of heated particles.

Coulomb, the practical unit of quantity in current electricity, the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second; equal to one-tenth of the absolute electromagnetic unit of quantity.

Couple, in dynamics, a combination of two equal and opposite forces in the same plane but not in the same straight line, producing or tending to produce a motion of rotation. Any system of forces whatever can be reduced to a single force and a couple in a plane at right angles to its line of action, such a combination being known as a *wrench*.

Crith, the mass of a litre of hydrogen gas at standard temperature and pressure (N. T. P.), equal to 0·896 gramme.

Critical Angle, in optics, the angle of incidence of a ray passing from one medium into another of greater density when it emerges along the bounding surface; it marks the limit between rays refracted and rays totally reflected, and is such that its cosecant is equal to the index of refraction.

Critical Temperature, that temperature of a gas above which no pressure, however great, can liquefy it.

Cross Section, strictly, the cutting of any body at right angles to its length, but often used to denote the area of the surface thus exposed.

Cubic Centimetre, the volume of a cube of one centimetre edge, usually denoted by c.c.

Cubic Foot, the volume of a cube of one foot edge.

Current, often used for *strength*, or *amount*, or *intensity of current*, denoting the quantity of electricity which passes any particular section in unit time; the unit of current is the ampere.

Dead Load. See *Load*.

Declination, the angle between the magnetic meridian and the geographical meridian of any place.

Deflection, the strain produced by a transverse stress, such as the bending of a horizontal beam under a load; also used to denote amount of deflection.

Degree, in the measurement of angles, the ninetieth part of a right angle; in thermometry, a division of a scale of temperature. Temperatures are expressed as so many degrees of a specified scale, *e.g.*, 30° C., the word *degrees* being represented by a little circle above the line. Angles are similarly expressed, *e.g.*, 30°.

Density, either the mass of unit volume of a substance (*absolute density*) or the ratio of the mass of a given volume of the substance to that of an equal volume of some standard substance (*relative density*). The standard for solids and liquids is water (see *Specific Gravity*); for gases, either air or (usually in chemistry) hydrogen.

Derived Units, units based upon and determined by the fundamental units. See *Fundamental Units*.

Dew-Point, in hygrometry, the temperature at which dew begins to be deposited; in other words, the temperature at which the moisture in the air just saturates it.

Diffraction, in optics, the deviation from a straight line of rays of light occasioned by passing through a small opening or by the presence in their path of an opaque body; usually accompanied by phenomena of interference.

Diffusivity, in conduction of heat, the tendency to equalization of temperature; measured by the conductivity divided by the thermal capacity of unit volume.

Dimensions of a derived unit, in physics, are the powers of the fundamental units which determine its variation with them; thus the dimensions of velocity are LT^{-1}.

Dip, or **Inclination**, the angle which the magnetic needle, free to revolve in a vertical plane, makes with the plane of the horizon.

Displacement, in hydrostatics, the quantity of a liquid displaced by a solid immersed in it.

Dissipation of Energy, the running down of energy from higher to lower or less available forms, a process constantly going on in nature and tending to the ultimate production of an earth uninhabitable by man as at present constituted.

Divisibility, the capacity of being divisible into smaller and smaller particles without practical, but not without theoretical limit; a general property of matter.

Ductility, the property of a solid body which renders it capable of being drawn out into wire.

Dyne, in dynamics, the C.G.S. absolute unit of force; that force which in one second produces in one gramme a velocity of one centimetre per second.

Efficiency, in any mechanical contrivance, the ratio of the useful work obtained to the energy expended.

Elasticity, the property of a body in virtue of which it tends to recover its original form and dimensions after these have been forcibly changed. See *Modulus*.

Elastic Limit, for any material, is the maximum stress per unit area that can be applied without causing an appreciable permanent set.

Electromagnetic Units, units employed in electrical measurement, based upon the force exerted between two magnetic poles; the basis of the ordinary practical units. See *Electrostatic Units*.

Electromotive Force, denoted by E.M.F., that which determines the flow of electricity along a conductor; proportional to difference of potential, and analogous to difference of level causing a flow in water; measured in volts.

Electrostatic Units, units employed in electrical measurement, based upon Coulomb's law of attraction and repulsion between quantities of statical electricity. All electrical quantities may be expressed in either electrostatic or electromagnetic units, but the dimensions in the two systems are different. The velocity of light enters into the difference.

E.M.F. See *Electromotive Forces.*

Energy, power or capacity for performing mechanical work. See *Kinetic Energy* and *Potential Energy.*

Entropy, a measure of the unavailability of the thermal energy of a system for being transformed into mechanical work.

Equilibrium, a state of perfect balance; applied to systems of forces, to heat, &c.

Erg, the C.G.S. absolute unit of work; the work done by a force of one dyne in moving its point of application through a distance of one centimetre.

Ether, in physics, the hypothetical, all-pervading medium of extreme rarity and elasticity in which the undulations of light, heat, &c., are transmitted.

Factor of Safety, the ratio of the breaking load to the working load in any structure.

Fahrenheit, the thermometric scale in common use in Britain, with 32° as freezing-point and 212° as boiling-point of water, denoted by F. The equation for the conversion of temperatures from one of the ordinary scales to another is $\frac{1}{9}(F. - 32) = \frac{1}{5}C. = \frac{1}{4}R.$

Farad, the unit of capacity of electricity, equal to the capacity of a condenser which requires one coulomb to charge it to one volt potential, equal to 10^{-9} of the absolute electromagnetic unit of capacity. See *Microfarad, Megafarad.*

Fluid, a substance that yields at once to any force tending to change its form; a liquid or a gas.

Focus, a point at which rays of light in different paths meet (a *real focus*), or appear to meet (a *virtual focus*), after reflection from a mirror or refraction through a lens.

Foot, the ordinary scientific unit of length in the British system; equal to one-third of the standard yard.

Foot-Pound, the British gravitational unit of work or energy; the work done by a force equal to the weight of one pound in moving its point of application through a distance of one foot.

Foot-Poundal, the British absolute unit of work or energy; the work done by a force of one poundal in moving its point of application through a distance of one foot; equal to $\frac{1}{g}$ of the foot-pound, where g is the acceleration due to gravity.

Force, that which produces, or tends to produce, motion or change of motion; measured by the change of motion or of momentum produced by it. See *Pound, Poundal, Dyne.*

Force de Cheval (Fr., horse-power), a French unit of power, equal to 75 kilogramme-metres per second, that is, 542½ foot-pounds per second nearly, or rather less than the British horse-power.

Freezing-Point, for any liquid, the temperature at which it passes into the solid condition; especially applied to the freezing-point of water, which is 32° F. or 0° C. or 0° R.

Friction, the resistance to the relative motion of two surfaces in contact; may be either *sliding* or *rolling*, according to the kind of relative motion See *Coefficient of Friction.*

Fundamental Units, the three units of mass, length, and time, corresponding to fundamental ideas, from which all other units are or may be derived.

g, the symbol always used to denote the acceleration with which any body falls freely to the earth in vacuo. It varies from place to place on the earth's surface, its value at London being about 32·2 feet per second per second.

Gas, a fluid possessing so little cohesion that it will expand so as to completely fill any space, however large; examples, hydrogen, air See *Vapour, Perfect Gas.*

Gauss, the unit of intensity of magnetic field, equal to the intensity produced by unit magnetic pole at a distance of one centimetre

Gilbert, the C G S. unit of magnetomotive force.

Grade, the unit of angle in centesimal measure, equal to one-hundredth of a right angle, divided into 100 minutes, and these in turn into 100 seconds; denoted by the letter g thus, 10^g

Gradient, in civil engineering, the degree of inclination of any part of a road, railway-line, &c.; expressed as so many units up or down in so many units measured along the surface; thus, a gradient of 1 in 100.

Gramme, or **Gram,** the C.G.S. unit of mass, equal to the mass of one cubic centimetre of pure water at its maximum density, or to one-thousandth part of the standard kilogramme, equal to 15·432 grains; denoted by *gm.*

Graph, a diagram representing the relation between two varying magnitudes by means of a curve referred to fixed axes. Graphs are much used in modern mathematics and physics.

Gravitational Units, units of force, work, &c., which depend upon the value of g, and thus vary from place to place on the earth's surface. See *Absolute Units.*

Gravity, the downward force of attraction exerted by the earth upon all bodies, measured by weight. See g.

Gyration, a combined motion of rotation round an internal axis and revolution round an external axis. See *Radius of Gyration.*

Harmonic, in acoustics, a secondary tone heard along with a fundamental tone, produced by secondary or partial vibrations.

Head, in hydraulics, the height of water or other fluid above a given level, regarded as producing pressure.

Henry, the practical electrical unit of self-induction and mutual induction.

Hodograph, a curve whose radius vector represents in every position the magnitude and direction of the velocity of a moving particle in a corresponding position.

Horse-Power, a practical unit of power, equal to 550 foot-pounds per second, or 33,000 foot-pounds per minute. See *Force de Cheval*

Humidity, in meteorology, the ratio of the amount of aqueous vapor in the air to the amount that would saturate it at the same temperature; expressed as a percentage.

Hysteresis, or **Retentiveness,** the lagging of magnetic effects behind their causes.

Image, an optical counterpart of an object produced by reflection, refraction, &c

Impedance, virtual resistance due to self-induction; opposed to true or ohmic resistance

Impulse, a force of infinitely large magnitude acting for an infinitely short time so as to produce a finite change of momentum

Inch, a unit of length, equal to one-thirty-sixth of the standard yard.

Inclination. See *Dip*

Index of Refraction, in optics, the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction when a ray passes from one medium into another (*relative index*) or from vacuum into a medium (*absolute index*), denoted by μ.

Indicator Diagram, the diagram traced by the steam-indicator in a steam-engine. It represents the pressures at all stages of the piston-stroke, and its area gives the work done by the piston during the stroke

Induction, the production of electrical or magnetic phenomena in an unelectrified or unmagnetized body by an electrified or magnetized body without actual contact

Inertia, that property of matter in virtue of which it tends to persist in a state of rest, or of uniform motion in a straight line, unless compelled by impressed force to change that state.

Intensity of Field, the force experienced by a unit pole when placed in a field of magnetic force

Intensity of Magnetization, in a uniformly magnetized mass, is the quotient of the moment (which see) of the magnet by its volume.

Intensity of Pressure, where pressure is uniform over an area, is the total pressure divided by the area; measured in dynes per square cm or pounds per square inch

Interference, the mutual action of sound, heat, light, and other waves by which the vibrations are intensified, diminished, or destroyed.

Isobar, a line drawn on a map through places of equal barometric pressure.

Isoclinal, or **Isocline,** a line drawn on a map through places of equal magnetic dip or inclination

Isogonal, or **Isogonic Line,** a line drawn on a map through places of equal magnetic declination

Isohel, a line drawn on a map through places having the same amount of bright sunshine

Isohyet, a line drawn on a map through places having the same amount of rainfall.

Isonephe, a line drawn on a map through places having the same amount of cloudiness.

Isotherm, or **Isothermal**, a line drawn on a map through places having the same temperature; also a curve showing the relation of the volume and pressure of a gas which expands or contracts at constant temperature.

Joule, the unit of electrical energy, equal to the work done in maintaining for one second a current of one ampere against a resistance of one ohm; equal to 10^7 ergs.

Kilogramme, or **Kilogram**, a mass of one thousand grammes, represented by a standard weight at Paris; also used, like the pound, to denote a force; abbreviated *kilo* or *kg.*

Kilogramme-metre, a gravitational unit of work corresponding to the foot-pound in the British system.

Kilometre, a length of 1000 metres; abbreviated *kilom.*, *kilo.*, or *km.*

Kilowatt, an electrical unit of power, equal to 1000 watts. See *Watt.*

Kinetic Energy, energy of motion, equal (in absolute measure) to $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$, where m represents the mass and v the velocity of the moving body, in gravitational measure it is $\frac{mv^2}{2g}$

Latent Heat, the quantity of heat absorbed without increase of temperature by a solid in passing into the liquid state, or by a liquid in passing into the gaseous condition.

Length, one of the three fundamental conceptions (corresponding to space) represented by a fundamental unit, British scientific unit, the foot, French scientific unit, the centimetre

Line of Force, in electricity and magnetism, a line whose tangent at any point is the direction of the electrical or magnetic force at that point

Liquid, a substance, such as water, which takes the form of the containing vessel, but does not expand like a gas so as to fill any space

Litre, the C.G.S. unit of capacity, equal to 1000 cubic centimetres.

Live Load. See *Load*

Load, in building construction, the external forces acting upon a structure and the weight of the structure itself. A *dead load* is one gradually applied and remaining steady; a *live load*, one suddenly applied and accompanied by shock or vibration.

Longitudinal Vibrations, vibrations executed in the same line as that in which the undulation advances; as in the transmission of sound waves through air.

Magnetic Elements, for any place, are the intensity of the earth's attraction, the dip (which see), and the declination (which see).

Magnetic Moment. See *Moment*

Magnetic Pole, either of the two points on the surface of the earth where the lines of magnetic force are vertical (dip 90°); not the same as the geographical poles.

Magnetic Reluctance. See *Reluctance.*

Magnetic Susceptibility See *Susceptibility*

Magnetomotive Force, the magnetizing influence to which a magnetic substance is subjected in a magnetic field; its unit is the gilbert.

Malleability, that property of a substance which renders it capable of being beaten out into thin plates

Mass, the quantity of matter in a body, represented by one of the fundamental units (pound, gramme); to be carefully distinguished from weight (which see).

Mechanical Equivalent of Heat, the number of units of mechanical work equivalent to one unit of heat; 772 foot-pounds per pound-degree F., or 1390 foot-pounds per pound-degree C., or 41·6 million ergs per gramme-degree C.

Megadyne, a force of a million dynes

Megafarad, a unit of electrical capacity, equal to a million farads.

Megohm, a unit of electrical resistance, equal to a million ohms.

Melting-Point, the temperature at which a solid passes into the liquid condition; denoted by M P.

Metacentre, in naval architecture, the point of intersection of the vertical line through the centre of buoyancy of a ship in the position of equilibrium and the vertical line through the centre of buoyancy after a movement to one side. For stability the metacentre must be above the centre of gravity.

Metre, or **Meter**, the unit of length in the decimal metric system of measures, represented by a standard bar in Paris, and intended to be one ten-millionth part of the quadrant of the meridian of Paris; equal to about 39·37013 inches. See *Centimetre*, which is the C.G.S. unit of length.

Microfarad, the practical unit of electrical capacity, equal to one-millionth of a farad.

Milligramme, or **Milligram**, one-thousandth part of a gramme; denoted by *mg.*

Millimetre, denoted by *mm.*, one-thousandth of a metre or one-tenth of a centimetre, a unit of length used for example in expressing the height of the barometer.

Minute, a unit of time, equal to 60 seconds, not much used in scientific work; also, in angular measurement, one-sixtieth of a degree (written ′) or one-hundredth of a grade (written ').

Modulus of Elasticity, the quotient of a stress (in units of force per unit area) by the resulting strain. A solid substance may have theoretically twenty-one moduli of elasticity, according to the nature of the stress and the strain, but if its properties are the same in all directions there are only two. The best-known modulus is *Young's modulus*, for a stretched wire.

Moment of a force round a point is the product of the magnitude of the force into the perpendicular distance of the point from its line of action; it measures its turning value with reference to the point. The moment of a couple is the product of either force into the arm.

Moment of a Magnet, the strength of either pole multiplied by the distance between the poles

Moment of Inertia, of a body or a system of bodies round an axis, is the sum of the products of each small element of mass by the square of its distance from the axis; similarly with reference to a point and a plane.

Momentum, the product of a moving mass into its velocity

N T P, Normal Temperature and Pressure, a phrase used to denote a temperature of 0° C and an atmospheric pressure represented by the barometer at 760 mm.; the temperature and pressure taken as the standard in measurements of volumes of gases

Oersted, the C.G.S. unit of magnetic reluctance, equal to the reluctance of a magnetic circuit of unit length, unit area, and unit permeability

Ohm, the practical unit of electrical resistance, equal to 10^9 absolute electromagnetic units of resistance. The international ohm adopted in 1893 is the resistance of a column of mercury at 0° C., of 14·4521 grammes mass, of uniform cross-section, and of 106·3 centimetres in height.

Particle, in dynamics, a mass of matter conceived as a point and yet possessing inertia and other properties of matter.

Penumbra, the partial shadow between the dark shadow and the unshadowed surface when the light from a luminous body (not a point) is intercepted by an opaque body.

Perfect Gas, a theoretical gas which satisfies several conditions, and especially follows exactly the law of Boyle, that the volume varies inversely as the pressure when the temperature is constant. Actual gases at best only approximate to this state of perfectness

Permeability, capacity or power of being traversed by magnetic lines of force; the unit of permeability is that of air.

Pitch, in acoustics, the quality of a sound which depends upon the number of vibrations per second

Polarization, a change produced in light by reflection from or transmission through certain media, consisting in the limitation of the transverse vibrations to one plane

Pole, in magnetism, one of the two points at which the magnetic strength of a magnet is principally concentrated. Unit strength of pole, or unit pole, is that pole which will attract or repel a pole of equal strength at a distance of one centimetre with unit force. The strength of a pole is the force exerted between it and a unit pole at unit distance.

Porosity, the state of being porous, that is, of having small interstices between the particles; a general property of matter.

Potential, in electrostatics, at a given point, the work required to bring a unit of positive electricity from an infinite distance to that point under given conditions of electrification; also used in a wider sense.

Potential Energy, energy of position, the energy of a system which is due only to the positions of its particles; the difference between total energy and kinetic energy

Pound, the unit of mass; also used as a unit of force (the weight of one pound) to denote the force of gravity upon one pound mass at a given place on the surface of the earth.

Poundal, the absolute unit of force, equal to the force which in one second produces in one pound a velocity of one foot per second; equal to $\frac{1}{g}$ th of the pound weight.

Power, rate of doing work. The unit for practical purposes is the *Horse-power* (which see)

Pressure, force exerted upon a surface; also used to denote *intensity of pressure* (which see). *Pressure at a point* is the limit of the quotient of the pressure on a small area around the point by the area as the latter becomes indefinitely small

Pressure-Height, at any point in a liquid or gas, is the height of a column of fluid, having the same density as at the point, which would produce by its weight the actual pressure at the point.

Quadrant, a quarter of a circle; also an older name for the *henry* (which see)

Quantity of Electricity, measured practically in coulombs. See *Coulomb*.

Quantity of Heat. The unit of quantity in heat is the quantity required to raise unit mass of water through one degree of temperature, according to the unit of mass and the scales employed there are the different units known as pound-degree F., pound-degree C., gramme-degree C., &c See *Calorie*.

Radian, the unit in the circular measure of angles; always employed in the higher mathematics and physics. It is the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc equal to the radius, and is equal to $\left(\frac{180}{\pi}\right)°$ or 57° 17′ 44·8″ nearly Angles expressed in radians are denoted thus: π^r or simply π

Radiation, the emission of rays of light, heat, &c., through a medium; the transformation of part of the energy of a body into wave-motion in the surrounding ether.

Radius of Gyration, the perpendicular distance of a point in or near a body from an axis such that if the whole mass of the body were concentrated at the point its moment of inertia with respect to the axis would remain unchanged $I = Mk^2$, where I is the amount of inertia, M the mass, and k the radius of gyration

Réaumur, a thermometric scale, on which the fixed points are 0° and 80°, answering respectively to 32° and 212° F; denoted by R. See *Fahrenheit, Freezing-point, Boiling-point.*

Reflection, the throwing back from a surface, such as a mirror, of rays of light in different directions from those along which they travelled to the surface. In reflection, the angle between the incident ray and the normal (*angle of incidence*) is equal to the angle between the reflected ray and the normal (*angle of reflection*)

Refraction, the deviation from a straight line of rays of light which pass from one medium into another of different density The sine of the angle between the incident ray and the normal (*angle of incidence*) bears a constant ratio to the sine of the angle between the refracted ray and the normal (*angle of refraction*), the ratio depending upon the densities of the media. See *Index of Refraction, Critical Angle*

Relative Density See *Density*.

Reluctance, in magnetism, the resistance offered by a medium to the passage through it of lines of magnetic force; the reciprocal of permeability, also called magnetic resistance. Its unit is the *oersted*

Resilience, the quantity of work given out by a body, such as a spring, that is compressed and then allowed to resume its former shape. See *Coefficient of Resilience*

Resistance, in electricity, the property of a body that limits the strength of an electric current in it by causing part of the electrical energy to be dissipated in the form of heat, &c.; measured practically in *ohms*. See *Impedance*.

Resultant, the single force, velocity, acceleration, &c., to which several forces, velocities, accelerations, &c., are together equivalent. See *Component*.

Revolution, the movement of a body round an axis, especially an external axis. See *Rotation*.

Rigid Body, in dynamics, a body that does not yield under the action of stresses.

Rotation, the movement of a body round an axis, especially an interual axis. See *Revolution*.

Safe Load, the greatest dead load which a structure or material can safely be permitted to bear in practice.

Safe Working Stress, the stress that may in practice be safely permitted upon a structure.

Scalar, a quantity that has no direction, as opposed to a *vector* (which see). Scalar quantities are compounded by addition and subtraction.

Secohm, a former unit of electrical self-induction, now replaced by the *henry*.

Second, the unit of time for all scientific purposes, equal to $\frac{1}{60}$ of a minute or $\frac{1}{86400}$ of a mean solar day; also, in angular measurement, $\frac{1}{60}$ of a sexagesimal minute (written ″) or $\frac{1}{100}$ of a centesimal minute (written ˝).

Self-Induction, the production in a circuit of an induced current by the variation (especially starting or stopping) of the current in the same circuit; the unit is the *henry*.

Shearing Stress, that form of stress which tends to make one part of a body slide over the adjacent part.

Shell, in magnetism, a thin lamina, either plane or curved, magnetized in directions everywhere normal to its surface.

Solid, a substance that maintains a definite shape under ordinary conditions, as opposed to shapeless liquids or gases.

Solid Angle, an angle formed by several planes or other surfaces meeting at one point; denoted by ω, and measured by the area intercepted on a sphere of unit radius with the point as centre.

Specific Gravity, abbreviated *Sp. Gr.* or *S.G.*, the ratio of the weight of a given bulk of any substance to that of the same bulk of some standard substance, usually water for solids and liquids, air or hydrogen for gases; related to *relative density* (see *Density*) as weight to mass, but represented by the same number in every case.

Specific Heat, the ratio of the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a given mass of any substance through one degree to the quantity required to raise the same mass of a standard substance (water for solids and liquids, water or air for gases) through one degree; abbreviated *S.H* See *Atomic Heat*.

Specific Inductive Capacity, for any substance, the ratio of the capacity of a condenser having that substance as a dielectric to the capacity of a similar condenser with air as the dielectric.

Specific Resistance, for any substance, the resistance of a conductor of the substance of unit length and unit cross section

Spectrum, the coloured band produced when the light of the sun or some other source is broken up by means of a prism or otherwise

Speed. See *Velocity*

Spheroidal State, the name given to the condition of a liquid when, on being placed on a red-hot plate, it assumes a spheroidal form and passes into the state of gas without boiling.

Square Centimetre, the usual scientific unit of area, represented by a square of one centimetre side; abbreviated sq. cm.

Square Foot, the area of a square of one foot side, a practical unit of area; abbreviated sq. ft.

Stability, a condition of equilibrium in which a body tends to return to its position of rest when disturbed.

Strain, a definite alteration of form or dimensions experienced by a solid under the action of a stress.

Stress, any force tending to change the form of dimensions of a solid, that is, to produce a strain; also the reaction of the solid against the straining forces.

Susceptibility, in magnetism, the ratio between

the intensity of magnetization in a magnetic substance and the magnetizing force producing it.

Temperature, the degree of the sensible heat of a body. In measuring temperature the ordinary fixed points are the freezing-point and the boiling-point of water. See *Centigrade*, *Fahrenheit*, *Réaumur*, *Absolute Temperature*.

Tenacity, of a substance, the greatest longitudinal stress that it can bear without rupture.

Tension, a stress tending to elongate a body and tear it asunder; the opposite of compression.

Thermal Capacity. See *Capacity*.

Timbre, the characteristic quality or tone-colour of a sound determined by its source.

Time, one of the fundamental ideas represented by a fundamental unit, the second.

Torsion, that variety of stress which consists in twisting the parts of a body.

Translation, that form of motion in which all the particles of a body move parallel to a fixed line with the same velocity. Compare *Rotation* and *Revolution*.

Transverse Stress, that form of stress which bends a structure and tends to break it across.

Transverse Vibrations, vibrations executed in a direction perpendicular to that in which the undulation advances; *e.g.* those of light.

Tube of Force, a tubular volume bounded on all sides by lines of electrical or magnetic force.

Umbra, in optics, the dark part of a shadow representing complete interception of light by an opaque body. See *Penumbra*.

Unit, a standard quantity used to measure other quantities of the same kind. See *Fundamental Units*, *Derived Units*, *Dimensions*.

Vapor, practically synonymous with *gas*; also specifically used of the gaseous form of a substance which is solid or liquid at ordinary temperatures, and of a gas below its critical temperature (which see).

Vapor-density, the density of a substance in the state of vapor, referred to air or hydrogen as the standard; of importance in chemistry in determining the molecular weight.

Vector, a quantity, such as a velocity or a force, which has direction as well as magnitude (see *Scalar*). Vector quantities are compounded by the parallelogram law.

Velo, a proposed name for one foot per second as the unit of velocity. See *Celo*.

Velocity, rate of motion; differing from *speed* in involving direction as well as magnitude. It is measured in feet per second or centimetres per second, and is usually denoted by *v*.

Virtual Velocity, an infinitesimal displacement of the point of application of a force measured in the direction of the force; chiefly used in the name of the *principle of virtual velocities*, better known as the *principle of virtual work* or the *principle of work*.

Volt, the practical unit of electromotive force, equal to 10^8 absolute electromagnetic units of e.m.f. The e.m.f. of a standard Clark cell at 15° C. is taken as 1·434 volt.

Voltage, electromotive force as measured in volts.

Volume, solid contents, for which the scientific unit is the cubic centimetre. The cubic foot is a more practical unit.

Watt, the practical unit of rate of working or power in a circuit, the rate of working of a current of one ampere driven by one volt; equal to 10^7 ergs per second, or $\frac{1}{746}$ of a horse-power.

Wave, in physics, a disturbance propagated through a medium, though each particle oscillates only about its position of equilibrium; a term widely used in physics, especially in connection with sound, light, radiant heat, &c.

Weber, the unit of magnetic flux.

Weight, the attraction of gravity upon substances on the surface of the earth. The *weight of one pound* is the force with which the earth attracts the *mass of the pound*, and therefore varies from point to point of the surface of the earth, though a pound mass is a constant quantity.

Work is done by or against a force when its point of application is moved forward in the line of the force or backward against it; measured by the product of the force and the distance in the line of the force through which the point of application has been moved; for units see *erg*, *foot-pound*, *foot-poundal*, *kilogramme-metre*.

Working Load, same as *safe load* (which see).

Working Stress, same as *safe working stress* (which see).

Wrench, a combination of a single force and a couple in a plane at right angles to it. Any system of forces can be reduced to a wrench.

Yard, the standard unit of length, equal to three feet.

Young's Modulus of Elasticity. See *Modulus of Elasticity*.

Zero, a quantity smaller than any other quantity, however small; nothing; on a scale of temperature, 0°.

II. Words, Phrases, and Noteworthy Sayings,

From the Latin, Greek, and Modern Languages, met with in Current English.

L = Latin; Gr. = Greek; Fr = French, O Fr = Old French, G = German; It. = Italian; Sp. = Spanish.

Ab hac. [Fr.] Down, down with.

Ab extra. [L.] From without.

Ab initio. [L.] From the beginning.

Ab intra. [L.] From within.

A bon marché. [Fr.] Cheap; a good bargain.

Ab origine [L.] From the origin.

Ab ovo [L.] From the egg; from the beginning.

Ab ovo usque ad mala. [L.] From the egg to the apples (as in Roman banquets); from beginning to end.

Absente reo. [L.] The accused being absent.

Absit invidia. [L.] Let there be no ill-will, envy apart.

Absit omen. [L.] May this not prove ominous of evil!

Ab uno disce omnes. [L.] From one specimen judge of all the rest.

Ab urbe condita. [L.] From the building of the city (i.e. Rome).

A cheval. [Fr.] On horseback.

Ad aperturam (libri). [L.] At the opening of the book; wherever the book opens.

Ad calendas Græcas. [L.] At the Greek calends; i.e. never, as the Greeks had no calends in their mode of reckoning.

Ad captandum vulgus [L.] To attract or please the rabble.

Addenda. [L.] Things to be added; list of additions.

Ad finem. [L.] To the end.

Ad hoc. [L.] To or with respect to this (object); said of a body elected or appointed for a definite work (as a school board for education).

Ad hominem. [L.] To the man; to an individual's interests or passions; personal.

Ad infinitum. [L.] To infinity.

Ad interim [L.] In the meanwhile.

Ad libitum. [L.] At pleasure; as much as one pleases.

Ad nauseam. [L.] To the point of disgust or satiety.

Ad referendum. [L.] For further consideration.
Ad rem. [L.] To the purpose; to the point.
Adscriptus glebæ. [L.] Attached to the soil.
Adsum. [L.] I am present; here!
Ad unguem. [L.] To the nail; to a nicety; exactly; perfectly.
Ad unum omnes. [L.] All to a man.
Ad utrumque paratus. [L.] Prepared for either event.
Ad valorem. [L.] According to the value.
Ad vitam aut culpam. [L.] For life or fault; i.e. till some misconduct be proved.
Advocatus diaboli. [L.] Devil's advocate; a person chosen to dispute before the papal court the claims of a candidate for canonization.
Æquo animo. [L.] With an equable mind; with equanimity.
Affaire d'amour. [Fr.] A love affair.
Affaire d'honneur. [Fr.] An affair of honor; a duel.
Affaire du cœur. [Fr.] An affair of the heart.
A fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason.
Agnus Dei. [L.] Lamb of God.
à grande frais. [Fr.] At great expense.
à hauts voix. [Fr.] Aloud.
à la belle étoile. [Fr.] Under the stars; in the open air.
à la bonne heure. [Fr.] In good time; very well.
à l'abri. [Fr.] Under shelter.
à la carte. [Fr.] According to the bill of fare.
à la française. [Fr.] After the French mode.
à la mode. [Fr.] According to the custom or fashion.
Al fresco. [It.] In the open air; cool.
Allez-vous-en. [Fr.] Away with you.
Allons. [Fr.] Let us go; come on; come.
Alter ego. [L.] Another self.
Alter idem. [L.] Another exactly similar.
Amende honorable. [Fr.] Satisfactory apology; reparation.
à merveille. [Fr.] To a wonder; marvellously.
Amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country.
Amour propre. [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.
Ancien régime. [Fr.] The former order of things.
Angvis in herba. [L.] A snake in the grass; an unsuspected danger.
Anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his or her age.
Anno Christi. [L.] In the year of Christ.
Anno Domini. [L.] In the year of our Lord.
Anno mundi. [L.] In the year of the world.
Anno urbis conditæ. [L.] In the year from the time when the city (Rome) was built.
Annus mirabilis. [L.] Wonderful year.
Ante meridiem. [L.] Before noon.
à outrance. [Fr.] To extremities.
Aperçu. [Fr.] A general sketch or survey.
à perte de vue. [Fr.] Till beyond one's view.
à peu près. [Fr.] Nearly.
à pied. [Fr.] On foot.
A posteriori. [L.] From effect to cause; empirical.
A priori. [L.] From cause to effect; independent of experience.
Arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] A judge or supreme authority in matters of taste.
Arcades ambo. [L.] Arcadians both; fellows of the same stamp.
Arcana imperii. [L.] State secrets.
Ardentia verba. [L.] Glowing language.
Argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument to the individual man; i.e. to his interests and prejudices.
Argumentum ad ignorantiam. [L.] An argument founded on the ignorance of the person addressed.
Arrière-pensée. [Fr.] Mental reservation.
Ars est celare artem. [L.] It is true art to conceal art.
Ars longa, vita brevis. [L.] Art is long, life is short.
Artium baccalaureus. [L.] Bachelor of Arts.
Artium magister. [L.] Master of Arts.
Au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary.
Au courant. [Fr.] Fully acquainted with matters.
Au désespoir. [Fr.] In despair.
Audi alteram partem. [L.] Hear the other side.
Au fait. [Fr.] Well acquainted with; expert.
Au fond. [Fr.] At bottom.
Au reste. [Fr.] As for the rest.
Au revoir. [Fr.] Adieu until we meet again.
Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait. [Fr.] No sooner said than done.
Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis. [Fr.] So many men, so many minds.
Aut Cæsar aut nullus. [L.] Either Cæsar or nobody.
Aut vincere aut mori. [L.] Either to conquer or to die; death or victory.
Aux armes! [Fr.] To arms!
Avant-propos. [Fr.] Preliminary matter; preface.
A vostra salute. [It.] } To your health.
à votre santé. [Fr.] }

Ballon d'essai. [Fr.] A trial balloon; a device to test opinion.
Bas-bleu. [Fr.] A blue-stocking; a literary woman.
Beatæ memoriæ. [L.] Of blessed memory.
Beau idéal. [Fr.] The ideal of perfection.
Beau monde. [Fr.] The world of fashion.
Beaux esprits. [Fr.] Men of wit.
Beaux yeux. [Fr.] Fine eyes; good looks.
Bel esprit. [Fr.] A person of wit or genius; a brilliant mind.
Ben trovato. [It.] Well invented.
Bête noire. [Fr.] A black beast; a bugbear.
Bis dat qui cito dat. [L.] He gives twice who gives quickly.
Bona fides (bona fide). [L.] Good faith (in good faith).
Bon ami. [Fr.] Good friend.
Bon gré, mal gré. [Fr.] With good or ill grace; willing or unwilling.
Bon jour. [Fr.] Good day; good morning.
Bon mot. [Fr.] A witty saying.
Bonne foi. [Fr.] Good faith.
Bon soir. [Fr.] Good evening
Bon ton. [Fr.] Fashionable society.
Bon vivant. [Fr.] A good liver; a gourmand.
Bon voyage! [Fr.] A good voyage or journey to you!
Bordereau. [Fr.] A memorandum.
Breveté. [Fr.] Patented.
Brutum fulmen. [L.] A harmless thunder-bolt.
Bund. [G.] A confederation or league.
Bundesrat. [G.] The Federal Council in which the states of the German Empire are represented.

Cadit quæstio. [L.] The question falls; there is no further discussion.
Cadre. [Fr.] Framework; the permanent organization in outline of a regiment or corps.
Cætera desunt. [L.] The rest is wanting.
Cæteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
Campo santo. [It.] A burying-ground; lit., a holy field.
Canaille. [Fr.] Rabble.
Caput mortuum. [L.] Worthless residue.
Carpe diem. [L.] Enjoy the present day; improve the time.
Casus belli. [L.] That which causes or justifies war.
Catalogue raisonné. [Fr.] A catalogue arranged according to subjects.
Cause célèbre. [Fr.] A celebrated or notorious case (in law).
Caveat emptor. [L.] Let the buyer beware (or look after his own interest).
Cave canem. [L.] Beware of the dog.
Cedant arma togæ. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown; that is, military authority to the civil power.
Cela va sans dire. [Fr.] That goes without saying; that is a matter of course.
C'est à dire. [Fr.] That is to say.
C'est égal. [Fr.] It's all one.
C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre. [Fr.] It is magnificent, but it is not war.
C'est une autre chose. [Fr.] That's quite another thing.
Ceteris paribus. [L.] See *Cæteris.*
Chacun à son goût. [Fr.] Every one to his taste.
Chapeaux bas! [Fr.] Hats off!
Chef-d'œuvre. [Fr.] Master-piece.
Chemin de fer. [Fr.] Iron road; a railway.
Cherchez la femme. [Fr.] Find out the woman (who is at the bottom of the affair).
Chère amie. [Fr.] A dear (female) friend.
Chevalier d'industrie. [Fr.] One who lives by his wits; a swindler.
Ci-gît. [Fr.] Here lies.
Cogito, ergo sum. [L.] I think, therefore I exist.
Coiffeur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser.
Comme il faut. [Fr.] As it should be.
Compagnon de voyage. [Fr.] A travelling companion.
Compte rendu. [Fr.] An account rendered; a report.

Con amore. [It.] With love; very earnestly.
Conseil d'état. [Fr.] A council of state; a privy-council.
Consensus facit legem. [L.] Consent makes the law.
Consilio et prudentia. [L.] By wisdom and prudence.
Constantia et virtute. [L.] By constancy and virtue (or bravery).
Contra bonos mores. [L.] Against good manners or morals; immoral.
Contretemps. [Fr.] An unexpected or untoward event; a hitch.
Coram nobis. [L.] Before us; in our presence.
Coram populo. [L.] In the presence of the people.
Corpus Christi. [L.] Body of Christ.
Corpus vile. [L.] A worthless body or subject.
Corrigenda. [L.] Things to be corrected; a list of errors.
Coup. [Fr.] A stroke.—*Coup d'essai*, a first attempt.—*Coup d'état*, a sudden decisive blow in politics; a stroke of policy.—*Coup de grâce*, a finishing stroke.—*Coup de main*, a sudden attack or enterprise.—*Coup de maître*, a master stroke.—*Coup d'œil*, a rapid glance of the eye.—*Coup de pied*, a kick.—*Coup de soleil*, sunstroke.—*Coup de théâtre*, a theatrical effect.
Coûte que coûte. [Fr.] Cost what it may.
Credat Judæus Apella. [L.] Let Apella, the superstitious Jew, believe it, I won't.
Credo quia absurdum. [L.] I believe because it is absurd, or contrary to reason.
Crux criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics.
Cucullus non facit monachum. [L.] The cowl does not make the monk.
Cui bono? [L.] For whose advantage? to what end?
Cul-de-sac. [Fr.] A blind alley; often used figuratively.
Cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt, with some allowance.
Cum privilegio. [L.] With privilege.
Curiosa felicitas. [L.] Nice felicity of expression.
Currente calamo. [L.] With a running or rapid pen

D'accord. [Fr.] In agreement.
Dame d'honneur. [Fr.] Maid of honor.
Débâcle. [Fr.] The break-up of ice in a river; hence, a general, confused rout.
De bon augure. [Fr.] Of good augury or omen.
De bonne grâce. [Fr.] With good grace; willingly.
De die in diem. [L.] From day to day.
De facto. [L.] In point of fact; actual or actually
Dégagé. [Fr.] Free; easy; unconstrained.
De gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
Dei gratia. [L.] By the grace of God.
De jure. [L.] From the law; by right.
Delenda est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be blotted out, or destroyed.
Demi-monde. [Fr.] Women of doubtful reputation and position, intermediate between courtesans and honourable women.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] (Say) nothing but good of the dead.
Dénoûment. [Fr.] The issue; the end of a plot
De novo. [L.] Anew.
Deo adjuvante. [L.] God assisting.
Deo favente. [L.] God favouring.
Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God.
Deo juvante. [L.] With God's help.
Deo volente. [L.] God willing; by God's will.
De profundis. [L.] Out of the depths.
De rigueur. [Fr.] Indispensable; obligatory
Dernier ressort. [Fr.] A last resource.
Désagrément. [Fr.] Something disagreeable
Desunt cætera. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
De trop. [Fr.] Too much; more than is wanted; out of place.
Deus ex machina. [L.] Literally, a god from a machine; used in reference to forced or unlikely events introduced in a drama, novel, &c., to resolve a difficult or awkward situation; derived from the use of deities in the ancient dramas.
Dichtung und Wahrheit. [G.] Poetry and truth; fiction and fact.
Dies iræ, dies illa. [L.] 'Day of wrath, O dreadful day!' (Stanley's version), the first line of an old Latin hymn on the day of judgment.
Dies non. [L.] A day on which judges do not sit.
Dieu et mon droit. [Fr.] God and my right (British royal motto).
Dis aliter visum. [L.] The gods thought otherwise.
Disjecta membra. [L.] Scattered remains.
Distingué. [Fr.] Distinguished; of genteel or elegant appearance.
Divide et impera. [L.] Divide and rule.
Dolce far niente. [It.] Sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.
Double entendre (or *entente*). [Fr.] A double meaning; a play on words.
Dramatis personæ. [L.] Characters of the drama or play.
Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. [L.] It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
Dum spiro, spero. [L.] While I breathe I hope.
Dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live

Eau-de-vie. [Fr. 'water of life'.] Brandy
Ecce homo. [L.] Behold the man!
École. [Fr.] School.
Edition de luxe. [Fr.] A splendid and expensive edition of a book.
Editio princeps. [L.] The first printed edition of a book.
Ego et rex meus. [L.] I and my king.
Elite. [Fr.] The best part; the pick.
Emeritus. [L.] Retired or superannuated after long service.
Emeute. [Fr.] A riot.
En arrière. [Fr.] In the rear; behind; back
En avant. [Fr.] Forward.
En déshabillé. [Fr.] In undress.
En effet. [Fr.] In effect; substantially; really.
En famille. [Fr.] With one's family; in a domestic state.
Enfant gâté. [Fr.] A spoiled child.
Enfants perdus. [Fr.] Lost children; a forlorn hope.
Enfant terrible. [Fr.] A terrible child, that is, one who makes disconcerting remarks.
Enfant trouvé. [Fr.] A foundling.
Enfin. [Fr.] In short; at last; finally
En masse. [Fr.] In a mass or body.
En plein jour. [Fr.] In broad day.
En rapport. [Fr.] In harmony; in agreement.
En revanche. [Fr.] In requital; by way of retaliation.
En route. [Fr.] On the way.
En suite. [Fr.] In company; in a set.
Entente cordiale. [Fr.] Cordial understanding, especially between two states.
Entourage. [Fr.] Surroundings; friends, confidants, &c., closely associated with a person.
Entre nous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.
En vérité. [Fr.] In truth; verily.
Eo animo. [L.] With that design.
E pluribus unum. [L.] One out of many; one composed of many (motto of the United States)
Errata. [L.] Errors; list of errors.
Esprit de corps. [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body, as a regiment.
Esse quam videri. [L.] To be rather than to seem.
Est modus in rebus. [L.] There is a medium in all things.
Et cætera (or *Et cetera*). [L.] And the rest.
Et hoc (or *Et id*) *genus omne.* [L.] And everything of the sort.
Et sequentes, Et sequentia, [L.] And those that follow.
Et sic de cæteris. [L.] And so of the rest.
Et tu, Brute! [L.] And thou also, Brutus!
Eureka! [Gr.] I have found (it)!
Ewigkeit. [G.] Eternity.
Ex animo. [L.] Heartily; sincerely.
Ex cathedra. [L.] From the chair; with high authority.
Excelsior. [L.] Higher, that is, taller, loftier.
Exceptio probat regulam. [L.] The exception proves (or tests) the rule.
Exceptis excipiendis. [L.] The due exceptions being made.
Exempli gratia. [L.] By way of example
Exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out or retire.
Ex hypothesi. [L.] From hypothesis or supposition.
Exit. [L.] He goes out.
Ex necessitate rei. [L.] From the necessity of the case.
Ex nihilo nihil fit. [L.] Out of nothing, nothing comes.
Ex officio. [L.] In virtue of (his) office.
Ex parte. [L.] From one party or side.
Ex pede Herculem. [L.] From the foot we recognize a Hercules; we judge of the whole from the specimen.

Experimentum crucis. [L.] A crucial, testing, or decisive experiment.
Experto crede. [L.] Trust one who has had experience.
Exposé. [Fr.] A statement; a recital.
Ex post facto. [L.] After the deed is done; retrospective.
Expressis verbis. [L.] In express terms.
Extra muros. [L.] Beyond the walls.
Ex uno disce omnes. [L.] From one judge of the rest.
Ex vi termini. [L.] By the force or meaning of the term or word.

Facile princeps. [L.] Easily pre-eminent; indisputably the first.
Facilis est descensus Averni (or *Averno*). [L.] The descent to Avernus (or hell) is easy.
Faire bonne mine. [Fr.] To put a good face upon the matter.
Fait accompli. [Fr.] A thing already done.
Fama clamosa. [L.] A current scandal.
Fas est et ab hoste doceri. [L.] It is right to be taught even by an enemy.
Fata obstant. [L.] The Fates oppose it.
Faux pas. [Fr.] A false step; a slip in behavior.
Favete linguis. [L.] Favor with your tongues; avoid words of ill omen; be silent.
Femme de chambre. [Fr.] A chamber-maid; lady's-maid.
Feræ naturæ. [L.] Of a wild nature; undomesticated (animals).
Festina lente. [L.] Hasten slowly.
Feu de joie. [Fr.] A discharge of firearms as a sign of rejoicing.
Feuilleton. [Fr.] A fly-sheet; a novel or story appearing in a newspaper.
Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum. [L.] Let justice be done though the heavens should fall.
Fiat lux. [L.] Let there be light.
Fide et amore. [L.] By faith and love.
Fide et fiducia. [L.] By fidelity and confidence.
Fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.
Fide non armis. [L.] By faith, not by arms.
Fides Punica. [L.] Punic or Carthaginian faith; treachery.
Fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates; a true friend.
Fille de joie. [Fr.] A prostitute.
Fin de siècle. [Fr.] End of the (nineteenth) century.
Finis coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
Flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities.
Flagrante delicto. [L.] In the commission of the crime; red-handed.
Fons et origo. [L.] The source and origin.
Force majeure. [Fr.] Greater force or strength; overwhelming force; compulsion.
Fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in acting.
Fortuna favet fortibus. [L.] Fortune favours the bold.
Frau. [G.] Woman; wife.
Fräulein. [G.] Young lady; miss
Fuimus Troes. [L.] We were once Trojans.
Fuit Ilium. [L.] Troy has been; Troy is no more.
Furor loquendi. [L.] A rage for speaking.

Gallicè. [L.] In French
Garçon. [Fr.] A boy; a waiter.
Garde du corps. [Fr.] A body-guard.
Garde mobile. [Fr.] A guard liable to general service.
Gardes bien. [Fr.] Take good care.
Gaucherie. [Fr.] An awkward, clumsy, or bungling action.
Gaudeamus igitur. [L.] So let us be joyful.
Genius loci. [L.] The genius or guardian spirit of a place.
Gens d'affaires. [Fr.] Men of business.
Gens d'armes. [Fr.] Men at arms.
Gens de guerre. [Fr.] Military men.
Gens de lettres. [Fr.] Literary men.
Gens de robe. [Fr.] Lawyers.
Gentilhomme. [Fr.] A gentleman.
Germanicè. [L.] In German.
Gloria in excelsis (Deo). [L.] Glory (to God) in the highest
Gloria patri. [L.] Glory be to the Father.
Gnothi seauton. [Gr.] Know thyself.
Goût. [Fr.] Taste; relish.
Grâce à Dieu. [Fr.] Thanks to God.
Guerra al cuchillo. [Sp.] War to the knife.
Guerre à mort. [Fr.] War to the death.
Guerre à outrance. [Fr.] War to the uttermost.

Habitué. [Fr.] One in the habit of frequenting a place.
Haud longis intervallis. [L.] At brief intervals.
Haut goût. [Fr.] High flavor; elegant taste.
Hic et nunc. [L.] Here and now.
Hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere.
Hic jacet. [L.] Here lies.
Hinc illæ lacrimæ. [L.] Hence these tears.
Hodie mihi, cras tibi. [L.] Mine to-day, yours to-morrow.
Hoi polloi. [Gr.] The many; the vulgar; the rabble.
Homme d'affaires. [Fr.] A business man.
Homme de lettres. [Fr.] A man of letters; a literary man.
Homme d'esprit. [Fr.] A man of wit or genius.
Homme d'état. [Fr.] A statesman.
Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto. [L.] I am a man; I count nothing human indifferent to me.
Honi soit qui mal y pense. [O.Fr.] Evil to him who evil thinks (motto of the Order of the Garter).
Horæ subsecivæ. [L.] Leisure hours.
Horresco referens. [L.] I shudder as I relate.
Hors de combat. [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.
Hors de la loi. [Fr.] In the condition of an outlaw.
Hôtel de ville. [Fr.] A town-hall.
Hôtel-Dieu. [Fr.] A hospital.
Humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.

Ibidem. [L.] At the same place (in a book).
Ich dien. [G.] I serve (motto of the Prince of Wales).
Ici on parle français. [Fr.] French is spoken here.
Id est. [L.] That is; often contracted *i.e.*
Id genus omne. [L.] All of that sort or description.
Ignoratio elenchi. [L.] An overlooking or misinterpretation of the question at issue.
Ignotum per ignotius. [L.] The unknown (explained) by the still more unknown.
Il n'y a pas de quoi. [Fr.] Don't mention it; it's not worth speaking of.
Il penseroso. [It.] The pensive man.
Impasse. [Fr.] A deadlock; an insurmountable difficulty.
Impedimenta. [L.] Luggage or baggage.
Imperium in imperio. [L.] A government or rule within another.
In æternum. [L.] For ever.
In articulo mortis. [L.] At the point of death; in the last struggle.
In capite. [L.] In chief.
In commendam. [L.] In trust; formerly used of livings held by bishops who did not discharge the duties.
In curia. [L.] In court.
Index expurgatorius. [L.] A list of books which Roman Catholics may read only in approved expurgated editions; also used as equivalent to the next term.
Index librorum prohibitorum. [L.] A list of books which Catholics are forbidden to read.
In dubio. [L.] In doubt.
In esse. [L.] In being; in actuality.
In extenso. [L.] At full length.
In extremis. [L.] At the point of death.
In forma pauperis. [L.] As a poor man.
Infra dignitatem. [L.] Below one's dignity.
In loco. [L.] In the place; in the natural or proper place.
In loco parentis. [L.] In the place of a parent.
In medias res. [L.] Into the midst of things.
In memoriam. [L.] To the memory of; in memory.
In nomine. [L.] In the name of.
In nubibus. [L.] In the clouds.
In omnia paratus. [L.] Prepared for all things.
In partibus infidelium. [L.] In parts belonging to infidels, or countries not adhering to the Roman Catholic faith.
In petto. [It.] Within the breast; in reserve.
In posse. [L.] In possible existence; in possibility
In præsenti. [L.] At the present moment.
In propria persona. [L.] In one's own person
In puris naturalibus. [L.] Quite naked.
In re. [L.] In the matter of.
In rerum natura. [L.] In the nature of things.
In sæcula sæculorum. [L.] For ages on ages.
In situ. [L.] In its original situation.
In statu quo. [L.] In the former state.
Inter alia. [L.] Among other things.

Inter arma silent leges. [L.] Laws are silent in time of war (in the midst of arms).
Inter nos. [L.] Between ourselves.
In terrorem. [L.] As a means of terrifying; by way of warning.
Inter se. [L.] Among themselves.
In toto. [L.] In the whole; entirely.
Intra muros. [L.] Within the walls.
In transitu. [L.] On the passage; in course of transit.
In vacuo. [L.] In empty space; in a vacuum.
In vino veritas. [L.] There is truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of liquor.
Invita Minerva. [L.] Against the will of Minerva; without genius or natural abilities.
Ipse dixit. [L.] He himself said it; a dogmatic saying or assertion.
Ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.
Ipso facto. [L.] By that very fact.
Ira furor brevis est. [L.] Anger is a short madness.
Italicè. [L.] In Italian.

Jacquerie. [Fr.] French peasantry; a revolt of peasants.
Jacta est alea. [L.] The die is cast.
Jardin des Plantes. [Fr.] Garden of Plants (the Botanical Garden at Paris).
Je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I know not what; a something or other.
Jet d'eau. [Fr.] A jet of water; a fountain.
Jeu de main. [Fr.] Horse-play; a practical joke.
Jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play on words; a pun.
Jeu d'esprit. [Fr.] A display of wit; a witticism.
Jeunesse dorée. [Fr.] Gilded youth; rich and fashionable young men.
Jubilate Deo. [L.] Rejoice in God; be joyful in the Lord.
Jure divino. [L.] By divine law.
Jure humano. [L.] By human law.
Juris peritus. [L.] One learned in the law.
Juris utriusque doctor. [L.] Doctor of both the civil and canon law.
Jus canonicum. [L.] The canon law.
Jus civile. [L.] The civil law.
Jus divinum. [L.] The divine law.
Jus et norma loquendi. [L.] The law and rule of speech.
Jus gentium. [L.] The law of nations.
Jus gladii. [L.] The right of the sword.
Juste milieu. [Fr.] The golden mean.

Laborare est orare. [L.] To labor is to pray; work is worship.
Labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labor conquers everything.
Laisser-faire. [Fr.] Let alone; applied to a particular economic and political policy.
L'allegro. [It.] The merry man.
Lapsus calami. [L.] A slip of the pen.
Lapsus linguæ. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
Lapsus memoriæ. [L.] A slip of the memory.
Lares et penates. [L.] Household gods.
Lasciate ogni speranza voi ch'entrate. [It.] All hope abandon ye who enter here (inscription on the entrance to the hell of Dante's Inferno).
Latet anguis in herba. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.
Latinè dictum. [L.] Spoken in Latin.
Laudator temporis acti. [L.] One who praises time past.
Laus Deo. [L.] Praise to God!
L'avenir. [Fr.] The future.
Le beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world.
Lebewohl. [G.] Farewell.
Legatus a latere. [L.] A papal ambassador.
Le grand monarque. [Fr.] The great monarch; Louis XIV. of France.
Lehrjahre. [G.] Years of instruction.
Le pas. [Fr.] Precedence in place or rank.
Le roi est mort, vive le roi! [Fr.] The king is dead, long live the king (his successor)!
Le roy (or *la reyne*) *le veult.* [Norm. Fr.] The king (or the queen) wills it; the formula used by the sovereign in assenting to a bill.
Le roy (or *la reyne*) *s'avisera.* [Norm. Fr. The king (or the queen) will consider; the formula formerly used by the sovereign in rejecting a bill.
Les absents ont toujours tort. [Fr.] The absent are always in the wrong.
Lèse-majesté. [Fr.] High treason.
L'état c'est moi. [Fr.] It is I who am the state.
Lettre de cachet. [Fr.] A sealed letter containing private orders; a royal warrant.
Lex loci. [L.] The law or custom of the place.
Lex non scripta. [L.] Unwritten law; common law.
Lex scripta. [L.] Statute law.
Lex talionis. [L.] The law of retaliation.
L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
L'inconnu. [Fr.] The unknown.
Lite pendente. [L.] During the trial.
Loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.
Locum tenens. [L.] One occupying the place of another; a substitute.
Locus classicus. [L.] A classical passage.
Locus standi. [L.] Place of standing; the right to appear and be heard before a court in a particular case.
Longo intervallo. [L.] By or at a long interval.
Lucus a non lucendo. [L.] Used as typical of an absurd derivation—*lucus*, a grove, having been derived by an old grammarian from *lucco*, to shine—'from not shining'.
Lusus naturæ. [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

Ma chère. [Fr.] My dear (fem.).
Ma foi. [Fr.] Upon my faith.
Magna est veritas, et prevalebit. [L.] Truth is mighty, and will prevail.
Magnum opus. [L.] A great work.
Maison de santé. [Fr.] A private asylum or hospital.
Maître d'hôtel. [Fr.] A house-steward.
Mala fide. [L.] With bad faith; treacherously.
Mal-à-propos. [Fr.] Ill-timed; out of place.
Mal de dents. [Fr.] Toothache.
Mal de mer. [Fr.] Sea-sickness.
Mal de tête. [Fr.] Headache.
Mal entendu. [Fr.] A misunderstanding.
Malgré nous. [Fr.] In spite of us.
Malum in se. [L.] Evil or an evil in itself.
Manu propria. [L.] With one's own hand.
Mardi gras. [Fr.] Shrove-Tuesday.
Mare clausum. [L.] A closed sea; a sea belonging to a single nation.
Mariage de convenance. [Fr.] Marriage from motives of interest rather than of love.
Mariage de la main gauche. [Fr.] Left-handed marriage; morganatic marriage.
Materfamilias. [L.] Mother of a family.
Matériel. [Fr.] Baggage and munitions of an army; material equipment as opposed to men.
Mauvais goût. [Fr.] Bad taste.
Mauvais sujet. [Fr.] A bad subject; a worthless scamp.
Mea culpa. [L.] My fault; by my fault.
Me judice. [L.] I being judge; in my opinion.
Mêlée. [Fr.] A confused conflict.
Memento mori. [L.] Remember death.
Mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
Mens sibi conscia recti. [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude.
Meo periculo. [L.] At my own risk.
Meo voto. [L.] According to my wish.
Mésalliance. [Fr.] A bad match; marriage with one of a lower rank.
Meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine.
Mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to relate.
Mirabile visu. [L.] Wonderful to see.
Mise en scène. [Fr.] The getting up for the stage, or the putting on the stage.
Modus operandi. [L.] Manner of working.
Modus vivendi. [L.] Manner of living; used of a temporary working agreement or compromise.
Mon ami. [Fr.] My friend (masc.).
Mon cher. [Fr.] My dear (masc.).
Mont-de-piété. [Fr.] A public or municipal pawnshop.
Monumentum ære perennius. [L.] A monument more lasting than brass.
More majorum. [L.] After the manner of our ancestors.
Mors janua vitæ. [L.] Death is the gate of life.
Mot d'ordre. [Fr.] Watchword.
Motu proprio. [L.] Of his own accord.
Multum in parvo. [L.] Much in little.
Mutatis mutandis. [L.] With the necessary changes.

Natura non facit saltum. [L.] Nature does not make a leap.
Necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity has no law.

Née. [Fr.] Born; used in giving the maiden name of a married woman.
Négligé. [Fr.] Morning dress; an easy loose dress.
Nemine contradicente [L.] No one speaking in opposition; without opposition.
Nemine dissentiente [L.] No one dissenting; without a dissenting voice.
Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one assails me with impunity (motto of Scotland).
Ne plus ultra. [L.] Nothing further; the uttermost point; perfection.
N'est-ce pas? [Fr.] Isn't that so?
Ne sutor supra crepidam. [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his shoe; let no one meddle with what lies beyond his range.
Nicht wahr? [G.] Isn't that so?
Nil admirari. [L.] To be astonished at nothing.
Nil desperandum. [L.] There is no reason for despair.
N'importe. [Fr.] It matters not
Nisi Dominus, frustra. [L.] Except the Lord (build the house, they labor) in vain (that build it; Ps. cxxvii. 1 (motto of Edinburgh).
Noblesse oblige [Fr.] Rank imposes obligations.
Nolens volens. [L.] Willing or unwilling.
Noli me tangere [L.] Touch me not.
Nom de guerre. [Fr.] A war name; a pseudonym, a pen name.
Nom de plume. [Fr.] A pen name. [Incorrect for *Nom de guerre.*]
Non compos mentis. [L.] Not in sound mind.
Non est. [L.] He (or it) is not.
Non est inventus [L.] He has not been found.
Non libet [L.] It does not please (me).
Non liquet. [L.] The case is not clear
Non multa, sed multum. [L.] Not many things, but much.
Non omnis moriar [L.] I shall not wholly die.
Non sequitur. [L.] It does not follow.
Nosce teipsum. [L.] Know thyself.
Nota bene. [L.] Mark well.
Notre Dame. [Fr.] Our Lady.
Nous avons changé tout cela. [Fr.] We have changed all that.
Nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall see.
Novus homo [L.] A new man; one who has raised himself from obscurity.
Nuances. [Fr.] Shade; tint.
Nudis verbis. [L.] In plain words.
Nulla dies sine linea. [L.] Not a day without a line; no day without something done.
Nunquam. [L.] Never

Obiit. [L.] He, or she, died.
Obiter dictum. [L.] A thing said by the way.
Obscurum per obscurius. [L.] An obscurity (explained) by something more obscure still.
Oderint dum metuant. [L.] Let them hate provided they fear.
Odi profanum vulgus. [L.] I loathe the profane rabble.
Odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians.
Œuvres. [Fr.] Works.
Omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things.
Omnia vincit labor. [L.] Labor overcomes all things.
On dit. [Fr.] They say.
Onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proof.
Operæ pretium est. [L.] It is worth while.
Ora et labora. [L.] Pray and work.
Ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
Ore rotundo. [L.] With round full voice.
O! si sic omnia. [L.] O! if all things (were) so; O! if he had always so spoken or acted.
O tempora! O mores! [L.] Alas for the times! Alas for the manners (or morals)!
Otium cum dignitate. [L.] Ease with dignity
Ouï-dire. [Fr.] Hearsay.

Pace. [L.] By leave of; not to give offence to — *Pace tua,* with your consent.
Palmam qui meruit ferat. [L.] Let him who has won the palm wear it.
Panem et circenses. [L.] Bread and the games of the circus.
Pardonnez-moi. [Fr.] Pardon me; I beg your pardon.
Parergon. [Gr.] An incidental or subsidiary work.
Par excellence. [Fr.] By way of eminence.
Par exemple. [Fr.] For example.
Pari passu. [L.] With equal pace, side by side.
Par nobile fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike.
Parole d'honneur. [Fr.] Word of honour.
Parti. [Fr.] A party; a person.
Particeps criminis. [L.] An accomplice in a crime.
Parvenu. [Fr.] A person of low origin who has risen suddenly to wealth or position; an upstart.
Pas. [Fr.] A step.
Passim. [L.] Everywhere; throughout; in all parts of the book, chapter, &c.
Pâté de foie gras. [Fr.] Goose-liver pie
Pater familias. [L.] Father of a family; head of a household.
Pater patriæ. [L.] Father of his country.
Patres conscripti. [L.] Conscript fathers, Roman senators.
Pax vobiscum. [L.] Peace be with you.
Peccavi. [L.] I have sinned or been to blame.
Peine forte et dure. [Fr.] Strong and severe punishment; a kind of judicial torture.
Penchant. [Fr.] A strong liking.
Pensée. [Fr.] A thought.
Per. [L.] For; through; by.—*Per contra.* Contrariwise.—*Per annum.* By the year; annually. *Per capita.* By the head; per head.—*Per centum.* By the hundred.—*Per diem.* By the day; daily. —*Per saltum.* By a leap or jump.—*Per se.* By itself.
Per/erviduum ingenium Scotorum. [L.] The intense earnestness of Scotsmen.
Persona grata. [L.] An acceptable person.
Petitio principii. [L.] A begging of the question.
Peu à peu. [Fr.] Little by little.
Pièce de résistance. [Fr.] A resistance piece; something substantial by way of entertainment, &c.
Pied-à-terre. [Fr.] A resting-place; a temporary lodging.
Pinxit. [L.] He (or she) painted (it).
Pis aller. [Fr.] The worst or last shift.
Plebs. [L.] The common people.
Poco à poco. [It.] Little by little.
Poeta nascitur, non fit. [L.] The poet is born, not made.
Point d'appui. [Fr.] Point of support.
Pons asinorum. [L.] The ass's bridge, a name for the fifth proposition of the first book in Euclid.
Poste restante. [Fr.] To remain in the post-office till called for.
Post hoc ergo propter hoc. [L.] After this, therefore on account of this; subsequent to, therefore due to this—an illogical way of reasoning.
Pour encourager les autres. [Fr.] To encourage the others.
Pour faire rire. [Fr.] To excite laughter.
Pour passer le temps. [Fr.] To pass the time.
Pour prendre congé. [Fr.] To take leave.
Preux chevalier. [Fr.] A brave knight.
Prima donna. [It.] First lady; the chief female singer in an opera, &c.
Prima facie. [L.] At first view or consideration.
Primo. [L.] In the first place.
Primum mobile. [L.] The source of motion; the mainspring.
Primus inter pares. [L.] First among his peers or equals.
Pro aris et focis. [L.] For our altars and our hearths; for civil and religious liberty.
Pro bono publico. [L.] For the good of the public.
Pro et contra. [L.] For and against.
Profanum vulgus. [L.] The profane herd.
Pro forma. [L.] For the sake of form
Propaganda fide. [L.] For extending the faith.
Pro patria [L.] For our country.
Pro rata. [L.] According to rate or proportion
Pro rege, lege, et grege. [L.] For the king, the law, and the people.
Pro tanto. [L.] For so much; as far as it goes.
Protégé. [Fr.] One under the protection of another
Pro tempore. [L.] For the time being.
Proxime accessit (or *accesserunt*). [L.] He (or they) came very near; applied to students in a prize-list below the very highest
Punica fides. [L.] Punic or Carthaginian faith; treachery.

Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.
Quantum meruit. [L.] As much as he deserved.
Quantum sufficit. [L.] As much as suffices
Quelque chose. [Fr.] Something; a trifle.
Quid pro quo. [L.] Something in return; an equivalent.
Qui s'excuse s'accuse. [Fr.] He who excuses himself accuses himself.
Qui va là? [Fr.] Who goes there?

Qui vive? [Fr.] Who lives? Who goes there? *To be on the qui vive* means to be alert or watchful.
Quoad hoc. [L.] To this extent.
Quoad sacra. [L.] As far as sacred things are concerned; for ecclesiastical purposes only.
Quod avertat Deus! [L.] Which may God avert!
Quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be proved or demonstrated.
Quod erat faciendum. [L.] Which was to be done.
Quod vide. [L.] Which see.
Quorum pars magna fui. [L.] Of whom, or which, I was an important part.
Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. [L.] Those whom God wishe to destroy, he first makes mad.
Quot homines, tot sententiæ. [L.] Many men, many minds.

Raconteur. [Fr.] A teller of stories.
Raison d'être. [Fr.] The reason for a thing's existence.
Rapprochement. [Fr.] The act of bringing or coming together.
Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno. [L.] A rare bird on earth, and very like a black swan (formerly believed to be non-existent).
Rathaus. [G.] Town-hall.
Re. [L.] In the matter of.
Realschule. [G.] A real-school; a secondary school in Germany giving an education more in modern subjects than in classics.
Réchauffé. [Fr.] Lit., something warmed up; hence old literary material worked up into a new form.
Rédacteur. [Fr.] An editor.
Reductio ad absurdum. [L.] A reducing to the absurd; a method of proof in which a proposition is shown to be true by demonstrating the absurdity of its contradictions; indirect proof.
Reichsrat. [G.] The Imperial Council or parliament of Austria.
Reichstag. [G.] The Imperial Diet or parliament of the German Empire.
Rem acu tetigisti. [L.] You have touched the matter with a needle; you have hit the nail on the head.
Rencontre. [Fr.] An encounter; a hostile meeting.
Répondez s'il vous plaît. [Fr.] Please reply.
Requiescat in pace. [L.] May he (or she) rest in peace.
Res gestæ. [L.] Things done; exploits; history.
Res judicata. [L.] A case or suit already settled.
Res, non verba. [L.] Things, not words.
Respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.
Résumé. [Fr.] A summary or abstract.
Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
Revenons à nos moutons. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
Rifacimento. [It.] Re-making or adaptation; the reseating of a literary work or musical composition.
Rôle. [Fr.] A character represented on the stage; also other similar meanings.
Roué. [Fr.] One devoted to licentious pleasure.
Rouge et noir. [Fr.] Red and black; a game of chance.
Rus in urbe. [L.] The country in town.

Sanctum sanctorum. [L.] Holy of holies.
Sang froid. [Fr.] Coolness; indifference.
Sans peur et sans reproche. [Fr.] Without fear and without reproach.
Sans souci. [Fr.] Without care.
Sartor resartus. [L.] The patcher repatched; the tailor patched or mended.
Satis superque. [L.] Enough, and more than enough.
Satis verborum. [L.] Enough of words; no more need be said.
Sauve qui peut. [Fr.] Let him save himself who can.
Savoir faire. [Fr.] The knowing how to act; tact.
Savoir vivre. [Fr.] Good-breeding; refined manners.
Schadenfreude. [G.] Pleasure in injury; mischievous joy.
Scripsit. [L.] Wrote (it).
Sculpsit. [L.] Engraved (it).
Semper idem. [L.] Always the same.
Seriatim. [L.] In a series; one by one.
Sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to the stars, or to immortality.
Sic passim. [L.] So here and there throughout; so everywhere.
Sic semper tyrannis. [L.] Ever so to tyrants.
Sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] Thus passes away the glory of this world.
Similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like things are cured by like.
Si monumentum quæris, circumspice. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around you.
Simplex munditiis. [L.] Elegant in simplicity.
Sine cura. [L.] Without charge or care.
Sine die. [L.] Without a day being appointed.
Sine dubio. [L.] Without doubt.
Sine mora. [L.] Without delay.
Sine qua non. [L.] Without which, not; something indispensable.
Siste, viator. [L.] Stop, traveller.
Sit tibi terra levis. [L.] Light lie the earth upon thee.
Si vis pacem, para bellum. [L.] If you wish for peace, prepare for war.
Soi-disant. [Fr.] Self-styled.
Sotto voce. [It.] In an undertone.
Spero melora. [L.] I hope for better things.
Splendide mendax. [L.] Nobly untruthful; untrue for a good object.
Sponte sua. [L.] Of one's (or its) own accord.
Statu quo ante bellum. [L.] In the state in which things were before the war.
Status quo. [L.] The state in which.
Stet. [L.] Let it stand; do not delete.
Sturm und Drang. [G.] Storm and stress.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manner, resolute in execution.
Sub judice. [L.] Under consideration.
Sub pœna. [L.] Under a penalty.
Sub silentio. [L.] In silence.
Sub voce. [L.] Under such or such a word.
Succès d'estime. [Fr.] A partial success, or one based on certain merits.
Suggestio falsi. [L.] The suggesting of what is false.
Sui generis. [L.] Of its own peculiar kind; in a class by itself.
Summum bonum. [L.] The chief good.
Summum jus, summa injuria. [L.] The rigor of the law is the height of oppression.
Sunt lacrimæ rerum. [L.] There are tears for things; misfortunes call for tears.
Suppressio veri. [L.] A suppression of the truth.
Sursum corda. [L.] Lift up your hearts.
Suum cuique. [L.] Let every one have his own.

Tableau vivant. [Fr.] A living picture; the representation of some scene by a group of persons.
Table d'hôte. [Fr.] A public dinner at an inn or hotel.
Tabula rasa. [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.
Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ? [L.] Can such anger dwell in heavenly minds?
Tant mieux. [Fr.] So much the better.
Tant pis. [Fr.] So much the worse.
Te Deum laudamus. [L.] We praise Thee, O God (or rather, as God).
Te judice. [L.] You being the judge.
Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis. [L.] The times are changing and we with them.
Tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.
Terminus ad quem. [L.] The term or limit to which.
Terminus a quo. [L.] The term or limit from which.
Terra firma. [L.] Solid earth; a secure foothold.
Terra incognita. [L.] An unknown country.
Tertium quid. [L.] A third something; a nondescript.
Tiers état. [Fr.] The third estate; the commons.
Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. [L.] I fear the Greeks, even when they bring gifts.
To kalon. [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.
Tot homines, quot sententiæ. [L.] So many men, so many minds.
Toto cœlo. [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.
Tour de force. [Fr.] A notable feat of strength or skill.
Tout-à-fait. [Fr.] Wholly; entirely.
Tout-à-l'heure. [Fr.] Instantly.
Tout au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary.
Tout de même. [Fr.] All or quite the same.
Tout de suite. [Fr.] Immediately.
Tout ensemble. [Fr.] The whole taken together.
Tria juncta in uno. [L.] Three joined in one (motto of the Order of the Bath).
Tu quoque. [L.] You also; you're another.

Ubi bene, ibi patria. [L.] Where it is well with one, there is one's country.
Ubi supra. [L.] Where above mentioned.
Ultimus Romanorum. [L.] The last of the Romans.
Ultra vires. [L.] Beyond powers or rights conferred by law.
Una voce. [L.] With one voice; unanimously
Uno animo. [L.] With one mind; unanimously
Urbi et orbi. [L.] To the city (Rome) and the world.
Ut infra. [L.] As below.
Uti possidetis. [L.] As you hold in possession
Ut supra. [L.] As above.

Væ victis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.
Vale. [L.] Farewell.
Valet de chambre. [Fr.] A personal attendant, a body-servant.
Variæ lectiones. [L.] Various readings.
Variorum notæ. [L.] The notes of various commentators.
Varium et mutabile semper fœmina. [L.] Woman is ever a changeful and capricious thing
Vaudeville. [Fr.] A kind of light, gay song; also a light, comic dramatic entertainment.
Veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered. [Cæsar's message to the senate when he conquered Pharnaces, king of Pontus.]
Verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
Verbum sat sapienti. [L.] A word is enough for a wise man.
Vexata quæstio. [L.] A disputed question.
Via media. [L.] A middle course.
Via, veritas, vita. [L.] The way, the truth, the life.
Vice versa. [L.] The terms of the case being interchanged or reversed.
Videlicet. [L.] Namely (lit., one may see).
Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor. [L.] I see and approve the better course, I follow the worse.
Vide ut supra. [L.] See what is stated above.
Vi et armis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force.
Vigilate et orate. [L.] Watch and pray.
Virginibus puerisque. [L.] For maidens and boys.
Virtute et fide. [L.] By or with virtue and faith.
Virtute et labore. [L.] By virtue and labour.
Vis-à-vis. [Fr.] Opposite; face to face.
Vis inertiæ. [L.] The power of inertia; resistance to force applied.
Vis medicatrix naturæ. [L.] The healing power of nature.
Vis viva. [L.] Living force; energy.
Vita brevis, ars longa. [L.] Life is short, art is long.
Vivat regina (rex). [L.] Long live the queen (king)!
Viva voce. [L.] By the living voice; orally
Vive la république. [Fr.] Long live the republic!
Vive l'empereur. [Fr.] Long live the emperor!
Vive le roi. [Fr.] Long live the king!
Voilà. [Fr.] Behold; there is; there are.
Voilà tout. [Fr.] That's all.
Voilà une autre chose. [Fr.] That's another thing; that is quite a different matter.
Vox et præterea nihil. [L.] A voice and nothing more; sound but no sense.
Vox populi, vox Dei. [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
Vraisemblance. [Fr.] Probability; apparent truth.
Vulgò. [L.] Commonly.

Wanderjahre. [G.] Journeymen-years.
Weltanschauung. [G.] World-view; theory or conception of life or of the world in all its aspects.
Weltschmerz. [G.] World-pain; pain or pessimism arising from the contemplation of the misery and suffering of the world.

Zeitgeist. [G.] Time-spirit; spirit of the age.
Zollverein. [G.] Customs union.
Zum Beispiel. [G.] For example.

III. Signs and Symbols used in Writing and Printing

MATHEMATICAL.

+ Plus, the sign of addition or increase; as, $a+b+c$ (read a plus b plus c); also marks a positive as opposed to a negative quantity.

− Minus, the sign of subtraction, diminution, or decrease; as, $a-b-c$; also marks a negative as opposed to a positive quantity.

± ∓ Plus or minus, leaving it doubtful whether a quantity is to be added or subtracted; one or other as the case may be.

× The sign of multiplication; multiplied by or into; as, $a \times b$, or 3×5; $a \times b$ is usually written ab, also $a.b$.

÷ The sign of division; divided by; as, $a \div b$, $24 \div 6$. Division is also indicated by placing one quantity above another with a horizontal line between; as, $\frac{a}{b}$. $\frac{24}{6}$; also thus, a/b.

~ The difference between two quantities, leaving it doubtful which is the greater; as, $a \sim b$.

= The sign of equality; equals; *is* equal or equivalent to; as, $a=b$, $10+2=12$.

> Is greater than; as, $a>b$, a is greater than b.

< Is less than; as, $a<b$, a is less than b.

∝ Varies as, said of a quantity that increases or diminishes according as another quantity increases or diminishes, and in the same ratio; as, $a \propto b$.

: Is to, :: as; signs used to indicate ratio or proportion; thus, $a : b :: c : d$, that is, a is to b in the same ratio as c is to d; $3 : 5 :: 6 : 10$.

∵ Because or since, } ∵ $a=b$ and $c=d$ ∴ $a+c$
∴ Therefore, } $=b+d$; that is, because a is equal to b, and c is equal to d, therefore a plus c is equal to b plus d.

∞ Indefinitely great; infinity.

0 Indefinitely small; a quantity less than any assignable quantity; zero.

$\sqrt{\ }$ $\sqrt{\ }$ The radical or root sign. When used alone it indicates the square root; as, $\sqrt{b}$, $\sqrt{16}$.

Higher roots are indicated by small figures called indices, thus, $\sqrt[3]{a}$, $\sqrt[n]{a}$, $\sqrt[10]{a}$, $\sqrt[n]{a+b}$, that is, the cube root of a, the fourth root of a, the tenth root of a, the nth root of $a+b$. The same roots might also be indicated by small fractions, as, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{4}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{10}}$, $(a+b)^{\frac{1}{n}}$, and so on.

So also the *powers* to which quantities are raised are indicated by similar small figures or indices, thus, a^3, a^2, a^n, a^{-1}, &c.

( ), [ ], { } Indicate that the quantities inclosed are to be treated together as forming a single term or expression; as, $2(a+\frac{b}{2}+4)$.

∠ Angle, the angle; as, ∠ ABC, the angle ABC.

∟ Right angle, the right angle; as, ∟ ABC, the right angle ABC.

⊥ The perpendicular, perpendicular to; as, AB ⊥ CD, AB is perpendicular to CD.

∥ Parallel, parallel to; as, AB ∥ CD, AB is parallel to CD.

△ Triangle, the triangle; as, △ ABC, the triangle ABC.

□ Square, the square; as, □ ABCD, the square ABCD.

▭ Rectangle, the rectangle; as, ▭ ABCD, the rectangle ABCD.

○ Circle, the circle; circumference; 360°

π The number 3·1415926... that is, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, approximately equivalent to 3⅐ to 1, or 22 to 7.

° Degree or degrees, whether of a circle or of temperature; as, 32° the freezing point of water (Fahr.), 360° the whole circumference of a circle.

′ Minutes in circular measurement, as, 6° 20′, six degrees twenty minutes.

″ Seconds in circular measurement; as, 60″, sixty seconds.

′, ″, ‴ are used also to denote feet, inches, and lines.

ROMAN NOTATION.

I=1, II=2, III=3, IV or IIII=4, V=5, VI=6, VII=7, VIII=8, IX=9, X=10, XI=11, XII=12, XIII=13, XIV=14, XV=15, XVI=16, XVII=17, XVIII=18, XIX=19, XX=20, XXI=21, XXX=30, XL=40, L=50, LX=60, LXX=70, LXXX=80, XC=90, C=100, CI=101, CXX=120, CC=200, CCC=300, CCCC=400, D=500, DC=600, DCC=700, DCCC=800, DCCCC or CM=900, M=1000; also Iↀ=D=500, CIↀ=M=1000, Iↀↀ=5000; MDCCCXCVIII=1898; MCMII=1902.

It will be noticed that if any letter be followed by one of equal or less value the total value is equal to the sum of the two taken together, but if a letter be preceded by one of less value the difference of their separate values is to be understood.

CHEMICAL

By means of chemical symbols, or formulas, the composition of the most complicated substances can be very easily expressed, and that, too, in a very small compass; and by using these symbols along with the algebraic signs + and − (more rarely =) the most complicated chemical reactions can be expressed with great conciseness and complete accuracy, both qualitatively and quantitatively. Abbreviated expressions or equations of this kind often give, in a single line, more information as to details than could be given in many lines of letterpress.

Elements.	Symbols.
Aluminium,	Al
Antimony (Stibium),	Sb
Argon,	A
Arsenic,	As
Barium,	Ba
Beryllium,	Be
Bismuth,	Bi
Boron,	B
Bromine,	Br
Cadmium,	Cd
Cæsium,	Cs
Calcium,	Ca
Carbon,	C
Cerium,	Ce
Chlorine,	Cl
Chromium,	Cr
Cobalt,	Co
Copper (Cuprum),	Cu
Erbium,	Er
Fluorine,	F
Gallium,	Ga
Germanium,	Ge
Gold (Aurum),	Au
Helium,	He
Hydrogen,	H
Indium,	In
Iodine,	I
Iridium,	Ir
Iron (Ferrum),	Fe
Lanthanium,	La
Lead (Plumbum),	Pb
Lithium,	L
Magnesium,	Mg
Manganese,	Mn
Mercury (Hydrargyrum),	Hg
Molybdenum,	Mo
Neodidymium,	Nd
Nickel,	Ni
Niobium,	Nb
Nitrogen,	N
Osmium,	Os
Oxygen,	O
Palladium,	Pd
Phosphorus,	P
Platinum,	Pt
Potassium (Kalium),	K
Praseodidymium,	Pr
Rhodium,	R
Rubidium,	Rb
Ruthenium,	Ru
Samarium,	Sm
Scandium,	Sc
Selenium,	Se
Silicon,	Si
Silver (Argentum),	Ag
Sodium (Natrium),	Na
Strontium,	Sr
Sulphur,	S
Tantalum,	Ta
Tellurium,	Te
Thallium,	Tl
Thorium,	Th
Tin (Stannum),	Sn
Titanium,	Ti
Tungsten (Wolfram),	W
Uranium,	U
Vanadium,	V
Ytterbium,	Yb
Yttrium,	Y
Zinc,	Zn
Zirconium,	Zr

When any of the above symbols stands by itself it indicates one atom of the element it represents. Thus H stands for one atom of hydrogen, O for one atom of oxygen, and Cl for one atom of chlorine.

When a symbol has a small figure or number underwritten, and to the right of it, such figure or number indicates the number of atoms of the element. Thus O_2 signifies two atoms of oxygen, S_5 five atoms of sulphur, and C_{10} ten atoms of carbon.

When two or more elements are united to form a chemical compound, their symbols are written one after the other, to indicate the compound. Thus H_2O means water, a compound of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen; $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ indicates cane-sugar, a compound of twelve atoms of carbon, twenty-two of hydrogen, and eleven of oxygen.

These two expressions as they stand denote respectively a molecule of the substance they represent, that is, the smallest possible quantity of it capable of existing in the free state. To express several molecules a large figure is prefixed; thus, $2H_2O$ represents two molecules of water, $4(C_{12}H_{22}O_{11})$ four molecules of cane-sugar.

When a compound is formed of two or more compounds the symbolical expressions for the compound are usually connected together by a comma; thus, the crystallized magnesic sulphate is $MgSO_4,7H_2O$. The symbols may also be used to express the changes which occur during chemical action, and they are then written in the form of an equation, of which one side represents the substances as they exist before the change, the other the result of the reaction. Thus, $2H_2+O_2=2H_2O$ expresses the fact that two molecules of hydrogen, each containing two atoms, and one of oxygen, also containing two atoms, combine to give two molecules of water, each of them containing two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

ASTRONOMICAL.

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.
●	New Moon.	♃	Jupiter
☽	First Quarter.	♄	Saturn.
○	Full Moon.	♅ or ⊙	Uranus.
☾	Last Quarter	♆	Neptune.
☿	Mercury	☄	Comet.
♀	Venus.	*	Star
⊕ or ♁	The Earth.		

The asteroids are designated by the numbers attached to them as indicating the order of their discovery, the particular number being inclosed within a small circle: thus, (31) designates Angelina, the sixty-fourth asteroid.

Signs of the Zodiac.

Aries, the Ram,	♈
Taurus, the Bull,	♉
Gemini, the Twins,	♊
Cancer, the Crab,	♋
Leo, the Lion,	♌
Virgo, the Virgin,	♍
Libra, the Scales,	♎
Scorpio, the Scorpion,	♏
Sagittarius, the Archer,	♐
Capricornus, the Goat,	♑
Aquarius, the Waterman,	♒
Pisces, the Fishes,	♓

MEDICAL.

℈ Scruple; ℈i, one scruple; ℈ij, two scruples ℈ss, half a scruple; ℈iss, a scruple and a half.

ʒ Dram or drachm; ʒi, one dram; ʒij, two drams; ʒss, half a dram; ʒiss, a dram and a half.

℥ Ounce; ℥i, one ounce; ℥ij, two ounces; ℥ss, half an ounce; ℥iss, an ounce and a half.

♏ A minim; a drop.

aa (Gr. *ana*), of each a like quantity.

℞ (L. *recipe*), take.

COMMERCIAL.

£ Pound or pounds sterling; as, £100.

/ Shilling or shillings; as, 2/6, two shillings and sixpence.

℔ Pound or pounds in weight; as, 60 ℔.

$ Dollar or dollars; as, $100.

@ At; as, 200 @ £1 each.

%o Per cent; as, 5%.

a/c Account

c/o Care of.

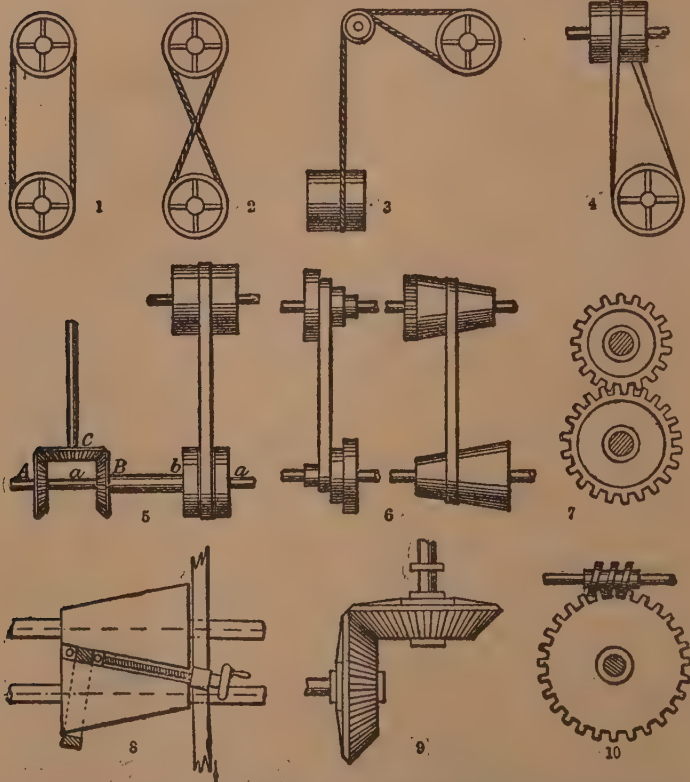
d/a Days after acceptance.

d/s Days after sight

b/l Bill of Lading.

l/c Letter of Credit.

VIII. Mechanical Movements Illustrated



1. Illustrating the transmission of power by simple pulleys and an open belt. The pulleys in this case rotate in the same direction.

2. Illustrating the transmission of power by simple pulleys and a crossed belt. The pulleys rotate in opposite directions.

3. Showing the transmission of motion from one shaft to another at right angles to it by means of guide-pulleys. There are two guide-pulleys side by side, one for each leaf of the belt.

4. Showing the transmission of motion from one shaft to another at right angles to it, without the use of guide-pulleys.

5. Showing a method of engaging, disengaging, and reversing the upright shaft on the left. The belt is shown on a loose pulley, and accordingly no motion is communicated to the shafts. If the belt be traversed on to the left-hand pulley, which is fast to the outer hollow shaft (*b*), motion is communicated to the vertical shaft by the bevel-wheels B and C; and if it be traversed on to the right-hand pulley, which is fast to the inner shaft (*a*), motion in an opposite direction is transmitted to the vertical shaft by the bevel-gear A and C.

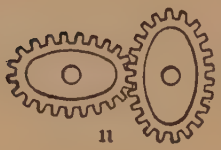
6. Stepped speed-pulleys (on the left of the figure), used in lathes and machine-tools, and cone-pulleys (on the right of the figure), used in cotton machinery, &c., for varying speed according to the requirements of the work being done. For a given speed of the upper shaft the speed of the lower one will be greater the more to the left the belt is placed. The cone-pulleys permit of more gradation in speed than the stepped arrangement.

7. Spur-gearing. The wheels rotate in opposite directions (cf. 12). The smaller wheel has the greater speed of revolution, and the speeds of the wheels are in the inverse ratio of their diameters.

8. Evans' variable friction gear. The gripping medium by which motion is transmitted from one cone to the other is a loose leather band, whose position can be varied by the hand-screw shown.

9. Bevel-gearing. This is an adaptation of the spur-wheel principle to the case of non-parallel axes.

10. A worm or endless screw geared with a worm-wheel.



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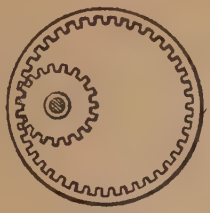

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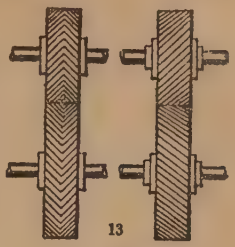

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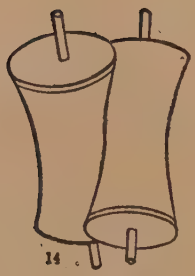

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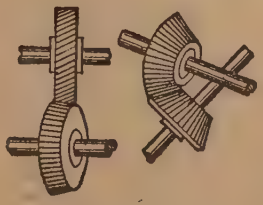

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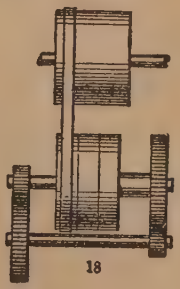

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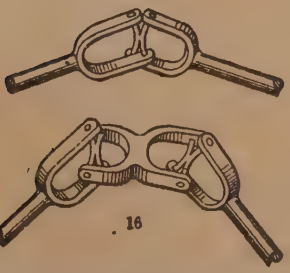

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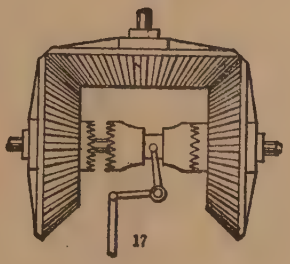

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11. Elliptical spur-gearing, used when a rotary motion of varying speed is required.

12. A spur-wheel geared internally with a pinion. The wheels rotate in the same direction (cf. 7)

13. Spur-gearing with oblique teeth, giving a more continuous bearing than 7

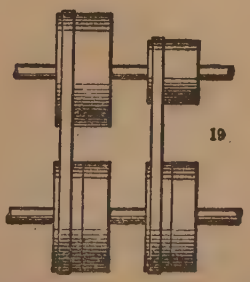
14. Showing the transmission of power by rolling contact from one shaft to another obliquely situated with regard to it.

15. Different kinds of gearing for transmitting motion from one shaft to another arranged obliquely to it.

16. Two kinds of universal joints.

17. A method of transmitting motion from one shaft (the vertical) to another (the horizontal) by means of bevel-gearing, with a double-clutch for altering the direction of rotation. The bevel-wheels on the horizontal shaft are loose, and the direction of movement is determined by the side upon which the double-clutch is engaged. The clutch slides upon a key or feather fixed on the shaft.

18. Transmission of two speeds by gearing. The band is shown on the loose left-hand pulley of the lower three. When it is moved on to the middle pulley, which is keyed to the shaft carrying the small pinion, a slow motion is transmitted to the lowest shaft; but when it is on the right-hand pulley, which is fast to the outer shaft carrying the large spur-wheel, a quick speed is transmitted.



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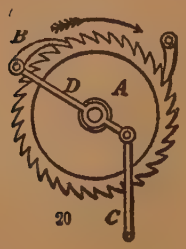
19. Transmission of two speeds by means of belts. The two outer pulleys on the lower shaft are loose, the two inner fast. With the belts arranged as shown, the speed of the lower shaft is slower than when both are traversed to the right.



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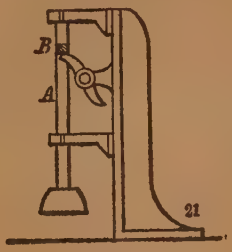

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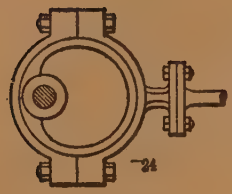
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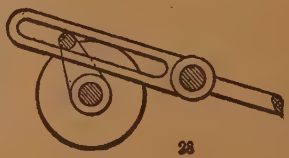
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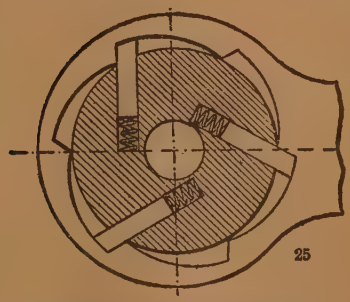
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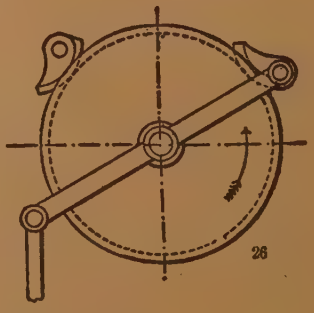
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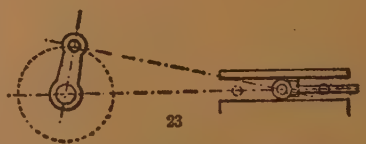
20. An intermittent circular motion in the direction indicated by the arrow is transmitted to the wheel A, by means of the oscillating rod D and the pawl B, from the reciprocating rectilinear motion of the rod C.

21. The continuous rotation of the shaft carrying the two cams or wipers gives to the rod A an intermittent alternating rectilinear motion. The rod is raised by the action of a wiper on the projection B, and it falls by its own weight. This contrivance is used in ore-stampers or pulverizers, power-hammers, &c.

22. The reciprocating rectilinear motion of the rod on the right produces intermittent circular motion of the wheel by means of the elbow-lever and the pawl. The direction of motion of the wheel is determined by the side on which the pawl works. This contrivance is used in giving the feed-motion to planing-machines and other tools.

23. The piston-rod and crank motion used in the steam-engine. The reciprocating rectilinear motion of the former is converted into the rotary motion of the latter through the agency of the connecting-rod (not shown).

24. An eccentric, such as is used on the crank-shaft of steam-engines for communicating reciprocating rectilinear motion to the slide-valves. It rotates round an axis not passing through its centre.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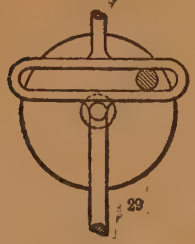
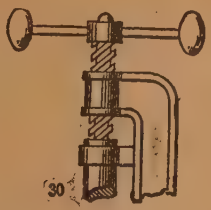
25. Internal spring pawls for a ratchet brace. The ratchet can revolve only in one direction (counterclockwise), and as it does so the springs are gradually compressed and suddenly released in turn.

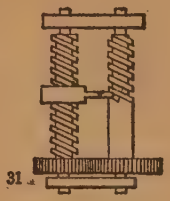
26. Friction pawl feed motion, silent. The arrow shows the direction of rotation of the wheel. The principle of the contrivance is obvious.

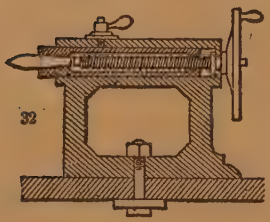
27. A heart-cam, by whose rotation uniform traversing motion is imparted to the vertical bar. The dotted lines show the method of obtaining the curve of the cam. Eight concentric circles are drawn with radii in arithmetical progression as shown, and they are divided into twelve equal sectors. The points on the heart-curve are determined by the intersection of radii and circles.

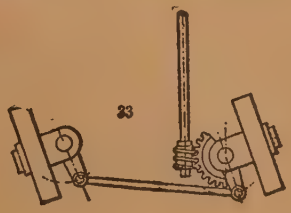
28. A quick-return crank motion, applicable to shaping-machines. This arrangement needs no explanation.

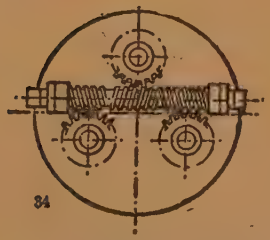


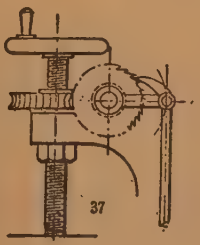












29. A crank motion, with the crank-wrist working in a slotted yoke, thereby dispensing with the oscillating connecting-rod.

30. A screw stamping-press, showing how rectilinear motion may be obtained from circular motion by means of a screw.

31. A screw-cutting mechanism The rotation of the left-hand screw produces a uniform rectilinear movement of a cutter which cuts another screw-thread (seen on the right). The pitch of the screw to be cut may be varied by changing the sizes of the engaged spur-wheels at the bottom of the frame.

32. The movable headstock of a turning lathe. By turning the wheel on the right hand motion is communicated to the screw, thus causing the spindle with the centre at its end to move in a straight line.

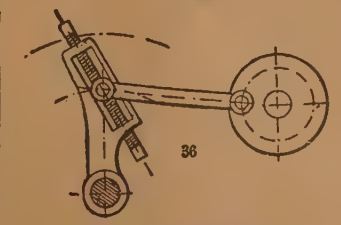
33. Swivelling-gear for car-wheels. The essential part is the operation of the endless screw on the worm-wheel. The wheels are connected by a lever freely joined to the cranks.

34. Diagrammatic representation of screw-gear to operate three worm-wheels in the same direction, for chucks, &c. The method of working is obvious.

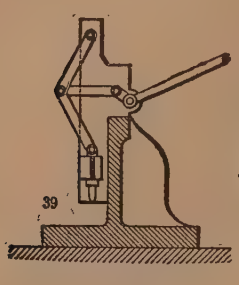
35. A mutilated screw for sliding into a nut having corresponding parts of the thread cut away, to be fixed by a partial turn. It is used for the breech-pieces of cannon.

36. Variable radius lever, operated by a crank motion to give variable angular reciprocating motion to a shaft.

37. Hand or power feed-gear, for a drill, boring-machine, &c.



38. A method of doubling the length of stroke of a piston-rod or the throw of a crank A pinion revolving on a spindle attached to the connecting-rod is in gear with the fixed lower rack and also with the upper rack, which is carried by a guide-rod above and is free to move backward and forward. The connecting-rod communicates to the pinion the full length of stroke, and since the lower rack is fixed the pinion rotates, thus making the upper rack travel twice the length of the stroke.



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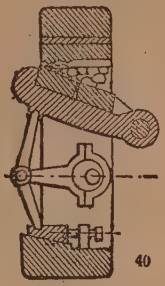

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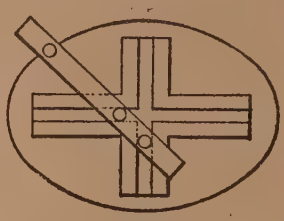

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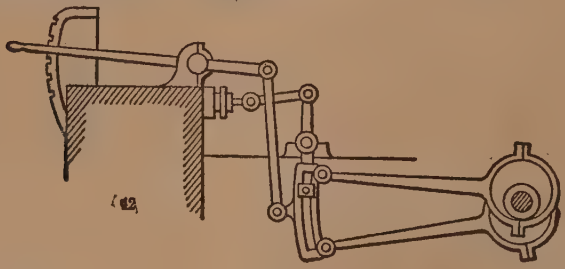

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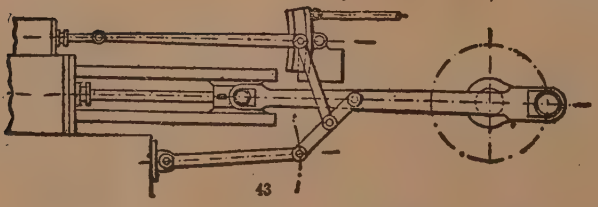

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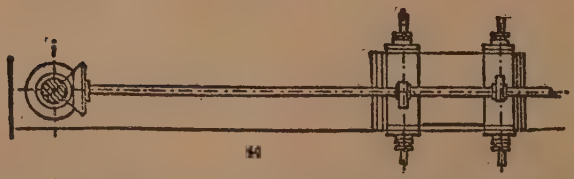

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39. A toggle-joint arranged for a punching-machine. The lever at the right operates upon the joint or knuckle of the toggle on the left, thus raising or lowering the punch.

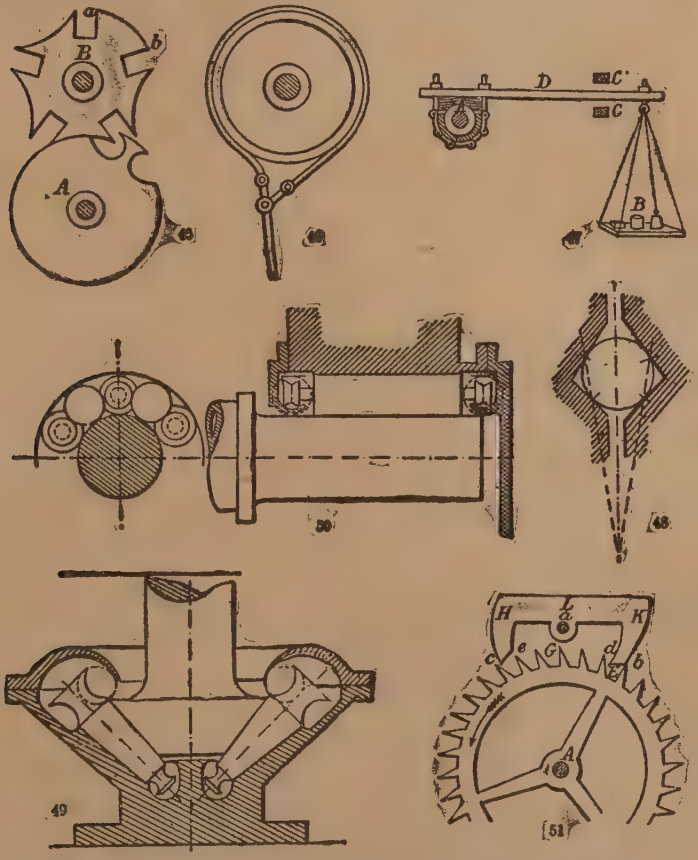
40. A stone-breaker, with chilled-iron jaw-faces and a toggle or knapping motion.

41. An ellipsograph. The oblique traverse-bar carries two studs, which slide in the grooves of the cross-piece. By the motion of the traverse-bar the attached pencil is made to describe an ellipse.

42. Link-motion valve-gear of a locomotive engine. The rods of the two eccentrics on the right are jointed to the curved slotted bar called the *link*, which can be raised or lowered by the system of levers terminating in the handle at the left. The link carries in its slot a slide and pin connected with another arrangement of levers, which operates on the valve-rod as shown. If the link be so arranged that the slide is at its centre, then the movement of the eccentrics will simply cause the link to oscillate about the pin of the slide, and the valve-rod will be at rest. Otherwise the valve-rod will move, and, if the slide be at an end of the link, steam will be admitted during nearly the whole stroke, but if the slide occupy an intermediate position the period of admission of steam is shorter. In the latter case the steam is worked more or less expansively.

43. Joy's locomotive valve-gear operated by the connecting-rod. The rod A is connected to the starting-lever to reverse, vary, or stop the distribution of steam by the slide-valve (cf 42).

44. Side shaft motion for operating Cornish, Corliss, and spindle valves.



45. The "Geneva stop", used in Swiss watches to limit the number of revolutions in winding up. The convex part *a b* of the upper wheel acts as the stop.

46. A form of strap brake used in cranes and other hoisting-machines. If the lever be depressed the ends of the brake-strap are drawn toward each other, and the strap is thus tightened on the brake-wheel.

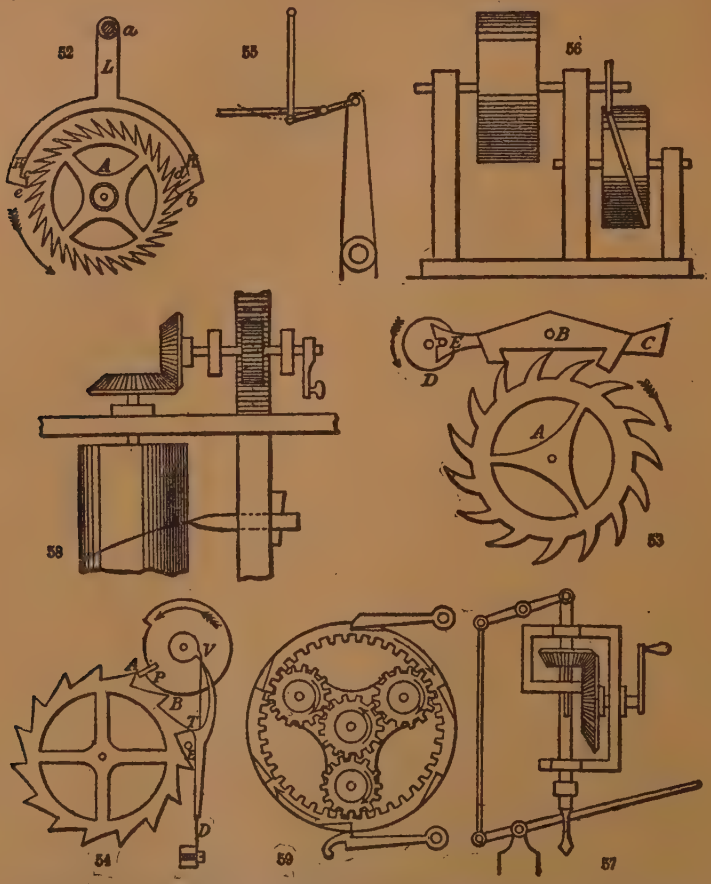
47. A dynamometer, used to ascertain the amount of useful effect given out by a motive-power. A is a smooth pulley secured on a shaft as near as possible to the motive-power. Two blocks of wood, or one block and a series of straps fastened to a band or chain, are fitted to the pulley, and these are so arranged as to bite or press upon the pulley by means of the screws and nuts on the top of the lever D. At the end of D is a scale, and the stops C, C' prevent the lever from travelling far from the horizontal position. The shaft being in motion, the screws are tightened and weights are placed in the scale until the lever takes the position shown at the required rate of revolution. The useful effect is then represented by the product of the weight added and the velocity at which the point of suspension of the scale would revolve if the lever were attached to the shaft.

48. A diagrammatic sketch of a form of groove for ball-bearings, running horizontally, showing the points of bearing in the grooves.

49. A diagrammatic sketch of a roller bearing for a vertical shaft, with steel balls between the ends of the cone-rollers to separate them and reduce their friction.

50. A diagrammatic sketch of a roller bearing for a wagon axle, with balls between the roller ends to separate them and prevent internal friction. Two views of the bearing are shown in order to make the arrangement perfectly clear.

51. A recoil escapement for clocks. The anchor H L K is made to oscillate on the axis *a* by the swing of the pendulum. The teeth of the escapement-wheel A come alternately against the outer surface of the pallet K and the inner surface of the pallet L. The pallets are not concentric to the axis *a*, and therefore a slight recoil of the wheel takes place after the escape of a tooth (whence the name of the escapement). When the pallets leave a tooth the teeth slide along their surfaces, giving an impulse to the pendulum.



52. A dead-beat or repose escapement for clocks. The lettering is as in the preceding. The pallets are concentric with the axis a, and thus while a tooth is against the pallet the wheel is stationary.

53. A lever escapement of a watch. The anchor B is attached to the lever E C, with the notch E. On a disk D, on the axis of the balance-wheel, there is a pin which enters the notch at the middle of each vibration, causing the pallet to enter in and retire from between the teeth of the scape-wheel. The wheel gives an impulse to each pallet alternately as it leaves a tooth, and the lever gives an impulse to the balance-wheel in opposite directions alternately.

54. Chronometer escapement. As the balance rotates in the direction of the arrow, the tooth V presses the spring against the lever, thus pressing aside the lever and removing the detent from the tooth of the wheel. As the balance returns V presses aside and passes the spring without moving the lever, which then rests against the stop E.

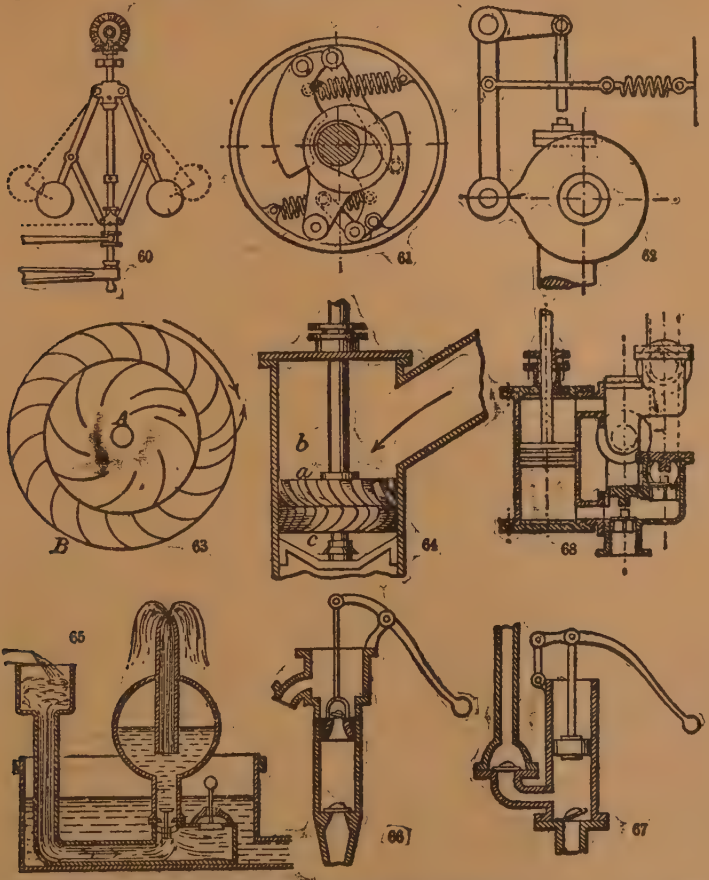
55. A parallel motion. To the left-hand end of the short vibrating rod in the centre the radius-rod is connected, to its right-hand end the beam, and to its centre the piston-rod.

56. The working of the pin in the oblique groove of the lower cylinder produces an alternating traverse of the upper shaft with its drum.

57. A drilling-machine. Rotary motion is given to the vertical drill-shaft by the bevel-gearing. The shaft slides through the horizontal bevel-wheel, but is made to turn with it by a feather and groove. It is depressed by means of a treadle connected with the upper lever.

58. Showing how to describe a spiral line on a cylinder. The spur-wheel on the right gears with the toothed rack shown behind, thus causing the pencil to traverse the cylinder vertically. It also produces rotation of the cylinder.

59. Wheel-work in the base of a capstan. The drumhead and the barrel can be rotated independently. If the former, which is fixed to the spindle, be locked to the barrel by a bolt, it turns the barrel with it (single-purchase). Otherwise the wheel-work comes into operation, and the drumhead and barrel rotate in opposite directions with velocities as three to one (triple-purchase).



60. A centrifugal governor for steam-engines. The central spindle is driven from the engine by the bevel-gearing, and the balls fly out under the action of centrifugal force. If the engine speed increases, the balls diverge farther, thus raising the slide at the bottom and so reducing the opening of the regulating-valve connected with it. If the speed of the engine decreases, an opposite result follows.

61. Crank-shaft governor cut-off gear. Two hinged centrifugal weights are coupled by links to the cut-off eccentric sheaves and returned by springs to the full open position.

62. A gas-engine governor. The revolving cam throws the vertical arm of the lever far enough to close the gas-valve when the speed increases beyond the normal.

63. A plan view of the Fourneyron turbine. In the centre are a number of fixed curved "shutes" A, which direct the water against the buckets of the outer wheel B, thus causing it to revolve.

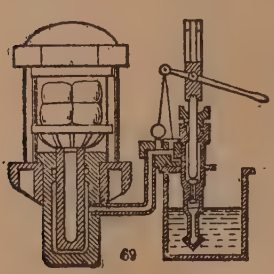
64. The Jonval turbine. The shutes are on the outside of a drum *a*, stationary within the casing *b*. The wheel *c* is similar, with the buckets exceeding the shutes in number and set at a slight tangent instead of radially.

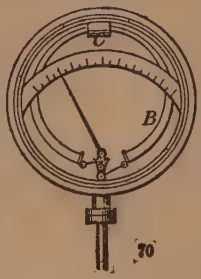
65. Montgolfier's hydraulic ram, by means of which a small fall of water throws a jet to a great height or furnishes a supply at a high level. The action of the water on the two valves, which are alternately open, is easily comprehended. The right-hand one is pressed down by a weight or spring. The elasticity of the air gives uniformity to the efflux.

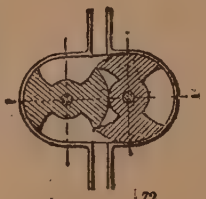
66. Common lift-pump. During up-stroke lower valve opens and piston-valve closes, and water rushes up to fill the vacuum created. During down-stroke lower valve closes and piston-valve opens, and the water passes through the piston. At next up-stroke it is raised by the piston and passes out by the spout.

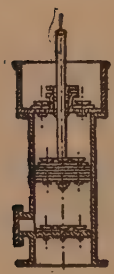
67. Common force-pump, with two valves. When piston rises, the suction-valve opens and water enters the vacuum. When piston descends the suction-valve closes and the outlet-valve opens, and the water is forced up through the outlet-pipe.

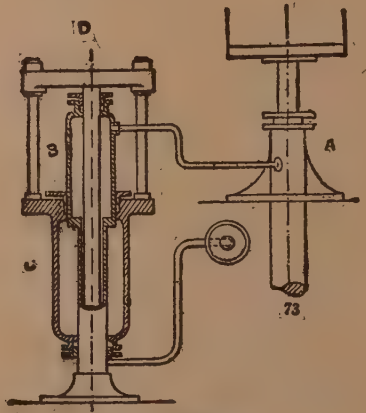
68. A double-acting piston-pump with four valves.

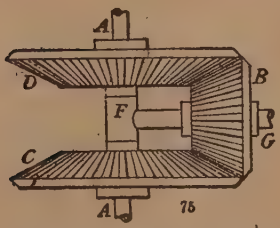












69. A hydrostatic press. Water forced by the pump through the small pipe into the ram cylinder and under the solid ram forces the latter up. The amount of force exerted on the ram bears to the pressure on the plunger the same ratio as the area of the ram does to the area of the plunger. Thus, if the area of the plunger cross-section be two square inches and that of the ram four square feet, a pressure of ten pounds on the former will produce a pressure of 2880 pounds on the latter, or nearly 26 cwts.

70 The Bourdon aneroid gauge. B is a bent tube closed at the ends and secured at its middle, C. The ends of the tube are connected with a toothed sector gearing with a small pinion which carries the indicating pointer. Pressure of steam or other fluid admitted to the tube tends to straighten it, thus moving the pointer more or less.

71. An air-pump with foot and head valves.

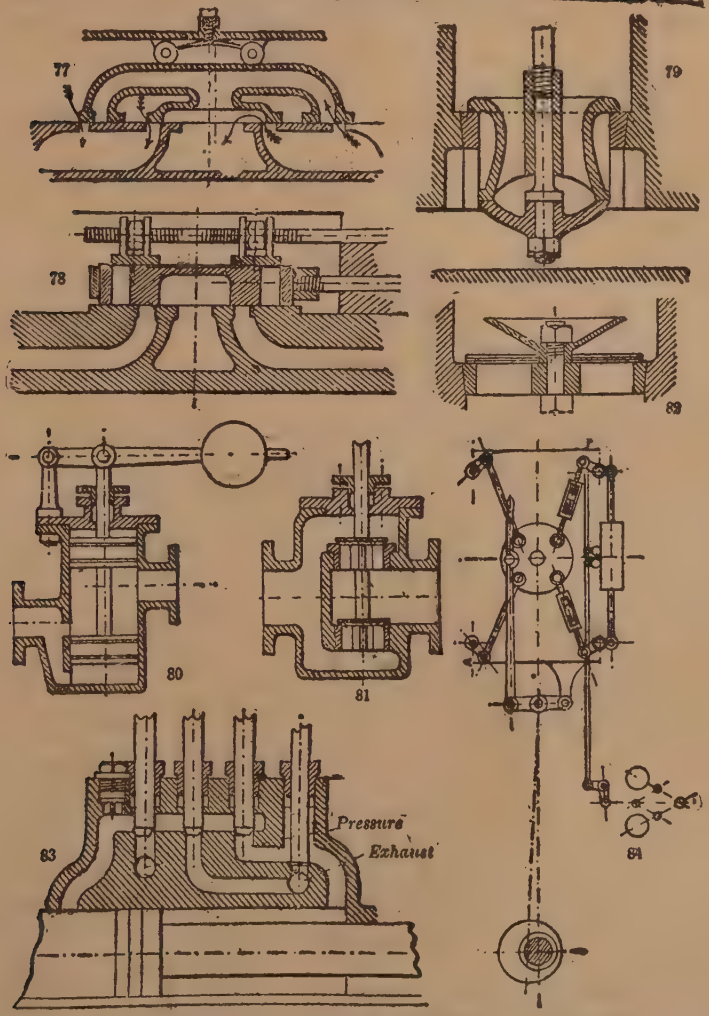
72. Root's rotary engine, used as blower and also as pump. It has two rotating pistons of special shape, so arranged that air or water may be caught and carried forward by their motion.

73. Waygood's patent hydraulic balance lift. A is the lift-cylinder communicating with the interior of the cylinder and ram B. The cylinder C and ram D are loaded to nearly balance the cage and ram A, and the load is raised by admitting pressure-water to cylinder C.

74. An epicyclic train. The wheel A, which is concentric with the revolving frame C, gears with F, which is fixed to the same axle as E. E gears with B and D, the latter on the same axis as A. The driving motion may be communicated to the arm and one extreme wheel, A or D, in order to produce an aggregate motion of the other extreme wheel; or motion may be given to the two extreme wheels, thus communicating motion to the arm.

75. Another form of epicyclic train. F G is the arm, secured to the central shaft, A, upon which are loosely fitted the bevel-wheels C, D. The bevel-wheel B turns freely on F G. Motion may be given to the two wheels C, D to produce aggregate motion of the arm, or to the arm and one of these wheels to produce aggregate motion of the other.

76. Common D slide-valve with three ports; a diagrammatic section.



77. Another form of slide-valve, partly in equilibrium. The arrows show the movement of the steam. (Like the other figures on this plate, this one is a diagrammatic section.)

78. A variable cut-off valve on the back of the main slide, the rod of which (seen above) can be revolved by hand or from the governor to vary the opening of the cut-off valves.

79. Double-beat valve, with sunk seating.

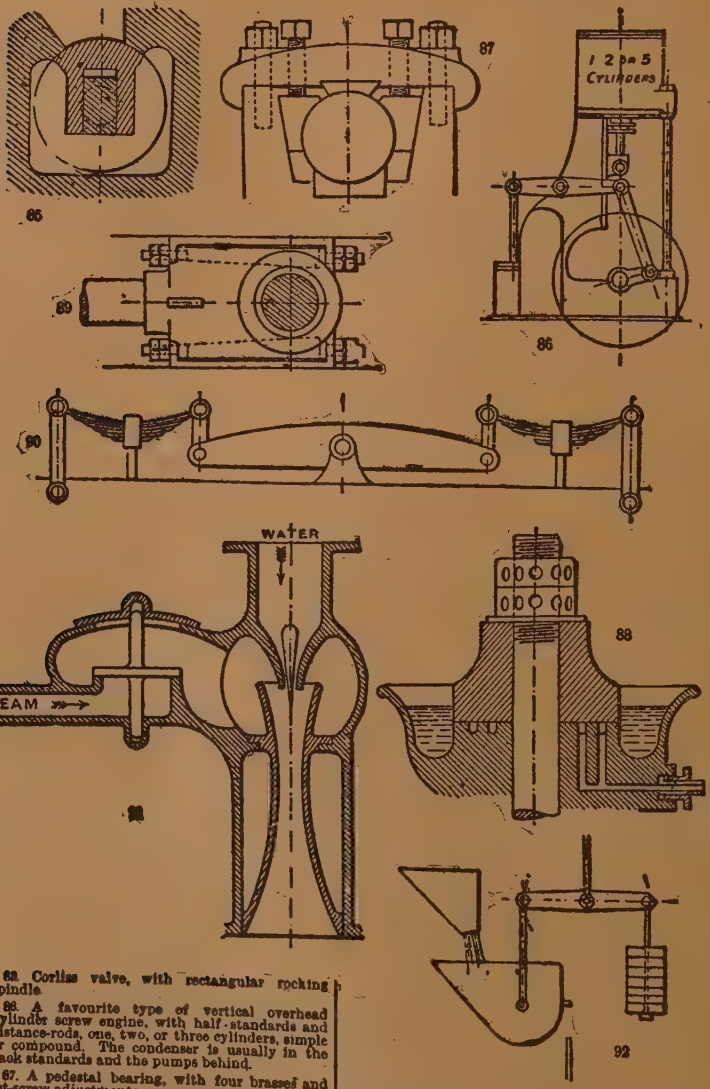
80. Reducing-valve, which can be adjusted by the balance-weight to pass fluids from a high to any lower pressure.

81. An equilibrium-valve.

82. India-rubber disc and grating valve.

83. A four-plunger valve, used for double-power hydraulic lift-cylinders employing a trunk piston. For the low power the pressure-water acts on both sides of the piston; for the double power it acts only on the back of the piston, the front side being then open to the exhaust.

84. Sketch of the Corliss valve-gear, operated by a single eccentric. It has two steam and two exhaust valves of an oscillating cylindrical type, worked from pins on a rocking wrist-plate. The steam-valves have trips regulated by the governor.



66. Corliss valve, with rectangular rocking spindle.

86. A favourite type of vertical overhead cylinder screw engine, with half-standards and distance-rods, one, two, or three cylinders, simple or compound. The condenser is usually in the back standards and the pumps behind.

67. A pedestal bearing, with four brasses and set-screw adjustments.

88. A hydraulic oil-pivot for vertical spindle. Oil under pressure is forced into the channels between the bearing faces, the area and pressure being adjusted to the load. The surplus oil is returned from the oil-well to the pump.

89. An engine crosshead, with adjustable guide-brasses, set up by taper keys and nuts.

90. An equalizing lever to distribute the load on two car springs.

91 Korting's water-jet condenser. It requires three feet head of condensing water

92. An automatic tipping-scale. When full, to equal the weight, it falls and tips by striking a fixed stop. The scale then turns over and returns to its position to be refilled.

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS.

NO TWO words in the English language have exactly the same significance, but to express the precise meaning which one intends to convey, and also to avoid repetitions, it is often desirable to have at hand a Dictionary of Synonyms. Take President Cleveland's famous phrase, "innocuous desuetude." If he had said simply, "harmless disuse," it would have sounded clumsy, whereas the words he used expressed the exact shade of meaning, besides giving the world a new phrase and the newspapers something to talk about.

The following list of SYNONYMS, while not exhaustive, is quite comprehensive, and by cross-reference will answer most requirements. The appended ANTONYMS, or words of opposite meaning, enclosed in parentheses, will also be found extremely valuable, for one of the strongest figures of speech is *antithesis*, or contrast:

ABANDON, leave, forsake, desert, renounce, relinquish, quit, forego, let go, waive. (Keep, cherish.) **Abandoned**, deserted, forsaken, wicked, reprobate, dissolute, profligate, flagitious, corrupt, depraved, vicious. (Cared for, virtuous.) **Abandonment**, leaving, desertion, dereliction, renunciation, defection. **Abasement**, degradation, fall, degeneracy, humiliation, abjection, debasement, servility. (Honor.) **Abash**, bewilder, disconcert, discompose, confound, confuse, shame. (Embolden.) **Abbreviate**, shorten, abridge, condense, contract, curtail, reduce. (Extend.) **Abdicate**, give up, resign, renounce, abandon, forsake, relinquish, quit, forego. **Abet**, help, encourage, instigate, incite, stimulate, aid, assist. (Resist.) **Abettor**, assistant, accessory, accomplice, promoter, instigator, *particeps criminis*, coadjutor, associate, companion, co-operator. (Opponent.) **Abhor**, dislike intensely, view with horror, hate, detest, abominate, loathe, nauseate. (Love.) **Ability**, capability, talent, faculty, capacity, qualification, aptitude, aptness, expertness, skill, efficiency, accomplishment, attainment. (Incompetency.) **Abject**, grovelling, low, mean, base, ignoble, worthless, despicable, vile, servile, contemptible. (Noble.) **Abjure**, recant, forswear, disclaim, recall, revoke, retract, renounce. (Maintain.) **Able**, strong, powerful, muscular, stalwart, vigorous, athletic, robust, brawny, skillful, adroit, competent, efficient, capable, clever, self-qualified, telling, fitted. (Weak.) **Abode**, residence, habitation, dwelling, domicile, home, quarters, lodging. **Abolish**, quash, destroy, revoke, abrogate, annul, cancel, annihilate, extinguish, vitiate, invalidate, nullify. (Establish, enforce.) **Abominable**, hateful, detestable, odious, vile, execrable. (Lovable.) **Abortive**, fruitless, ineffectual, idle, inoperative, vain, futile. (Effectual.) **About**, concerning, regarding, relative to, with regard to, as to, respecting, with respect to, referring to, around, nearly, approximately. **Abscond**, run off, steal away, decamp, bolt. **Absent**, *a.*, inattentive, abstracted, not attending to, listless, dreamy. (Present.) **Absolute**, entire, complete, unconditional unqualified, unrestricted, despotic, arbitrary, tyrannous, imperative, authoritative, imperious. (Limited.) **Absorb**, engross, swallow up, engulf, imbibe, consume, merge, fuse. **Absurd**, silly, foolish, preposterous, ridiculous, irrational, unreasonable, nonsensical, inconsistent. (Wise, solemn.) **Abuse**, *v.*, asperse, revile, vilify, reproach, calumniate, defame, slander, scandalize, malign, traduce, disparage, de-

preciate, ill-use. (Praise, protect.) **Abuse,** *n.*, scurrility, ribaldry, contumely, obloquy, opprobrium, foul, invective, vituperation, ill-usage. (Praise, protection.) **Accede,** assent to, consent, acquiesce, comply with, agree, coincide, concur, approve. (Protest.) **Accelerate,** hasten, hurry, expedite, forward, quicken, despatch. (Retard.) **Accept,** receive, take, admit. (Refuse.) **Acceptable,** agreeable, pleasing, pleasurable, gratifying, welcome. (Displeasing.) **Accident,** casualty, incident, contingency, adventure, chance. **Accommodate,** serve, oblige, adapt, adjust, fit, suit. (Disoblige, impede.) **Accomplice,** confederate, accessory, abettor, coadjutor, assistant, ally, associate, *particeps criminis*. (Adversary.) **Accomplish,** do, effect, finish, execute, achieve, complete, perfect, consummate. (Fail.) **Accomplishment,** attainment, qualification, acquirement. (Defect.) **Accord,** grant, allow, admit, concede. (Deny.) **Accost,** salute, address, speak to, stop, greet. **Account,** narrative, description, narration, relation, detail, **recital, moneys,** reckoning, bill, charge. **Accountable,** punishable, answerable, amenable, responsible, liable. **Accumulate,** bring together, amass, collect, gather. (Scatter, dissipate.) **Accumulation,** collection, store, mass, congeries, concentration. **Accurate,** correct, exact, precise, nice, truthful. (Erroneous, careless.) **Achieve,** do, accomplish, effect, fulfill, execute, gain, win. **Achievement,** feat, exploit, accomplishment, attainment, performance, acquirement, gain. (Failure.) **Acknowledge,** admit, confess, own, avow, grant, recognize, allow, concede. (Deny.) **Acquaint,** inform, enlighten, apprise, make aware, make known, notify, communicate. (Deceive.) **Acquaintance,** familiarity, intimacy, cognizance, fellowship, companionship, knowledge. (Unfamiliarity.) **Acquiesce,** agree, accede, assent, comply, consent, give way, coincide with. (Protest.) **Acquit,** pardon, forgive, discharge, set free, clear, absolve. (Condemn, convict.) **Act,** do, operate, make, perform, play, enact. **Action,** deed, achievement, feat, exploit, accomplishment, battle, engagement, agency, instrumentality. **Active,** lively, sprightly, alert, agile, nimble, brisk, quick, supple, prompt, vigilant, laborious, industrious. (Lazy, passive.) **Actual,** real, positive, genuine, certain. (Fictitious.) **Acute,** shrewd, intelligent, penetrating, piercing, keen. (Dull.) **Adapt,** accommodate, suit, fit, conform. **Addicted,** devoted, wedded, attached, given up to, dedicated. **Addition,** increase, accession, augmentation, reinforcement. (Subtraction, separation.) **Address,** speech, discourse, appeal, oration, tact, skill, ability, dexterity, deportment, demeanor. **Adhesion,** adherence, attachment, fidelity, devotion. (Aloofness.) **Adjacent,** near to, adjoining, contiguous, conterminous, bordering, neighboring. (Distant.) **Adjourn,** defer, prorogue, postpone, delay. **Adjunct,** appendage, appurtenance, appendency, dependency. **Adjust,** set right, fit, accommodate, adapt, arrange, settle, regulate, organize. (Confuse.) **Admirable,** striking surprising, wonderful, astonishing. (Detestable.) **Admit,** allow, permit, suffer, tolerate. (Deny.) **Advantageous,** beneficial. (Hurtful.) **Affection,** love. (Aversion.) **Affectionate,** fond, kind. (Harsh.) **Agreeable,** pleasant, pleasing, charming. (Disagreeable.) **Alternating,** intermittent. (Continual.) **Ambassador,** envoy, plenipotentiary, minister. **Amend,** improve, correct, better, mend. (Impair.) **Anger,** ire, wrath, indignation, resentment. (Good nature.) **Appropriate,** assume, ascribe, arrogate, usurp. **Argue,** debate, dispute, reason upon. **Arise,** flow, emanate, spring, proceed, rise, issue. **Artful,** disingenuous, sly, tricky, insincere. (Candid.) **Artifice,** trick, stratagem, finesse. **Association,** combination, company, partnership, society. **Attack,** assail, assault, encounter. (Defend.) **Audacity,** boldness, effrontery, hardihood. (Meekness.) **Austere,** rigid, rigorous, severe, stern. (Dissolute.) **Avaricious,** niggardly, miserly, parsimonious. (Generous.) **Aversion,** antipathy, dislike, hatred, repugnance. (Affection.) **Awe,** dread, fear, reverence. (Familiarity.) **Awkward,** clumsy. (Graceful.) **Axiom,** adage, aphorism, apothegm, by-word, maxim, proverb, saying, saw.

BABBLE, chatter, prattle, prate. **Bad,** wicked, evil. (Good.) **Baffle,** confound, defeat, disconcert. (Aid, abet.) **Base,** vile, mean. (Noble.) **Battle,** action, combat, engagement. **Bear,** carry, convey, transport. **Bear,** endure, suffer, support. **Beastly,** brutal, sensual, bestial. **Beat,** defeat, overpower, overthrow, rout. **Beautiful,** fine, handsome, pretty. (Homely, ugly.) **Becoming,** decent, fit, seemly, suitable. (Unbecoming.) **Beg,** beseech, crave, entreat, implore, solicit,

supplicate. (Give.) **Behavior,** carriage, conduct, deportment, demeanor. (Belief, credit, faith, trust. (Doubt.) **Beneficient,** bountiful, generous, liberal, munificent. (Covetous, miserly.) **Benefit,** favor, advantage, kindness, civility. (Injury.) **Benevolence,** beneficence, benignity, humanity, kindness, tenderness. (Malevolence.) **Blame,** censure, condemn, reprove, reproach, upbraid. (Praise.) **Blemish,** flaw, speck, spot, stain. (Ornament.) **Blind,** sightless, heedless. (Far-sighted.) **Blot,** cancel, efface, expunge, erase, obliterate. **Bold,** brave, daring, fearless, intrepid, undaunted. (Timid.) **Border,** brim, brink, edge, margin, rim, verge, boundary, confine, frontier. **Bound,** circumscribe, confine, limit, restrict. **Brave,** dare, defy. **Bravery,** courage, valor. (Cowardice.) **Break,** bruise, crush, pound, squeeze. **Breeze,** blast, gale, gust, hurricane, storm, tempest. **Bright,** clear, radiant, shining. (Dull.) **Brittle. Burial,** interment, sepulture. (Resurrection.) **Business,** avocation, employment, engagement, occupation, art, profession, trade. **Bustle,** stir, tumult, fuss. (Quiet.)

CALAMITY, disaster, misfortune, mischance, mishap. (Good fortune.) **Calm,** collected, composed, placid, serene. (Stormy, unsettled.) **Capable,** able, competent. (Incompetent.) **Captious,** fretful, cross, peevish, petulant. (Good-natured.) **Care,** anxiety, concern, solicitude, heed, attention. (Heedlessness, negligence.) **Caress,** kiss, embrace. (Spurn, buffet.) **Carnage,** butchery massacre, slaughter. **Cause,** motive, reason. (Effect, consequence.) **Cease,** discontinue, leave off, end. (Continue.) **Censure,** animadvert, criticise. (Praise.) **Certain,** secure, sure. (Doubtful.) **Cessation,** intermission, rest, stop. (Continuance.) **Chance,** fate, fortune. (Design.) **Change,** barter, exchange, substitute. **Changeable,** fickle, inconstant, mutable, variable. (Unchangeable.) **Character,** reputation, repute, standing. **Charm,** captivate, enchant, enrapture, fascinate. **Chastity,** purity, continence, virtue. (Lewdness.) **Cheap,** inexpensive, inferior, common. (Dear.) **Cheerful,** gay, merry, sprightly. (Mournful.) **Chief,** chieftain, head, leader (Subordinate.) **Circumstance,** fact, incident. **Class,** degree, order, rank, **Clear,** bright, lucid, vivid. (Opaque.) **Clever,** adroit, dexterous, expert, skillful. (Stupid.) **Clothed,** clad, dressed. (Naked.) **Coarse,** rude, rough, unpolished. (Fine.) **Coax,** cajole, fawn, wheedle. **Cold,** cool, frigid, wintry, unfeeling, stoical. (Warm.) **Color,** dye, stain, tinge. **Colorable,** ostensible, plausible, specious. **Combination,** cabal, conspiracy, plot. **Command,** injunction, order, precept. **Commodity,** goods, merchandise, ware. **Common,** mean, ordinary, vulgar. (Uncommon, extraordinary.) **Compassion,** sympathy, pity, clemency. (Cruelty, severity.) **Compel,** force, oblige, necessitate. (Coax, lead.) **Compensation,** amends, recompense, remuneration, requital, reward. **Compendium,** compend, abridgment. (Enlargement.) **Complain,** lament, murmur, regret, repine. (Rejoice.) **Comply,** accede, conform, submit, yield. (Refuse.) **Compound,** complex. (Simple.) **Comprehend,** comprise, include, embrace, grasp, understand, perceive. (Exclude, mistake.) **Comprise,** comprehend, contain, embrace, include. **Conceal,** hide, secrete. (Uncover.) **Conceive,** comprehend, understand. **Conclusion,** inference, deduction. **Condemn,** censure, blame, disapprove. (Justify, exonerate.) **Conduct,** direct, guide, lead, govern, regulate, manage. **Confirm,** corroborate, approve, attest. (Contradict.) **Conflict,** combat, contest, contention, struggle. (Peace, quiet.) **Confute,** disprove, refute, oppugn. (Approve.) **Conquer,** overcome, subdue, surmount, vanquish. (Defeat.) **Consequence,** effect, event, issue, result. (Cause.) **Consider,** reflect, ponder, weigh. **Consistent,** constant, compatible. (Inconsistent.) **Console,** comfort, solace. (Harrow, worry.) **Constancy,** firmness, stability, steadiness. (Fickleness.) **Contaminate,** corrupt, defile, pollute, taint. **Contemn,** despise, disdain, scorn. (Esteem.) **Contemplate,** meditate, muse. **Contemptible,** despicable, paltry, pitiful, vile, mean. (Noble.) **Contend,** contest, dispute, strive, struggle, combat. **Continual,** constant, continuous, perpetual, incessant. (Intermittent. **Continuance,** continuation, duration. (Cessation.) **Continue,** persist, persevere, pursue, prosecute. (Cease.) **Contradict,** deny, gainsay, oppose. (Confirm.) **Cool,** cold, frigid. (Hot.) **Correct,** rectify, reform. **Cost,** charge, expense, price. **Covetousness,** avarice, cupidity. (Beneficence.) **Cowardice,** fear, timidity, pusillanimity. (Courage.) **Crime,** sin, vice, misdemeanor. (Vir-

tue.) **Criminal**, convict, culprit, felon, malefactor. **Crooked**, bent, curved, oblique. (Straight.) **Cruel**, barbarous, brutal, inhuman, savage. (Kind.) **Cultivation**, culture, refinement. **Cursory**, desultory, hasty, slight. (Thorough.) **Custom**, fashion, manner, practice.

DANGER, hazard, peril. (Safety.) **Dark**, dismal, opaque, obscure, dim. (Light.) **Deadly**, fatal, destructive, mortal. **Dear**, beloved, precious, costly, expensive. (Despised, cheap.) **Death**, departure, decease, demise. (Life.) **Decay**, decline, consumption. (Growth.) **Deceive**, delude, impose upon, over-reach, gull, dupe, cheat. **Deceit**, cheat, imposition, trick, delusion, guile, beguilement, treachery, sham. (Truthfulness.) **Decide**, determine, settle, adjudicate, terminate, resolve. **Decipher**, read, spell, interpret, solve. **Decision**, determination, conclusion, resolution, firmness. (Vacillation.) **Declamation**, oratory, elocution, harangue, effusion, debate. **Declaration**, avowal, manifestation, statement, profession. **Decrease**, diminish, lessen, wane, decline, retrench, curtail, reduce. (Growth.) **Dedicate**, devote, consecrate, offer, set, apportion. **Deed**, act, action, commission, achievement, instrument, document, muniment. **Deem**, judge, estimate, consider, think, suppose, conceive. **Deep**, profound, subterranean, submerged, designing, abstruse, learned. (Shallow.) **Deface**, mar, spoil, injure, disfigure. (Beautify.) **Default**, lapse, forfeit, omission, absence, want, failure. **Defect**, imperfection, flaw, fault, blemish. (Beauty, improvement.) **Defend**, guard, protect, justify. **Defense**, excuse, plea, vindication, bulwark, rampart. **Defer**, delay, postpone, put off, prorogue, adjourn. (Force, expedite.) **Deficient**, short, wanting, inadequate, scanty, incomplete. (Complete, perfect.) **Defile**, *v.*, pollute, corrupt, sully. (Beautify.) **Define**, fix, settle, determine, limit. **Defray**, meet, liquidate, pay, discharge. **Degree**, grade, extent, measure. **Deliberate**, *v.*, consider, meditate, consult, ponder, debate. **Deliberate**, *a.*, purposed, intentional, designed, determined. (Hasty.) **Delicacy**, nicety, dainty, refinement, tact, softness, modesty. (Boorishness, indelicacy.) **Delicate**, tender, fragile, dainty, refined. (Coarse.) **Delicious**, sweet, palatable. (Nauseous.) **Delight**, enjoyment, pleasure, happiness, transport, ecstacy, gladness, rapture, bliss. (Annoyance.) **Deliver**, liberate, free, rescue, pronounce, give, hand over. (Retain.) **Demonstrate**, prove, show, exhibit, illustrate. **Depart**, leave, quit, decamp, retire, withdraw, vanish. (Remain.) **Deprive**, strip, bereave, despoil, rob, divest. **Depute**, appoint, commission, charge, intrust, delegate, authorize, accredit. **Derision**, scorn, contempt, contumely, disrespect. **Derivation**, origin, source, beginning, cause, etymology, root. **Describe**, delineate, portray, explain, illustrate, define, picture. **Desecrate**, profane, secularize, misuse, abuse, pollute. (Keep holy.) **Deserve**, merit, earn, justify, win. **Design**, *n.*, delineation, sketch, drawing, cunning, artfulness, contrivance. **Desirable**, expedient, advisable, valuable, acceptable, proper, judicious, beneficial, profitable, good. **Desire**, *n.*, longing, affection, craving. **Desist**, cease, stop, discontinue, drop, abstain, forbare. (Continue, persevere.) **Desolate**, bereaved, forlorn, forsaken, deserted, wild, waste, bare, bleak, lonely. (Pleasant, happy.) **Desperate**, wild, daring, audacious, determined, reckless. **Despised**. **Destiny**, fate, decree, doom, end. **Destructive**, detrimental, hurtful, noxious, injurious, deleterious, baletul, baneful, subversive. (Creative, constructive.) **Desuetude**, disuse, discontinuance. (Maintenance.) **Desultory**, rambling, discursive, loose, unmethodical, superficial, unsettled, erratic, fitful. (Thorough.) **Detail**, *n.*, particular, specification, minutiæ. **Detail**, *v.*, particularize, enumerate, specify. (Generalize.) **Deter**, warn, stop, dissuade, terrify, scare. (Encourage.) **Detriment**, loss, harm, injury, deterioration. (Benefit.) **Develop**, unfold, amplify, expand, enlarge. **Device**, artifice, expedient, contrivance. **Devoid**, void, wanting, destitute, unendowed, unprovided. (Full, complete.) **Devoted**, attached, fond, absorbed, dedicated. **Dictate**, prompt, suggest, enjoin, order, command. **Dictatorial**, imperative, imperious, domineering, arbitrary, tyrannical, overbearing. (Submissive.) **Die**, expire, depart, perish, decline, languish, wane, sick, fade, decay. **Diet**, food, victuals, nourishment, nutriment, sustenance, fare. **Difference**, separation, disagreement, discord, dissent, estrangement, variety. **Different**, various, manifold, diverse, unlike, separate, distinct. (Similar, homogeneous.) **Difficult**, hard, intricate, involved, perplexing, obscure, unmanageable. (Easy.) **Diffuse**, discursive, prolix.

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS.

Imuted, copious. **Dignify,** aggrandize, elevate, invest, exalt, advance, **promote, honor.** (Degrade.) **Dilate,** stretch, widen, expand, swell, distend, enlarge, descant, expatiate. **Dilatory,** tardy, procrastinating, behindhand, lagging, dawdling. (Prompt.) **Diligence,** care, assiduity, attention, heed, industry. (Negligence.) **Diminish,** lessen, reduce, contract, curtail, retrench. (Increase.) **Disability,** unfitness, incapacity. **Discern,** descry, observe, recognize, see, discriminate, separate, perceive. **Discipline,** order, strictness, training, coercion, punishment, organization. (Confusion, demoralization. **Discover,** make known, find, invent, contrive, expose, reveal. **Discreditable,** shameful, disgraceful, scandalous, disreputable. (Creditable.) **Discreet,** cautious, prudent, wary, judicious. (Indiscreet.) **Discrepancy,** disagreement, difference, variance. (Agreement.) **Discrimination,** acuteness, discernment, judgment, caution. **Disease,** complaint, malady, disorder, ailment, sickness. **Disgrace,** *n.*, disrepute, reproach, dishonor, shame, odium. (Honor.) **Disgrace,** *v.*, debase, degrade, defame, discredit. (Exalt.) **Disgust,** dislike, distaste, loathing, abomination, abhorrence. (Admiration.) **Dishonest,** unjust, fraudulent, unfair, deceitful, cheating, deceptive, wrongful. (Honest.) **Dismay,** *v.*, terrify, frighten, scare, daunt, appall, dishearten. (Encourage.) **Dismay,** *n.*, terror, dread, fear, fright. (Assurance.) **Dismiss,** send off, discharge, discard, banish. (Retain.) **Dispel,** scatter, drive away, disperse, dissipate. (Collect.) **Display,** show, spread out, exhibit, expose. (Hide.) **Dispose,** arrange, place, order, give, bestow. **Dispute,** *v.*, argue, contest, contend, question, impugn. (Assent.) **Dispute,** *n.*, argument, debate, controversy, quarrel, disagreement. (Harmony.) **Dissent,** disagree, differ, vary. (Assent.) **Distinct,** clear, plain, obvious, different, separate. (Obscure, indistinct.) **Distinguish,** perceive, discern, mark out, divide, discriminate. **Distinguished,** famous, glorious, far-famed, noted, illustrious, eminent, celebrated. (Obscure, unknown, ordinary.) **Distract,** perplex, bewilder. (Calm, concentrate.) **Distribute,** allot, share, dispense, apportion, deal. (Collect.) **Disturb,** derange, discompose, agitate, rouse, interrupt, confuse, annoy, trouble, vex, worry. (Pacify, quiet.) **Disuse,** discontinuance, abolition, desuetude. (Use.) **Divide,** part, separate, distribute, deal out, sever, sunder. **Divine,** godlike, holy, heavenly, sacred, a parson, clergyman, minister. **Do,** effect, make, perform, accomplish, finished, transact. **Docil,** tractable, teachable, compliant, tame. (Stubborn.) **Doctrine,** tenet, articles of belief, creed, dogma, teaching. **Doleful,** dolorous, woe-begone, rueful, dismal, piteous. (Joyous.) **Doom,** *n.*, sentence, verdict, judgment, fate, lot, destiny. **Doubt,** *n.*, uncertainty, suspense, hesitation, scruple, ambiguity. (Certainty.) **Draw,** pull, haul, drag, attract, inhale, sketch, describe. **Dread,** *n.*, fear, horror, terror, alarm, dismay, awe. (Boldness, assurance.) **Dreadful,** fearful, frightful, shocking, awful, horrible, horrid, terrific. **Dress,** *n.*, clothing, attire, apparel, garments, costume, garb, livery. **Drift,** purpose, meaning, scope, aim, tendency, direction. **Droll,** funny, laughable, comic, whimsical, queer, amusing. (Solemn.) **Drown,** inundate, swamp, submerge, overwhelm, engulf. **Dry,** *a.*, arid, parched, lifeless, dull, tedious, uninteresting, meagre. (Moist, interesting, succulent.) **Due,** owing to, attributable to, just, fair, proper, debt, right. **Dull,** stupid, gloomy, sad, dismal, commonplace. (Bright.) **Dunce,** simpleton, fool, ninny, idiot. (Sage.) **Durable,** lasting, permanent, abiding, continuing. (Ephemeral, perishable.) **Dwell,** stay, stop, abide, sojourn, linger, tarry. **Dwindle, pine,** waste, diminish, decrease, fall off. (Grow.)

EAGER, hot, ardent, impassioned, forward, impatient. (Diffident.) **Earn,** acquire, obtain, win, gain, achieve. **Earnest,** *a.*, ardent, serious, grave, solemn, warm. (Trifling.) **Earnest,** *n.*, pledge, pawn. **Ease,** *n.*, comfort, rest. (Worry.) **Ease,** *v.*, calm, alleviate, allay, mitigate, appease, assuage, pacify, disburden, rid, (Annoy, worry.) **Easy,** light, comfortable, unconstrained. (Difficult, hard.) **Eccentric,** irregular, anomalous, singular, odd, abnormal, wayward, particular, strange. (Regular, ordinary.) **Economical,** sparing, saving, provident, thrifty, frugal, careful, niggardly. (Wasteful.) **Edge,** border, brink, rim, brim, margin, verge. **Efface,** blot out, expunge, obliterate, wipe out, cancel, erase. **Effect,** *n.*, consequence, result, issue, event, execution, operation. **Effect,** *v.*, accomplish, fulfill, realize, achieve, execute, operate, complete. **Effective,** efficient, operative, serviceable. (Vain, ineffectual.) **Efficacy,** efficiency, energy, agency, instrume

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tality. **Efficient**, effectual, effective, competent, capable, able, fitted. **Eliminate**, drive out, expel, thrust out, eject, cast out, oust, dislodge, banish, proscribe. **Eloquence**, oratory, rhetoric, declamation. **Elucidate**, make plain, explain, clear up, illustrate. **Elude**, evade, escape, avoid, shun. **Embarrass**, perplex, entangle, distress, trouble. (Assist.) **Embellish**, adorn, decorate, bedeck, beautify, deck. (Disfigure.) **Embolden**, inspirit, animate, encourage, cheer, urge, impel, stimulate. (Discourage.) **Eminent**, distinguished, signal, conspicuous, noted, prominent, elevated, renowned, famous, glorious, illustrious. (Obscure, unknown.) **Emit**, give out, throw out, exhale, discharge, vent. **Emotion**, perturbation, agitation, trepidation, tremor, mental conflict. **Employ**, occupy, busy, take up with, engross. **Employment**, business, avocation, engagement, office, function, trade, profession, occupation, calling, vocation. **Encompass**, *v.*, encircle, surround, gird, beset. **Encounter**, attack, conflict, combat, assault, onset, engagement, battle, action. **Encourage**, countenance, sanction, support, foster, cherish, inspirit, embolden, animate, cheer, incite, urge, impel, stimulate. (Deter.) **End**, *n.*, aim, object, purpose, result, conclusion, upshot, close, expiration, termination, extremity, sequel. **Endeavor**, attempt, try, essay, strive, aim. **Endurance**, continuation, duration, fortitude, patience, resignation. **Endure**, *v.*, last, continue, support, bear, sustain, suffer, brook, submit to, undergo. (Perish.) **Enemy**, foe, antagonist, adversary, opponent. (Friend.) **Energetic**, industrious, effectual, efficacious, powerful, binding, stringent, forcible, nervous. (Lazy.) **Engage**, employ, busy, occupy, attract, invite, allure, entertain, engross, take up, enlist. **Engross**, absorb, take up, busy, occupy, engage, monopolize. **Engulf**, swallow up, absorb, imbibe, drown, submerge, bury, entomb, overwhelm. **Enjoin**, order, ordain, appoint, prescribe. **Enjoyment**, pleasure, gratification. (Grief, sorrow, sadness.) **Enlarge**, increase, extend, augment, broaden, swell. (Diminish.) **Enlighten**, illumine, illuminate, instruct, inform. (Befog, becloud.) **Enliven**, cheer, vivify, stir up, animate, inspire, exhilarate. (Sadden, quiet.) **Enmity**, animosity, hostility, ill-will, maliciousness. (Friendship.) **Enormous**, gigantic, colossal, huge, vast, immense, prodigious. (Insignificant.) **Enough**, sufficient, plenty, abundance. (Want.) **Enraged**, infuriated, raging, wrathful. (Pacified.) **Enrapture**, enchant, fascinate, charm, captivate, bewitch. (Repel.) **Enroll**, enlist, list, register, record. **Enterprise**, undertaking, endeavor, venture, energy. **Enthusiasm**, earnest, devotion, zeal, ardor. (Ennui, lukewarmness.) **Enthusiast**, fanatic, visionary. **Equal**, equable, even, like, alike, uniform. (Unequal.) **Eradicate**, root out, extirpate, exterminate. **Erroneous**, incorrect, inaccurate, inexact. (Exact.) **Error**, blunder, mistake. (Truth.) **Especially**, chiefly, particularly, principally. (Generally.) **Essay**, dissertation, tract, treatise. **Establish**, build up, confirm. (Overthrow.) **Esteem**, regard, respect. (Contempt.) **Estimate**, appraise, appreciate, esteem, compute, rate. **Estrangement**, abstraction, alienation. **Eternal**, endless, everlasting. (Finite.) **Evade**, equivocate, prevaricate. **Even**, level, plain, smooth. (Uneven.) **Event**, accident, adventure, incident, occurrence. **Evil**, ill, harm, mischief, misfortune. (Good.) **Exact**, nice, particular, punctual. (Inexact.) **Exalt**, ennoble, dignify, raise. (Humble.) **Examination**, investigation, inquiry, research, search, scrutiny. **Exceed**, excel, outdo, surpass, transcend. (Fall Short.) **Exceptional**, uncommon, rare, extraordinary. (Common.) **Excite**, awaken, provoke, rouse, stir up. (Lull.) **Excursion**, jaunt, ramble, tour, trip. **Execute**, fulfill, perform. **Exempt**, free, cleared. (Subject.) **Exercise**, practice. **Exhaustive**, thorough, complete. (Cursory.) **Exigency**, emergency. **Experiment**, proof, trial, test. **Explain**, expound, interpret, illustrate, elucidate. **Express**, declare, signify, utter, tell. **Extend**, reach, stretch. (Abridge.) **Extravagant**, lavish, profuse, prodigal. (Parsimonious.)

FABLE, apologue, novel, romance, tale. **Face**, visage, countenance. **Facetious**, pleasant, jocular, jocose. (Serious.) **Factor**, agent. **Fail**, to fall short, be deficient. (Accomplish.) **Faint**, languid. (Forcible.) **Fair**, clear. (Stormy.) **Fair**, equitable, honest, reasonable. (Unfair.) **Faith**, creed. (Unbelief, infidelity.) **Faithful**, true, loyal, constant. (Faithless.) **Faithless**, perfidious, treacherous, (Faithful.) **Fall**, drop, droop, sink, tumble. (Rise.) **Fame**, renown, reputation, **Famous**, celebrated, renowned, illustrious. (Obscure.) **Fanciful**, capricious, fantastical, whimsical. **Fancy**, imagination. **Fast**, rapid, quick, fleet, expedi-

nous. (Slow.) **Fatigue**, weariness, lassitude. (Vigor.) **Fear**, timidity, timorousness. (Bravery.) **Feeling**, sensation, sense. **Feeling**, sensibility, susceptibility. (Insensibility.) **Ferocious**, fierce, savage, wild, barbarous. (Mild.) **Fertile**, fruitful, prolific, plenteous, productive. (Sterile.) **Fiction**, falsehood, fabrication. (Fact.) **Figure**, allegory, emblem, metaphor, symbol, type **Find**, find out, descry, discover, espy. (Lose, overlook.) **Fine**, *a.*, delicate, nice. (Coarse.) **Fine**, forfeit, forfeiture, mulct, penalty. **Fire**, glow, heat, warmth. **Firm**, constant, solid, steadfast, fixed, stable. (Weak.) **First**, foremost, earliest. (Last.) **Fit**, accommodate, adapt, adjust, suit. **Fix**, determine, establish, settle, limit. **Flame**, blaze, flare, flash, glare. **Flat**, level, even. **Flexible**, pliant, pliable, ductile, supple. (Inflexible.) **Flourish**, prosper, thrive. (Decay.) **Fluctuating**, wavering, hesitating, oscillating, vacillating, change. (Firm, steadfast, decided.) **Fluent**, flowing, glib, voluble, unembarrassed, ready. (Hesitating.) **Folks**, persons, people, individuals. **Follow**, succeed, ensue, imitate, copy, pursue. **Follower**, partisan, disciple, adherent, retainer, pursurer, successor. **Folly**, silliness, foolishness, imbecility, weakness. (Wisdom.) **Fond**, enamored, attached, affectionate. (Distant.) **Fondness**, affection, attachment, kindness, love. (Aversion.) **Foolhardy**, venturesome, incautious, hasty, adventurous, rash. (Cautious.) **Foolish**, simple, silly, irrational, brainless, imbecile, crazy, absurd, preposterous, ridiculous, nonsensical. (Wise, discreet.) **Fop**, dandy, dude, beau, coxcomb, puppy, jackanapes. (Gentlemen.) **Forbear**, abstain, refrain, withhold. **Force**, *n.*, strength, vigor, dint, might, energy, power, violence, army, host. **Force**, *v.*, compel. (Persuade.) **Forecast**, forethought, foresight, premeditation, prognostication. **Forego**, quit, relinquish, let go, waive. **Foregoing**, antecedent, anterior, preceding, previous, prior, former. **Forerunner**, herald, harbinger, precursor, omen. **Foresight**, forethought, forecast, premeditation. **Forge**, coin, invent, frame, feign, fabricate, counterfeit. **Forgive**, pardon, remit, absolve, acquit, excuse, except. **Forlorn**, forsaken, abandoned, deserted, desolate, lone, lonesome. **Form**, *n.*, ceremony, solemnity, observance, rite, figure, shape, conformation, fashion, appearance, representation, semblance. **Form**, *v.*, make, create, produce, constitute, arrange, fashion, mould, shape. **Formal**, ceremonious, precise, exact, stiff, methodical, affected. (Informal, natural.) **Former**, antecedent, anterior, previous, prior, preceding, foregoing. **Forsaken**, abandoned, forlorn, deserted, desolate, lone, lonesome. **Forthwith**, immediately, directly, instantly, instantaneously. (Anon.) **Fortitude**, endurance, resolution, fearlessness, dauntlessness. (Weakness.) **Fortunate**, lucky, happy, auspicious, prosperous, successful. (Unfortunate.) **Fortune**, chance, fate, luck, doom, destiny, property, possession, riches **Foster**, cherish, nurse, tend, harbor, nurture. (Neglect.) **Foul**, impure, nasty, filthy, dirty, unclean, defiled. (Pure, clean.) **Fractious**, cross, captious, petulant, touchy, testy, peevish, fretful, splenetic. (Tractable.) **Fragile**, brittle, frail, delicate, feeble. (Strong.) **Fragments**, pieces, scraps, chips, leavings, remains, remnants. **Frailty**, weakness, failing, foible, imperfection, fault, blemish. (Strength.) **Frame**, *v.*, construct, invent, coin, fabricate, forge, mold, feign, make, compose. **Franchise**, right, exemption, immunity, privilege, freedom, suffrage. **Frank**, artless, candid, sincere, free, easy, familiar, open, ingenuous, plain. (Tricky, insincere.) **Frantic**, distracted, mad, furious, raving, frenzied. (Quiet, subdued.) **Fraud**, deceit, deception, duplicity, guile, cheat, imposition. (Honesty.) **Freak**, fancy, humor, vagary, whim, caprice, crotchet. (Purpose, resolution.) **Free**, *a.*, liberal, generous, bountiful, bounteous, munificent, frank, artless, candid, familiar, open, independent, unconfined, unreserved, unrestricted, exempt, clear, loose, easy, careless. (Slavish, stingy, artful, costly.) **Free**, *v.*, release, set free, deliver, rescue, liberate, enfranchise, affranchise, emancipate, exempt. (Enslave, bind.) **Freedom**, liberty, independence, unrestraint, familiarity, license, franchise, exemption, privilege. (Slavery.) **Frequent**, often, common, usual, general. (Rare.) **Fret**, gall, chafe, agitate, irritate, vex. **Friendly**, amicable, social, sociable. (Distant, reserved, cool.) **Frightful**, fearful, dreadful, dire, direful, terrific, awful, horrible, horrid. **Frivolous**, trifling, trivial, petty. (Serious, earnest.) **Frugal**, provident, economical, saving. (Wasteful, extravagant.) **Fruitful**, fertile, prolific, productive, abundant, plentiful, plenteous. (Barren, sterile.) **Fruitless**, vain, useless, idle, abortive, bootless, unavailing, without avail. **Frustrate**, defeat, foil, balk, disappoint. **Fulfill**, accomplish, effect,

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complete. **Fully,** completely, abundantly, perfectly. **Fulsome,** coarse, gross, sickening, offensive, rank. (Moderate.) **Furious,** violent, boisterous, vehement, dashing, sweeping, rolling, impetuous, frantic, distracted, stormy, angry, raging, fierce. (Calm.) **Futile,** trifling, trivial, frivolous, useless. (Effective.)

GAIN, *n.*, profit, emolument, advantage, benefit, winnings, earnings. (Loss.) **Gain,** *v.*, get, acquire, obtain, attain, procure, earn, win, achieve, reap, realize, reach. (Lose.) **Gallant,** brave, bold, courageous, gay, fine, showy, intrepid, fearless, heroic. **Galling,** chafing, irritating, vexing. (Soothing.) **Game,** play, pastime, diversion, sport, amusement. **Gang,** band, horde, company, troop, crew. **Gap,** breach, charm, hollow, cavity cleft, crevice, rift, chink. **Garnish,** embellish, adorn, beautify, deck, decorate. **Gather,** pick, cull, assemble, muster, infer, collect. (Scatter.) **Gaudy,** showy, flashy, tawdry, gay, glittering, bespangled. (Sombre.) **Gaunt,** emaciated, scraggy, skinny, meagre, lank, attenuated, spare, lean, thin. (Well-fed.) **Gay,** cheerful, merry, lively, jolly, sprightly, blithe. (Solemn.) **Generate,** form, make, beget, produce. **Generation,** formation, race, breed, stock, kind, age, era. **Generous,** beneficent, noble, honorable, bountiful, liberal, free. (Niggardly.) **Genial,** cordial, hearty, festive, joyous. (Distant, cold.) **Genius,** intellect, invention, talent, taste, nature, character, adept. **Genteel,** refined, polished, fashionable, polite, well-bred. (Boorish.) **Gentle,** placid, mild, bland, meek, tame, docile. (Rough, uncouth.) **Genuine,** real, true, unaffected, sincere. (False.) **Gesture,** attitude, action, posture. **Get,** obtain, earn, gain, attain, procure, achieve. **Ghastly,** pallid, wan, hideous, grim, shocking. **Ghost,** spectre, sprite, apparition, shade, phantom, **Gibe,** scoff, sneer, flout, jeer, mock, taunt, deride. **Giddy,** unsteady, flighty, thoughtless. (Steady.) **Gift,** donation, benefaction, grant, alms, gratuity, boon, present, faculty, talent. (Purchase.) **Gigantic,** colossal, huge, enormous, vast, prodigious, immense. (Diminutive.) **Give,** grant, bestow, confer, yield, impart. **Glad,** pleased, cheerful, joyful, gladsome, gratified, cheering. (Sad.) **Gleam,** glimmer, glance, glitter, shine, flash. **Glee,** gayety, merriment, mirth, jovialty, joviality, catch. (Sorrow.) **Glide,** slip, slide, run, roll on. **Glimmer,** *v.*, gleam, flicker, glitter. **Glimpse,** glance, look, glint. **Glitter,** gleam, shine, glisten, glister, radiate. **Gloom,** cloud, darkness, dimness, blackness, dulness, sadness. (Light, brightness, joy.) **Gloomy,** lowering, lurid, dim, dusky, sad, glum. (Bright, clear.) **Glorify,** magnify, celebrate, adore, exalt. **Glorious,** famous, renowned, distinguished, noble, exalted. (Infamous.) **Glory,** honor, fame, renown, splendor, grandeur. (Infamy.) **Glut,** gorge, stuff, cram, cloy, satiate, block up. **Go,** depart, proceed, move, budge, stir. **God,** creator, lord, almighty, jehovah, omnipotence, providence. **Godly,** righteous, devout, holy, pious, religious. **Good,** benefit, weal, advantage, profit, boon. (Evil.) **Good,** *a.*, virtuous, righteous, upright, just, true. (Wicked, bad.) **Gorge,** glut, fill, cram, stuff, satiate. **Gorgeous,** superb, grand, magnificent, splendid. (Plain, simple.) **Govern,** rule, direct, manage, command. **Government,** rule, state, control, sway. **Graceful,** becoming, comely, elegant, beautiful. (Awkward.) **Gracious,** merciful, kindly, beneficent. **Gradual,** slow, progressive. (Sudden.) **Grand,** majestic, stately, dignified, lofty, elevated, exalted, splendid, gorgeous, superb, magnificent, sublime, pompous. (Shabby.) **Grant,** bestow, impart, give, yield, cede, allow, confer, invest. **Grant,** gift, boon, donation. **Graphic,** forcible, telling, picturesque, vivid, pictorial. **Grasp,** catch, seize, gripe, clasp, grapple. **Grateful,** agreeable, pleasing, welcome, thankful. (Harsh.) **Gratification,** enjoyment, pleasure, delight, reward. (Disappointment.) **Grave,** *a.*, serious, sedate, solemn, sober, pressing, heavy. (Giddy.) **Grave,** *s.*, tomb, sepulchre, vault. **Great,** big, huge, large, majestic, vast, grand, noble, august. (Small.) **Greediness,** avidity, eagerness, voracity. (Generosity.) **Grief,** affliction, sorrow, trial, woe, tribulation. (Joy.) **Grieve,** mourn, lament, sorrow, pain, hurt, wound, bewail. (Rejoice.) **Grievous,** painful, afflicting, heavy, baleful, unhappy. **Grind,** crush, oppress, grate, harass, afflict. **Grisly,** terrible, hideous, grim, ghastly, dreadful. (Pleasing.) **Gross,** coarse, outrageous, unseemly, shameful, indelicate. (Delicate.) **Group,** assembly, cluster, collection, clump, order, class. **Grovel,** crawl, cringe, fawn, sneak. **Grow,** increase, vegetate, expand, advance. (Decay, diminution.) **Growl,** grumble, snarl, murmur, complain. **Grudge,** malice, rancor, spite, pique, hatred, aversion. **Gruff,** rough, rugged

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Hunt, rude, harsh, surly, bearish. (Pleasant.) **Guile,** deceit, fraud. (Candor.) **Guiltless,** harmless, innocent. **Guilty,** culpable, sinful, criminal.

HABIT, custom, practice. **Hail,** accost, address, greet, salute, welcome. **Happiness,** beatitude, blessedness, bliss, felicity. (Unhappiness.) **Harbor,** haven, port. **Hard,** firm, solid. (Soft.) **Hard,** arduous, difficult. (Easy.) **Harm,** injury, hurt, wrong, infliction. (Benefit.) **Harmless,** safe, innocuous, innocent. (Hurtful.) **Harsh,** rough, rigorous, severe, gruff, morose. (Gentle.) **Hasten,** accelerate, despatch, expedite, speed. (Delay.) **Hasty,** hurried, ill-advised. (Deliberate.) **Hateful,** odious, detestable. (Lovable.) **Hatred,** enmity, ill-will, rancor. (Friendship.) **Haughtiness,** arrogance, pride. (Modesty.) **Haughty,** arrogant, disdainful, supercilious, proud. **Hazard,** risk, venture. **Healthy,** salubrious, salutary, wholesome. (Unhealthy.) **Heap,** accumulate, amass, pile. **Hearty,** *a.*, cordial, sincere, warm. (Insincere.) **Heavy,** burdensome, ponderous, weighty. (Light.) **Heed,** care, attention. **Heighten,** enhance, exalt, elevate, raise. **Heinous,** atrocious, flagitious, flagrant. (Venial.) **Help,** aid, assist, relieve, succor. (Hinder.) **Heretic,** sectary, sectarian, schismatic, dissenter, nonconformist. **Hesitate,** falter, stammer, stutter. **Hideous,** grim, ghastly, grisly. (Beautiful.) **High,** lofty, tall, elevated. (Deep.) **Hinder,** impede, obstruct, prevent. (Help.) **Hint,** allude, refer, suggest, intimate, insinuate. **Hold,** detain, keep, retain. **Holiness,** sanctity, piety, sacredness. **Holy,** devout, pious, religious. **Homely,** plain, ugly, coarse. (Beautiful.) **Honesty,** integrity, probity, uprightness. (Dishonesty.) **Honor,** *v.*, respect, reverence, esteem. (Dishonor.) **Hope,** confidence, expectation, trust. **Hopeless,** desperate. **Hot,** ardent, burning, fiery. (Cold.) **However,** nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet. **Humble,** modest, submissive, plain, unostentatious, simple. (Haughty.) **Humble,** degrade, humiliate, mortify, abase. (Exalt.) **Humor,** mood, temper. **Hunt,** seek, chase. **Hurtful,** noxious, pernicious. (Beneficial.) **Husbandry,** cultivation, tillage. **Hypocrite,** dissembler, impostor, canter. **Hypothesis,** theory, supposition.

IDEA, thought, imagination. **Ideal,** imaginary, fancied. (Actual.) **Idle,** indolent, lazy. (Industrious.) **Ignominious,** shameful, scandalous, infamous. (Honorable.) **Ignominy,** shame, disgrace, obloquy, infamy, reproach. **Ignorant,** unlearned, illiterate, uninformed, uneducated. (Knowing.) **Ill,** *n.*, evil, wickedness, misfortune, mischief, harm. (Good.) **Ill,** *a.*, sick, indisposed, unwell, diseased. (Well.) **Ill-tempered,** crabbed, sour, surly, acrimonious. (Good-natured.) **Ill-will,** enmity, hatred, antipathy. (Good-will.) **Illegal,** unlawful, illicit, contraband, illegitimate. (Legal.) **Illimitable,** boundless, immeasurable, unlimited, infinite. **Illiterate,** unlettered, unlearned, untaught, uninstructed. (Learned, educated.) **Illusion,** fallacy, deception, phantasm. **Illusory,** imaginary, chimerical, visionary. (Real.) **Illustrate,** explain, elucidate, clear. **Illustrious,** celebrated, noble, eminent, famous, renowned. (Obscure.) **Image,** likeness, picture, representation, effigy. **Imaginary,** ideal, fanciful, illusory. (Real.) **Imagine,** conceive, fancy, apprehend, think, presume. **Imbecility,** silliness, senility, dotage. **Imitate,** copy, ape, mimic, mock, counterfeit. **Immaculate,** unspotted, spotless, unsullied, stainless. (Soiled.) **Immediate,** pressing, instant, next, proximate. **Immediately,** instantly, forthwith, directly, presently. **Immense,** vast, enormous, huge, prodigious, monstrous. **Immunity,** privilege, prerogative, exemption. **Impair,** injure, diminish, decrease. **Impart,** reveal, divulge, disclose, discover, bestow, afford. **Impartial,** just, equitable, unbiased. (Partial.) **Impassioned,** glowing, burning, fiery, vehement, intense. **Impeach,** accuse, charge, arraign, censure. **Impede,** hinder, retard, obstruct, prevent. (Help.) **Impediment,** obstruction, hindrance, obstacle, barrier. (Aid.) **Impel,** animate, induce, incite, instigate, embolden. (Retard.) **Impending,** imminent, threatening. **Imperative,** commanding, authoritative, despotic. **Imperfection,** fault, blemish, defect, vice. **Imperil,** endanger, hazard, jeopardize. **Imperious,** commanding, dictatorial, authoritative, imperative, lordly, overbearing, domineering. **Impertinent,** intrusive, meddling, officious, rude, saucy, impudent, insolent. **Impetuous,** violent, boisterous, furious, vehement. (Calm.) **Impious,** profane, irreligious, godless. (Reverent.) **Implicate,** involve, entangle, embarrass, compromise. **Imply,** involve, comprise, infold, import, denote, signify. **Importance,** signification, significance, avail, consequence, weight

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS.

gravity, moment. **Imposing,** impressive, striking, majestic, august, noble, grand. (Insignificant.) **Impotence,** weakness, incapacity, infirmity, frailty, feebleness. (Power.) **Impotent,** weak, feeble, helpless, enfeebled, nerveless, infirm. (Strong.) **Impressive,** stirring, forcible, exciting, affecting, moving. **Imprison,** incarcerate, shut up, immure, confine. (Liberate.) **Imprisonment,** captivity, durance. **Improve,** amend, better, mend, reform, rectify, ameliorate, apply, use, employ. (Deteriorate.) **Improvident,** careless, incautious, imprudent, prodigal, wasteful, reckless, rash. (Thrifty.) **Impudence,** assurance, impertinence, confidence, insolence, rudeness. **Impudent,** saucy, brazen, bold, impertinent, forward, rude, insolent, immodest, shameless. **Impulse,** incentive, incitement, motive, instigation. **Impulsive,** rash, hasty, forcible, violent. (Deliberate.) **Imputation,** blame, censure, reproach, charge, accusation. **Inadvertency,** error, oversight, blunder, inattention, carelessness, negligence. **Incentive,** motive, inducement, impulse. **Incite,** instigate, excite, provoke, stimulate, encourage, urge, impel. **Inclination,** leaning, slope, disposition, tendency, bent, bias, affection, attachment, wish, liking, desire. (Aversion.) **Incline,** *v.*, slope, lean, slant, tend, bend, turn, bias, dispose. **Inclose,** surround, shut in, fence in, cover, wrap. **Include,** comprehend, comprise, contain, embrace, take in. **Incommode,** annoy, plague, molest, disturb, inconvenience, trouble. (Accomodate.) **Incompetent,** incapable, unable, inadequate, insufficient. (Competent.) **Increase,** *v.*, extend, enlarge, augment, dilate, expand, amplify, raise, enhance, aggravate, magnify, grow. (Diminish.) **Increase,** *n.*, augmentation, accession, addition, enlargement, extension. (Decrease.) **Incumbent,** obligatory. **Indefinite,** vague, uncertain, unsettled, loose, lax. (Definite.) **Indicate,** point out, show, mark. **Indifference,** apathy, carelessness, listlessness, insensibility. (Application, assiduity.) **Indigence,** want, neediness, penury, poverty, destitution, privation. (Affluence.) **Indignation,** anger, wrath, ire, resentment. **Indignity,** insult, affront, outrage, obloquy, opprobrium, reproach, ignominy. (Honor.) **Indiscriminate,** promiscuous, chance, indistinct, confused. (Select, chosen.) **Indispensable,** essential, necessary, requisite, expedient. (Unnecessary, supernumerary.) **Indisputable,** undeniable, undoubted, incontestable, indubitable, unquestionable, sure, infallible. **Indorse,** ratify, confirm, superscribe. **Indulge,** foster, cherish, fondle. (Deny.) **Ineffectual,** vain, useless, unavailing, fruitless, abortive, inoperative. (Effective.) **Inequality,** disparity, disproportion, dissimilarity, unevenness. (Equality.) **Inevitable,** unavoidable, not to be avoided, certain. **Infamous,** scandalous, shameful, ignominious, opprobrius, disgraceful. (Honorable.) **Inference,** deduction, corollary, conclusion, consequence. **Infernal,** diabolical, fiendish, devilish, hellish. **Infest,** annoy, plague, harass, disturb. **Infirm,** weak, feeble, enfeebled. (Robust.) **Inflame,** anger, irritate, enrage, chafe, incense, nettle, aggravate, imbitter, exasperate. (Allay, soothe.) **Influence,** *v.*, bias, sway, prejudice, prepossess. **Influence,** *n.*, credit, favor, reputation, character, weight, authority, sway, ascendency. **Infringe,** invade, intrude, contravene, break, transgress, violate. **Ingenuous,** artless, candid, generous, open, frank, plain, sincere. (Crafty.) **Inhuman,** cruel, brutal, savage, barbarous, ruthless, merciless, ferocious. (Humane.) **Iniquity,** injustice, wrong, grievance. **Injure,** damage, hurt, deteriorate, wrong, aggrieve, harm, spoil, mar, sully. (Benefit.) **Injurious,** hurtful, baneful, pernicious, deleterious, noxious, prejudicial, wrongful, damaging. (Beneficial.) **Injustice,** wrong, iniquity, grievance. (Right.) **Innocent,** guiltless, sinless, harmless, inoffensive, innoxious. (Guilty.) **Innocuous,** harmless, safe, innocent. (Hurtful.) **Inordinate,** intemperate, irregular, disorderly, excessive, immoderate. (Moderate.) **Inquiry,** investigation, examination, research, scrutiny, disquisition, question, query, interrogation. **Inquisitive,** prying, peeping, curious, peering. **Insane,** mad, deranged, delirious, demented. (Sane.) **Insanity,** madness, mental aberration, lunacy, delirium. (Sanity.) **Insinuate,** hint, intimate, suggest, infuse, introduce, ingratiate. **Insipid,** dull, flat, mawkish, tasteless, vapid, inanimate, lifeless. (Bright, sparkling.) **Insolent,** rude, saucy, pert, impertinent, abuslve, scurrilous, opprobrious, insulting, offensive. **Inspire,** animate, exhilarate, enliven, cheer, breathe, inhale. **Instability,** mutability, fickleness, mutableness, wavering. (Stability, firmness.) **Instigate,** stir up, persuade, animate, incite, urge, stimulate, encourage. **Instil,** implant, inculcate, infuse, insinuate. **Instruct,** inform, teach, educate, enlighten, initiate. **Instrumental,** conducive, assistant, helping,

ministerial. **Insufficiency,** inadequacy, incompetency, incapability, deficiency, lack. **Insult,** affront, outrage, indignity, blasphemy. (Honor.) **Insulting,** insolent, rude, saucy, impertinent, impudent, abusive. **Integrity,** uprightness, honesty, probity, entirety, entireness, completeness, rectitude, purity. (Dishonesty.) **Intellect,** understanding, sense, brains, mind, intelligence, ability, talent, genius. (Body.) **Intellectual,** mental, ideal, metaphysical. (Brutal.) **Intelligible,** clear, obvious, plain, distinct. (Abstruse.) **Intemperate,** immoderate, excessive, drunken, nimious, inordinate. (Temperate.) **Intense,** ardent, earnest, glowing, fervid, burning, vehement. **Intent,** design, purpose, intention, drift, view, aim, purport, meaning. **Intercourse,** commerce, connection, intimacy, acquaintance. **Interdict,** forbid, prohibit, inhibit, proscribe, debar, restrain from. (Allow.) **Interfere,** meddle, intermeddle, interpose. **Interminable,** endless, interminate, infinite, unlimited, illimitable, boundless, limitless. (Brief, concise.) **Interpose,** intercede, arbitrate, mediate, interfere, meddle. **Interpret,** explain, expound, elucidate, unfold, decipher. **Intimate,** hint, suggest, insinuate, express, signify, impart, tell. **Intimidate,** dishearten, alarm, frighten, scare, appal, daunt, cow, browbeat. (Encourage.) **Intolerable,** insufferable, unbearable, insupportable, unendurable. **Intrepid,** bold, brave, daring, fearless, dauntless, undaunted, courageous, valorous, valiant, heroic, gallant, chivalrous, doughty. (Cowardly, faint-hearted.) **Intrigue,** plot, cabal, conspiracy, combination, artifice, ruse, *amour*. **Intrinsic,** real, true, genuine, sterling, native, natural. (Extrinsic.) **Invalidate,** quash, cancel, overthrow, vacate, nullify, annul. **Invasion,** incursion, irruption, inroad, aggression, raid, fray. **Invective,** abuse, reproach, railing, censure, sarcasm, satire. **Invent,** devise, contrive, frame, find out, discover, design. **Investigation,** examination, search, inquiry, research, scrutiny. **Inveterate,** confirmed, chronic, malignant. (Inchoate.) **Invidious,** envious, hateful, odious, malignant. **Invigorate,** brace, harden, nerve, strengthen, fortify. (Enervate.) **Invincible,** unconquerable, impregnable, insurmountable. **Invisible,** unseen, imperceptible, impalpable, unperceivable. **Invite,** ask, call, bid, request, allure, attract, solicit. **Invoke,** invocate, call upon, appeal, refer, implore, beseech. **Involve,** implicate, entangle, compromise, envelop. **Irksome,** wearisome, tiresome, tedious, annoying. (Pleasant.) **Irony,** sarcasm, satire, ridicule, raillery. **Irrational,** foolish, silly, imbecile, brutish, absurd, ridiculous. (Rational.) **Irregular,** eccentric, anomalous, inordinate, intemperate. (Regular.) **Irreligious,** profane, godless, impious, sacrilegious, desecrating. **Irreproachable,** blameless, spotless, irreprovable. **Irresistible,** resistless, irrepressible. **Irresolute,** wavering, undetermined, undecided, vacillating. (Determined.) **Irritable,** excitable, irascible, susceptible, sensitive. (Calm.) **Irritate,** aggravate, worry, embitter, madden, exasperate. **Issue,** *v.*, emerge, rise, proceed, flow, spring, emanate. **Issue,** *n.*, end, upshot, effect, result, offspring, progeny.

JADE, harass, weary, tire, worry. **Jangle,** wrangle, conflict, disagree. **Jarring,** conflicting, discordant, inconsonant, inconsistent. **Jaunt,** ramble, excursion, trip. **Jealousy,** suspicion, envy. **Jeopard,** hazard, peril, endanger. **Jest,** joke, sport, divert, make game of. **Journey,** travel, tour, passage. **Joy,** gladness, mirth, delight. (Grief.) **Judge,** justice, referee, arbitrator. **Joyful,** glad, rejoicing, exultant. (Mournful.) **Judgment,** discernment, discrimination, understanding. **Justice,** equity, right. Justice is right as established by law; equity according to the circumstances of each particular case. (Injustice.) **Justness,** accuracy, correctness, precision.

KEEP, preserve, save. (Abandon.) **Kill,** assassinate, murder, slay. **Kindred,** affinity, consanguinity, relationship. **Knowledge,** erudition, learning, science. (Ignorance.)

LABOR, toil, work, effort, drudgery. (Idleness.) **Lack,** need, deficiency, scarcity, insufficiency. (Plenty.) **Lament,** mourn, grieve, weep. (Rejoice.) **Language,** dialect, idiom, speech, tongue. **Lascivious,** loose, unchaste, lustful, lewd, lecherous. (Chaste.) **Last,** final, latest, ultimate. (First.) **Laudable,** commendable, praiseworthy. (Blamable.) **Laughable,** comical, droll, ludicrous. (Serious.) **Lawful,** legal, legitimate, licit. (Illegal.) **Lead,** conduct, guide. (Follow.) **Lean,** meagre. (Fat.) **Learned,** erudite, scholarly. (Ignorant.) **Leave,** *v.*, quit, relinquish. **Leave,** *n.*, liberty, permission, licence. (Prohibition.)

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS.

Life, existence, animation, spirit, vivacity. (Death.) **Lifeless,** dead, inanimate. **Lift,** erect, elevate, exalt, raise. (Lower.) **Light,** clear, bright. (Dark.) **Lightness,** flightiness, giddiness, levity, volatility. (Seriousness.) **Likeness,** resemblance, similarity. (Unlikeness.) **Linger,** lag, loiter, tarry, saunter. (Hasten.) **Little,** diminutive, small. (Great.) **Livelihood,** living, maintenance, subsistence, support. **Lively,** jocund, merry, sportive, sprightly, vivacious. (Slow, languid, sluggish.) **Long,** extended, extensive. (Short.) **Look,** appear, seem. **Lose,** miss, forfeit. (Gain.) **Loss,** detriment, damage, deprivation. (Gain.) **Loud,** clamorous, high-sounding, noisy. (Low, quiet.) **Love,** affection, (Hatred.) **Low,** abject, mean. (Noble.) **Lunacy,** derangement, insanity, mania, madness. (Sanity.) **Lustre,** brightness, brilliancy, splendor. **Luxuriant,** exuberant. (Sparse.)

MACHINATION, plot, intrigue, cabal, conspiracy. (Artlessness.) **Mad,** crazy, delirious, insane, rabid, violent, frantic. (Sane, rational, quiet.) **Madness,** insanity, fury, rage, frenzy. **Magisterial,** august, dignified, majestic, pompous, stately. **Make,** form, create, produce. (Destroy.) **Malediction,** anathema, curse, imprecation, execration. **Malevolent,** malicious, virulent, malignant. (Benevolent.) **Malice,** spite, rancor, ill-feeling, grudge, animosity, ill-will. (Benignity.) **Malicious,** see malevolent. **Manacle,** *v.*, shackle, fetter, chain. (Free.) **Manage,** contrive, concert, direct. **Management,** direction, superintendence, care, economy. **Mangle,** tear, lacerate, mutilate, cripple, maim. **Mania,** madness, insanity, lunacy. **Manifest,** *v.*, reveal, prove, evince, exhibit, display, show. **Manifest,** *a.*, clear, plain, evident, open, apparent, visible. (Hidden, occult.) **Manifold,** several, sundry, various, divers, numerous. **Manly,** masculine, vigorous, courageous, brave, heroic. (Effeminate.) **Manner,** habit, custom, way, air, look, appearance. **Manners,** morals, habits, behavior, carriage. **Mar,** spoil, ruin, disfigure. (Improve.) **March,** tramp, tread, walk, step, space. **Margin,** edge, rim border, brink, verge. **Mark,** *n.*, sign, note, symptom, token, indication, trace, vestige, track, badge, brand. **Mark,** *v.*, impress, print, stamp, engrave, note, designate. **Marriage,** wedding, nuptials, matrimony, wedlock. **Martial,** military, warlike, soldier-like. **Marvel,** wonder, miracle, prodigy. **Marvelous,** wondrous, wonderful, amazing, miraculous. **Massive,** bulky, heavy, weighty, ponderous, solid, substantial. (Flimsy.) **Mastery,** dominion, rule, sway, ascendancy, supremacy. **Matchless,** unrivaled, unequaled, unparalleled, peerless, incomparable, inimitable, surpassing. (Common, ordinary.) **Material,** *a.*, corporeal, bodily, physical, temporal, momentous, important. (Spiritual, immaterial.) **Maxim,** adage, apophthegm, proverb, saying, by-word, saw. **Meager,** poor, lank, emaciated, barren, dry, uninteresting. (Rich.) **Mean,** *a.*, stingy, niggardly, low, abject, vile, ignoble, degraded, contemptible, vulgar, despicable. (Generous.) **Mean,** *v.*, design, purpose, intent, contemplate, signify, denote, indicate. **Meaning,** signification, import, acceptation, sense, purport. **Medium,** organ, channel, instrument, means. **Medley,** mixture, variety, diversity, miscellany. **Meek,** unassuming, mild, gentle. (Proud.) **Melancholy,** low-spirited, dispirited, dreamy, sad. (Jolly, buoyant.) **Mellow,** ripe, mature, soft. (Immature.) **Melodious,** tuneful, musical, silver, dulcet, sweet. (Discordant.) **Memorable,** signal, distinguished, marked. **Memorial,** monument, memento, commemoration. **Memory,** remembrance, recollection. **Menace,** *n.*, threat. **Mend,** repair, amend, correct, better, ameliorate, improve, rectify. **Mention,** tell, name, communicate, impart, divulge, reveal, disclose, inform, acquaint. **Merciful,** compassionate, lenient, clement, tender, gracious, kind. (Cruel.) **Merciless,** hard-hearted, cruel, unmerciful, pitiless, remorseless, unrelenting. (Kind.) **Merriment,** mirth, joviality, jollity, hilarity. (Sorrow.) **Merry,** cheerful, mirthful, joyous, gay, lively, sprightly, hilarious, blithe, blithesome, jovial, sportive, jolly. (Sad.) **Metaphorical,** figurative, allegorical, symbolical. **Method,** way, manner, mode, process, order, rule, regularity, system. **Mien,** air, look, manner, aspect, appearance. **Migratory,** roving, strolling, wandering, vagrant. (Settled, sedate, permanent.) **Mimic,** imitate, ape, mock. **Mindful,** observant, attentive, heedful, thoughtful. (Heedless.) **Miscellaneous,** promiscuous, indiscriminate, mixed. **Mischief,** injury, harm, damage, hurt, evil, ill. (Benefit.) **Miscreant,** caitiff, villain, ruffian. **Miserable,** unhappy, wretched, distressed, afflicted. (Happy.) **Miserly,** stingy, niggardly, avaricious, griping. **Misery,** wretched

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dess, woe, destitution, penury, privation, beggary. (Happiness.) **Misfortune**, calamity, disaster, mishap, catastrophe. (Good luck.) **Miss**, omit, lose, fail, miscarry. **Mitigate**, alleviate, relieve, abate, diminish. (Aggravate.) **Moderate**, temperate, abstemious, sober, abstinent. (Immoderate.) **Modest**, chaste, virtuous, bashful, reserved. (Immodest.) **Moist**, wet, damp, dank, humid. (Dry.) **Monotonous**, unvaried, dull, tiresome, undiversified. (Varied.) **Monstrous**, shocking, dreadful, horrible, huge, immense. **Monument**, memorial, record, remembrancer, cenotaph. **Mood**, humor, disposition, vein, temper. **Morbid**, sick, ailing, sickly, diseased, corrupted. (Normal, sound.) **Morose**, gloomy, sullen, surly, fretful, crabbed, crusty. (Joyous.) **Mortal**, deadly, fatal, human. **Motion**, proposition, proposal, movement. **Motionless**, still, stationary, torpid, stagnant. (Active, moving.) **Mount**, arise, rise, ascend, soar, tower, climb, scale. **Mournful**, sad, sorrowful, lugubrious, grievous, doleful, heavy. (Happy.) **Move**, actuate, impel, induce, prompt, instigate, persuade, stir, agitate, propel, push. **Multitude**, crowd, throng, host, mob, swarm. **Murder**, *v.*, kill, assassinate, slay, massacre, despatch. **Muse**, *v.*, meditate, contemplate, think, reflect, cogitate, ponder. **Music**, harmony, melody, symphony. **Musical**, tuneful, melodious, harmonious, dulcet, sweet. **Musty**, stale, sour, fetid. (Fresh, sweet.) **Mute**, dumb, silent, speechless. **Mutilate**, maim, cripple, disable, disfigure. **Mutinous**, insurgent, seditious, tumultuous, turbulent, riotous. (Obedient, orderly.) **Mutual**, reciprocal, interchanged, correlative. (Sole, solitary.) **Mysterious**, dark, obscure, hidden, secret, dim, mystic, enigmatical, unaccountable. (Open, clear.) **Mystify**, confuse, perplex, puzzle. (Clear, explain.)

NAKED, nude, bare, uncovered, unclothed, rough, rude, simple. (Covered, clad.) **Name**, *v.*, denominate, entitle, style, designate, term, call, christen. **Name**, *n.*, appellation, designation, denomination, title, cognomen, reputation, character, fame, credit, repute. **Narrate**, tell, relate, detail, recount, describe, enumerate, rehearse, recite. **Nasty**, filthy, foul, dirty, unclean, impure, indecent, gross, vile. **Nation**, people, community, realm, state. **Native**, indigenous, inborn, vernacular. **Natural**, original, regular, normal, bastard. (Unnatural, forced.) **Near**, nigh, neighboring, close, adjacent, contiguous, intimate. (Distant.) **Necessary**, needful, expedient, essential, requisite, indispensable. (Useless.) **Necessitate**, *v.*, compel, force, oblige. **Necessity**, need, occasion, exigency, emergency, urgency, requisite. **Need**, *n.*, necessity, distress, poverty, indigence, want, penury. **Need**, *v.*, require, want, lack. **Neglect**, *v.*, disregard, slight, omit, overlook. **Neglect**, *n.*, omission, failure, default, negligence, remissness, carelessness, slight. **Neighborhood**, environs, vicinity, nearness, adjacency, proximity. **Nervous**, timid, timorous, shaky. **New**, fresh, recent, novel. (Old.) **News**, tidings, intelligence, information. **Nice**, exact, accurate, good, particular, precise, fine, delicate. (Careless, coarse, unpleasant.) **Nimble**, active, brisk, lively, alert, quick, agile, prompt. (Awkward.) **Nobility**, aristocracy, greatness, grandeur, peerage. **Noble**, exalted, elevated, illustrious, great, grand, lofty. (Low.) **Noise**, cry, outcry, clamor, row, din, uproar, tumult. (Silence.) **Nonsensical**, irrational, absurd, silly, foolish. (Sensible.) **Notable**, plain, evident, remarkable, signal, striking, rare. (Obscure.) **Note**, *s.*, token, symbol, mark, sign, indication, remark, comment. **Noted**, distinguished, remarkable, eminent, renowned. (Obscure.) **Notice**, *s.*, advice, notification, intelligence, information. **Notice**, *v.*, mark, note, observe, attend to, regard, heed. **Notify**, *v.*, publish, acquaint, apprise, inform, declare. **Notion**, conception, idea, belief, opinion, sentiment. **Notorious**, conspicuous, open, obvious, ill-famed. (Unknown.) **Nourish**, nurture, cherish, foster, supply. (Starve, famish.) **Nourishment**, food, diet, sustenance, nutrition. **Novel**, modern, new, fresh, recent, unused, strange, rare. (Old.) **Noxious**, hurtful, deadly, poisonous, deleterious, baneful. (Beneficial.) **Nullify**, annul, vacate, invalidate, quash, cancel, repeal. (Affirm.) **Nutrition**, food, diet, nutriment, nourishment.

OBDURATE, hard, callous, hardened, unfeeling, insensible. (Yielding, tractable.) **Obedient**, compliant, submissive, dutiful, respectful. (Obstinate.) **Obese**, corpulent, fat, adipose, fleshy. (Attenuated.) **Obey**, *v.*, conform, comply, submit. (Rebel, disobey.) **Object**, *s.*, aim, end, purpose, design, mark, butt. **Object**, *v.*, oppose, except to, contravene, impeach, deprecate. (Assent.) **Obnoxious**, offensive. (Agreeable.) **Obscure**, undistinguished, unknown. (Distinguished.)

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Obstinate, contumacious, headstrong, stubborn, obdurate. (Yielding.) **Occasion,** opportunity. **Offense,** affront, misdeed, misdemeanor, transgression, trespass. **Offensive,** insolent, abusive, obnoxious. (Inoffensive.) **Office,** charge, function, place. **Offspring,** issue, progeny. **Old,** aged, superannuated, ancient, antique, antiquated, obsolete, old-fashioned. (Young, new.) **Omen,** presage, prognostic. **Opaque,** dark. (Bright, transparent.) **Open,** candid, unreserved, clear, fair. (Hidden, dark.) **Opinion,** notion, view, judgment, belief, sentiment. **Opinionated,** conceited, egoistical. (Modest.) **Oppose,** resist, withstand, thwart. (Give way.) **Option,** choice. **Order,** method, rule, system, regularity. (Disorder.) **Origin,** cause, occasion, beginning, source. (End.) **Outlive,** survive. **Outward,** external, outside, exterior. (Inner.) **Over,** above. (Under.) **Overbalance,** outweigh, preponderate. **Overbear,** bear down, overwhelm, overpower, subdue. **Overbearing,** haughty, arrogant, proud. (Gentle.) **Overflow,** inundation, deluge. **Overrule,** supersede, suppress. **Overspread,** overrun, ravage. **Overturn,** invert, overthrow, reverse, subvert. (Establish, fortify.) **Overwhelm,** crush, defeat, vanquish.

PAIN, suffering, qualm, pang, agony, anguish. (Pleasure.) **Pallid,** pale, wan. (Florid.) **Part,** division, portion, share, fraction. (Whole.) **Particular,** exact, distinct, odd, singular, strange. (General.) **Patient,** passive, submissive, meek. (Obdurate.) **Peace,** calm, quiet, tranquillity. (War, riot, trouble, turbulence.) **Peaceable,** pacific, peaceful, quiet. (Troublesome, riotous.) **Penetrate,** bore, pierce, perforate. **Penetration,** acuteness, sagacity. (Dullness.) **People,** nation, persons, folks. **Perceive,** note, observe, discern, distinguish. **Perception,** conception, notion, idea. **Peril,** danger, pitfall, snare. (Safety.) **Permit,** allow, tolerate. (Forbid.) **Persuade,** allure, entice, prevail upon. **Physical,** corporeal, bodily, material. (Mental.) **Picture,** engraving, print, representation, illustration, image. **Piteous,** doleful, woful, rueful. (Joyful.) **Pitiless,** see merciless. **Pity,** compassion, sympathy. (Cruelty.) **Place,** *n.*, spot, site, position, post, situation, station. **Place,** *v.*, order, dispose. **Plain,** open, manifest, evident. (Secret.) **Play,** game, sport, amusement. (Work.) **Please,** gratify, pacify. (Displease.) **Pleasure,** charm, delight, joy. (Pain.) **Plentiful,** abundant, ample, copious, plenteous. (Scarce.) **Poise,** balance. **Positive,** absolute, peremptory, decided, certain. (Negative.) **Possessor,** owner, master, proprietor. **Possible,** practical, practicable. (Impossible.) **Poverty,** penury, indigence, need, want. (Wealth.) **Power,** authority, force, strength, dominion. **Powerful,** mighty, potent. (Weak.) **Praise,** commend, extol, laud. (Blame.) **Prayer,** entreaty, petition, request, suit. **Pretense,** *n.*, pretext, subterfuge. **Prevailing,** predominant, prevalent, general. (Isolated, sporadic.) **Prevent,** *v.*, obviate, preclude. **Previous,** antecedent, introductory, preparatory, preliminary. (Subsequent.) **Pride,** vanity, conceit. (Humility.) **Principally,** chiefly, essentially, mainly. **Principle,** ground, reason, motive, impulse, maxim, rule, rectitude, integrity. **Privilege,** immunity, advantage, favor, prerogative, exemption, right, claim. **Probity,** rectitude, uprightness, honesty, integrity, sincerity, soundness. (Dishonesty.) **Problematical,** uncertain, doubtful, dubious, questionable, disputable, suspicious. (Certain.) **Prodigious,** huge, enormous, vast, amazing, astonishing, astounding, surprising, remarkable, wonderful. (Insignificant.) **Profession,** business, trade, occupation, vocation, office, employment, engagement, avowal. **Proffer,** volunteer, offer, propose, tender. **Profligate,** abandoned, dissolute, depraved, vicious, degenerate, corrupt, demoralized. (Virtuous.) **Profound,** deep, fathomless, penetrating, solemn, abstruse, recondite. (Shallow.) **Profuse,** extravagant, prodigal, lavish, improvident, excessive, copious, plentiful. (Succinct.) **Prolific,** productive, generative, fertile, fruitful, teeming. (Barren.) **Prolix,** diffuse, long, prolonged, tedious, tiresome, wordy, verbose, prosaic. (Concise, brief.) **Prominent,** eminent, conspicuous, marked, important, leading. (Obscure.) **Promiscuous,** mixed, unarranged, mingled, indiscriminate. (Select.) **Prompt,** see punctual. **Prop,** *v.*, maintain, sustain, support, stay. **Propagate,** spread, circulate, diffuse, disseminate, extend, breed, increase. (Suppress.) **Proper,** legitimate, right, just, fair, equitable, honest, suitable, fit, adapted, meet, becoming, befitting, decent, pertinent, appropriate. (Wrong.) **Prosper,** flourish, succeed, grow rich, thrive, advance. (Fail.) **Prosperity,** well-being, weal, welfare, happiness, good luck. (Poverty.) **Proxy,** agent, representative, substitute.

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delegate, deputy. **Prudence**, carefulness, judgment, discretion, wisdom (Indiscretion.) **Prurient**, itching, craving, hankering, longing. **Puerile**, youthful, juvenile, boyish, childish, infantile, trifling, weak, silly. (Mature.) **Punctilious**, nice, particular, formal, precise. (Negligent.) **Punctual**, exact, precise, nice, particular, prompt, timely. (Dilatory.) **Putrefy**, rot, decompose, corrupt, decay. **Puzzle**, *v.*, perplex. confound, embarrass, bewilder, confuse, pose, mystify. (Enlighten.)

QUACK, impostor, pretender, charlatan, empiric, mountebank. (Savant.) **Quaint**, artful, curious, far-fetched, fanciful, odd, singular. **Qualified**, competent, fitted, adapted. (Incompetent.) **Quality**, attribute, rank, distinction. **Querulous**, doubting, complaining, fretting, repining. (Patient.) **Question**, query, inquiry, interrogatory. **Quibble**, cavil, evade, equivocate, shuffle, prevaricate. **Quick**, lively, ready, prompt, alert, nimble, agile, active, brisk, expeditious, adroit, fleet, rapid, swift, impetuous, sweeping, dashing, clever, sharp. (Slow.) **Quote**, note, repeat, cite, adduce.

RABID, mad, furious, raging, frantic. (Rational.) **Race**, course, match, pursuit, career, family, clan, house, ancestry, lineage, pedigree. **Rack**, agonize, wring, torture, excruciate, distress, harass. (Soothe.) **Racy**, spicy, pungent, smart, spirited, lively, vivacious. (Dull, insipid.) **Radiance**, splendor, brightness, brilliance, brilliancy, lustre, glare. (Dullness.) **Radical**, organic, innate, fundamental, original, constitutional, inherent, complete, entire. (Superficial. In a political sense, uncompromising; antonym, moderate.) **Rancid**, fetid, rank, stinking, sour, tainted, reasty. (Fresh, sweet.) **Rancor**, malignity, hatred, hostility, antipathy, animosity, enmity, ill-will, spite. (Forgiveness.) **Rank**, order, degree, dignity, nobility, consideration. **Ransack**, rummage, pillage, overhaul, explore, plunder. **Ransom**, emancipate, free, unfetter. **Rant**, bombast, fustian, cant. **Rapacious**, ravenous, voracious, greedy, grasping. (Generous.) **Rapt**, ecstatic, transported, ravished, entranced, charmed. (Distracted.) **Rapture**, ecstasy, transport, delight, bliss. (Dejection.) **Rare**, scarce, singular, uncommon, unique. **Rascal**, scoundrel, rogue, knave, scamp, vagabond. **Rash**, hasty, precipitate, foolhardy, adventurous, heedless, reckless, careless. (Deliberate.) **Rate**, value, compute, appraise, estimate, chide, abuse. **Ratify**, confirm, establish, substantiate, sanction. (Protest, oppose.) **Rational**, reasonable, sagacious, judicious, wise, sensible, sound. (Unreasonable.) **Ravage**, overrun, overspread, desolate, despoil, destroy. **Ravish**, enrapture, enchant, charm, delight, abuse. **Raze**, demolish, destroy, overthrow, ruin, dismantle. (Build up.) **Reach**, touch, stretch, attain, gain, arrive at. **Ready**, prepared, ripe, apt, prompt, adroit, handy. (Slow, dilatory.) **Real**, actual, literal, practical, positive, certain, genuine, true. (Unreal.) **Realize**, accomplish, achieve, effect, gain, get, acquire, comprehend. **Reap**, gain, get, acquire, obtain. **Reason**, motive, design, end, proof, cause, ground, purpose. **Reason**, deduce, draw from, trace, infer, conclude. **Reasonable**, rational, wise, honest, fair, right, just. (Unreasonable.) **Rebellion**, insurrection, revolt. **Recant**, recall, abjure, retract, revoke. **Recede**, retire, retreat, withdraw, ebb. **Receive**, accept, take, admit, entertain. **Reception**, receiving, levee, receipt, admission. **Recess**, retreat, depth, niche, vacation, intermission. **Recreation**, sport, pastime, play, amusement, game, fun. **Redeem**, ransom, recover, rescue, deliver, save, free. **Redress**, remedy, repair, remission, abatement, relief. **Reduce**, abate, lessen, decrease, lower, shorten, conquer. **Refined**, polite, courtly, polished, cultured, genteel, purified. (Boorish.) **Reflect**, consider, cogitate, think, ponder, muse, censure. **Reform**, amend, correct, better, restore, improve. (Corrupt.) **Reformation**, improvement, reform, amendment. (Corruption.) **Refuge**, asylum, protection, harbor, shelter, retreat. **Refuse**, *v.*, deny, reject, repudiate, decline, withhold. (Accept.) **Refuse**, *s.*, dregs, dross, scum, rubbish, leavings, remains. **Refute**, disprove, falsify, negative. (Affirm.) **Regard**, *v.*, mind, heed, notice, behold, view, consider, respect. **Regret**, *s.*, grief, sorrow, lamentation, repentance, remorse. **Regular**, orderly, uniform, customary, ordinary, stated. (Irregular.) **Regulate**, methodize, arrange, adjust, organize, govern, rule. (Disorder.) **Reimburse**, refund, repay, satisfy, indemnify. **Relevant**, fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, pertinent, apt. (Irrelevant.) **Reliance**, trust, hope, dependence, confidence. (Suspicion.) **Relief**, succor, aid,

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help, redress, alleviation. **Relinquish,** give up, forsake, resign, surrender, **quit,** leave, forego. (Retain.) **Remedy,** help, relief, redress, cure, specific, reparation. **Remorseless,** pitiless, relentless, cruel, ruthless, merciless, barbarous. (Merciful, humane.) **Remote,** distant, far, secluded, indirect. (Near.) **Reproduce,** propagate, imitate, represent, copy. **Repudiate,** disown, discord, disavow, renounce, disclaim. (Acknowledge.) **Repugnant,** antagonistic, distasteful. (Agreeable.) **Repulsive,** forbidding, odious, ugly, disagreeable, revolting. (Attractive.) **Respite,** reprieve, interval, stop, pause. **Revenge,** vengeance, retaliation, requital, retribution. (Forgiveness.) **Revenue,** produce, income, fruits, proceeds, wealth. **Reverence,** *n.*, honor, respect, awe, veneration, deference, worship, homage. (Execration.) **Revise,** review, reconsider. **Revive,** refresh, renew, renovate, animate, resuscitate, vivify, cheer, comfort. **Rich,** wealthy, affluent, opulent, copious, ample, abundant, exuberant, plentiful, fertile, fruitful, superb, gorgeous. (Poor.) **Rival,** *n.*, antagonist, opponent, competitor. **Road,** way, highway, route, course, path, pathway, anchorage. **Roam,** ramble, rove, wander, stray, stroll. **Robust,** strong, lusty, vigorous, sinewy, stout, sturdy, stalwart, able-bodied. (Puny.) **Rout,** *v.*, discomfit, beat, defeat, overthrow, scatter. **Route,** road, course, march, way, journey, path, direction. **Rude,** rugged, rough, uncouth, unpolished, harsh, gruff, impertinent, saucy, flippant, impudent, insolent, churlish. (Polished, polite.) **Rule,** sway, method, system, law, maxim, precept, guide, formula, regulation, government, standard, test. **Rumor,** hearsay, talk, fame, report, bruit. **Ruthless,** cruel, savage, barbarous, inhuman, merciless, remorseless, relentless, unrelenting. (Considerate.)

SACRED, holy, hallowed, divine, consecrated, dedicated, devoted. (Profane.) **Safe,** secure, harmless, trustworthy, reliable. (Perilous, dangerous.) **Sanction,** confirm, countenance, encourage, support, ratify, authorize. (Disapprove.) **Sane,** sober, lucid, sound, rational. (Crazy.) **Saucy,** impertinent, rude, impudent, insolent, flippant, forward. (Modest.) **Scandalize,** shock, disgust, offend, calumniate, vilify, revile, malign, traduce, defame, slander. **Scanty,** bare, pinched, insufficient, slender, meager. (Ample.) **Scatter,** strew, spread, disseminate, disperse, dissipate, dispel. (Collect.) **Secret,** clandestine, concealed, hidden, sly, underhand, latent, private. (Open.) **Seduce,** allure, attract, decoy, entice, abduct, inveigle, deprave. **Sense,** discernment, appreciation, view, opinion, feeling, perception, sensibility, susceptibility, thought, judgment, signification, import, significance, meaning, purport, wisdom. **Sensible,** wise, intelligent, reasonable, sober, sound, conscious, aware. (Foolish.) **Settle,** arrange, adjust, regulate, conclude, determine. **Several,** sundry, divers, various, many. **Severe,** harsh, stern, stringent, unmitigated, rough, unyielding. (Lenient.) **Shake,** tremble, shudder, shiver, quake, quiver **Shallow,** superficial, flimsy, slight. (Deep, thorough.) **Shame,** disgrace, dishonor. (Honor.) **Shameful,** degrading, scandalous, disgraceful, outrageous (Honorable.) **Shameless,** immodest, impudent, indecent, indelicate, brazen. **Shape,** form, fashion, mold, model. **Share,** portion, lot, division, quantity, quota, contingent. **Sharp,** acute, keen. (Dull.) **Shine,** glare, glitter, radiate, sparkle. **Short,** brief, concise, succinct, summary. (Long.) **Show,** *v.*, indicate, mark, point out, exhibit, display. **Show,** *n.*, exhibition, representation, sight, spectacle. **Sick,** diseased, sickly, unhealthy, morbid. (Healthy.) **Sickness,** *n.*, illness, indisposition, disease, disorder. (Health.) **Significant,** *a.*, expressive, material, important. (Insignificant.) **Signification,** import, meaning, sense. **Silence,** speechlessness, dumbness. (Noise.) **Silent,** dumb, mute, speechless. (Talkative.) **Simile,** comparison, similitude. **Simple,** single, uncompounded, artless, plain. (Complex, compound.) **Simulate,** dissimulate, dissemble, pretend. **Sincere,** candid, hearty, honest, pure, genuine, real . (Insincere.) Situation, condition, plight, predicament, state, position. **Size,** bulk, greatness, magnitude, dimension. **Slavery,** servitude, enthrallment, thralldom. (Freedom.) **Sleep,** doze, drowse, nap, slumber. **Sleepy,** somnolent. (Wakeful.) **Slow,** dilatory, tardy. (Fast.) **Smell,** fragrance, odor, perfume, scent. **Smooth,** even, level, mild. (Rough.) **Soak,** drench, imbrue, steep. **Social,** sociable, friendly, communicative. (Unsocial.) **Soft,** gentle, meek, mild. (Hard.) **Solicit,** importune, urge. **Solitary,** sole, only, single. **Sorry,** grieved, poor, paltry, insignificant. (Glad, respectable.) **Soul,** mind, spirit. (Soul is opposed to body, mind to matter.) **Sound,** *v.*, healthy, sane. (Unsound.)

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Sound, *n.*, tone, noise, silence. **Space,** room. **Sparse,** scanty, thin. (Luxuriant.) **Speak,** converse, talk, confer, say, tell. **Special,** particular, specific. (General.) **Spend,** expend, exhaust, consume, waste, squander, dissipate. (Save.) **Sporadic,** isolated, rare. (General, prevalent.) **Spread,** disperse, diffuse, expand, disseminate, scatter. **Spring,** fountain, source. **Staff,** prop, support, stay. **Stagger,** reel, totter. **Stain,** soil, discolor, spot, sully, tarnish. **State,** commonwealth, realm. **Sterile,** barren, unfruitful. (Fertile.) **Stifle,** choke, suffocate, smother. **Stormy,** rough, boisterous, tempestuous. (Calm.) **Straight,** direct, right. (Crooked.) **Strait,** *a.*, narrow, confined. **Stranger,** alien, foreigner. (Friend.) **Strengthen,** fortify, invigorate. (Weaken.) **Strong,** robust, sturdy, powerful. (Weak.) **Stupid,** dull, foolish, obtuse, witless. (Clever.) **Subject,** exposed to, liable, obnoxious. (Exempt.) **Subject,** inferior, subordinate. (Superior to, above.) **Subsequent,** succeeding, following. (Previous.) **Substantial,** solid, durable. (Unsubstantial.) **Suit,** accord, agree. (Disagree.) **Superficial,** flimsy, shallow, untrustworthy. (Thorough.) **Superfluous,** unnecessary, excessive. (Necessary.) **Surround,** encircle, encompass, environ. **Sustain,** maintain, support. **Symmetry,** proportion. **Sympathy,** commiseration, compassion, condolence. **System,** method, plan, order. **Systematic,** orderly, regular, methodical. (Chaotic.)

TAKE, accept, receive. (Give.) **Talkative,** garrulous, loquacious, communicative. (Silent.) **Taste,** flavor, relish, savor. (Tastlessness.) **Tax,** custom, duty, impost, excise, toll. **Tax,** assessment, rate. **Tease,** taunt, tantalize, torment, vex. **Temporary,** *a.*, fleeting, transient, transitory. (Permanent.) **Tenacious,** pertinacious, retentive. **Tendency,** aim, drift, scope. **Tenet,** position, view, conviction, belief. **Term,** boundary, limit, period, time. **Territory,** dominion. **Thankful,** grateful, obliged. (Thankless.) **Thankless,** ungracious, profitless, ungrateful, unthankful. **Thaw,** melt, dissolve, liquefy. (Freeze.) **Theatrical,** dramatic, showy, ceremonious, meretricious. **Theft,** robbery, depredation, spoliation. **Theme,** subject, topic, text, essay. **Theory,** speculation, scheme, plea, hypothesis, conjecture. **Therefore,** accordingly, consequently, hence. **Thick,** dense, close, compact, solid, coagulated, muddy, turbid, misty, foggy, vaporous. (Thin.) **Thin,** slim, slender, slight, flimsy, lean, attenuated, scraggy. **Think,** cogitate, consider, reflect, ponder, contemplate, meditate, muse, conceive, fancy, imagine, apprehend, hold, esteem, reckon, consider, regard, deem, believe, opine. **Thorough,** accurate, correct, trustworthy, reliable, complete. (Superficial.) **Thought,** idea, conception, imagination, fancy, conceit, notion, supposition, care, provision, consideration, opinion, view, sentiment, reflection, deliberation. **Thoughtful,** considerate, careful, cautious, heedful, contemplative, reflective, provident, pensive, dreamy. (Thoughtless.) **Thoughtless,** inconsiderate, rash, precipitate, improvident, heedless. **Tie,** *v.*, bind, restrain, restrict, oblige, secure, unite, join. (Loose.) **Tie,** *n.*, band, ligament, ligature. **Time,** duration, season, period, era, age, date, span, spell. **Tolerate,** allow, admit, receive, suffer, permit, let, endure, abide. (Oppose.) **Top,** summit, apex, head, crown, surface. (Bottom, base.) **Torrid,** burning, hot, parching, scorching, sultry. **Tortuous,** twisted, winding, crooked, indirect. **Torture,** torment, anguish, agony. **Touching,** tender, affecting, moving, pathetic. **Tractable,** docile, manageable, amenable. **Trade,** traffic, commerce, dealing, occupation, employment, office. **Traditional,** oral, uncertain, transmitted. **Traffic,** trade, exchange, commerce, intercourse. **Trammel,** *n.*, fetter, shackle, clog, bond, chain, impediment, hindrance. **Tranquil,** still, unruffled, peaceful, quiet, hushed. (Noisy, boisterous.) **Transaction,** negotiation, occurrence, proceeding, affair. **Trash,** nonsense, twaddle, trifles, dross. **Travel,** trip, ramble, peregrination, excursion, journey, tour, voyage. **Treacherous,** traitorous, disloyal, treasonable, faithless, false-hearted, perfidious, sly, false. (Trustworthy, faithful.) **Trite,** stale, old, ordinary, commonplace, hackneyed. (Novel.) **Triumph,** achievement, ovation, victory, conquest, jubilation. (Failure, defeat.) **Trivial,** trifling, petty, small, frivolous, unimportant, insignificant. (Important.) **True,** genuine, actual, sincere, unaffected, true-hearted, honest, upright, veritable, real, veracious, authentic, exact, accurate, correct. **Tumultuous,** turbulent, riotous, disorderly, disturbed, confused, unruly. (Orderly.) **Tune,** tone, air, melody, strain. **Turbid,** foul, thick,

muddy, impure, unsettled. (Placid.) **Type,** emblem, symbol, figure, sign, kind, sort, letter. **Tyro,** novice, beginner, learner.

UGLY, unsightly, plain, homely, ill-favored, hideous. (Beautiful.) **Umbrage,** offence, dissatisfaction, displeasure, resentment. **Umpire,** referee, arbitrator, judge, arbiter. **Unanimity,** accord, agreement, unity, concord. (Discord.) **Unanimous,** agreeing, like-minded. **Unbridled,** wanton, licentious, dissolute, loose, lax. **Uncertain,** doubtful, dubious, questionable, fitful, equivocal, ambiguous, indistinct, variable, fluctuating. **Uncivil,** rude, discourteous, disrespectful, disobliging. (Civil.) **Unclean,** dirty, foul, filthy, sullied. (Clean.) **Uncommon,** rare, strange, scarce, singular, choice. (Common, ordinary.) **Unconcerned,** careless, indifferent, apathetic. (Anxious.) **Uncouth,** strange, odd, clumsy, ungainly. (Graceful.) **Uncover,** reveal, strip, expose, lay bare, divest. (Hide.) **Under,** below, underneath, beneath, subordinate, lower, inferior. (Above.) **Understanding,** knowledge, intellect, intelligence, faculty, comprehension, mind, reason, brains. **Undertake,** engage in, embark in, agree, promise. **Undo,** annul, frustrate, untie, unfasten, destroy. **Uneasy,** restless, disturbed, unquiet, stiff, awkward. (Quiet.) **Unequal,** uneven, not alike, irregular, insufficient. (Even.) **Unequaled,** matchless, unique, novel, new, unheard of. **Unfair,** wrongful, dishonest, unjust. (Fair.) **Unfit,** *a.*, improper, unsuitable, inconsistent, untimely, incompetent. (Fit.) **Unfit,** *v.*, disable, incapacitate, disqualify. (Fit.) **Unfortunate,** calamitous, ill-fated, unlucky, wretched, unhappy, miserable. (Fortunate.) **Ungainly,** clumsy, awkward, lumbering, uncouth. (Pretty.) **Unhappy,** miserable, wretched, distressed, afflicted, painful, disastrous, drear, dismal. (Happy.) **Uniform,** regular, symmetrical, equal, even, alike, unvaried. (Irregular.) **Uninterrupted,** continuous, perpetual, unceasing, incessant, endless. (Intermittent.) **Union,** junction, combination, alliance, confederacy, league, coalition, agreement, concert. (Disunion, separation.) **Unique,** unequal, uncommon, rare, choice, matchless. (Common, ordinary.) **Unite,** join, conjoin, combine, concert, add, attach, incorporate, embody, clench, merge. (Separate, disrupt, sunder.) **Universal,** general, all, entire, total, catholic. (Sectional.) **Unlimited,** absolute, undefined, boundless, infinite. (Limited.) **Unreasonable,** foolish, silly, absurd, preposterous, ridiculous. **Unrivaled,** unequaled, unique, unexampled, incomparable, matchless. (Mediocre.) **Unroll,** unfold, open, discover. **Unruly,** ungovernable, unmanageable, refractory. (Tractable, docile.) **Unusual,** rare, unwonted, singular, uncommon, remarkable, strange, extraordinary. (Common.) **Uphold,** maintain, defend, sustain, support, vindicate. (Desert, abandon.) **Upright,** vertical, perpendicular, erect, just, equitable, fair, pure, honorable. (Prone, horizontal.) **Uprightness,** honesty, integrity, fairness, goodness, probity, virtue, honor. (Dishonesty.) **Urge,** incite, impel, push, drive, instigate, stimulate, press, induce, solicit. **Urgent,** pressing, important, imperative, immediate, serious, wanted. (Unimportant.) **Usage,** custom, fashion, practice, prescription. **Use,** *n.*, usage, practice, habit, custom, avail, advantage, utility, benefit, application. (Disuse, desuetude.) **Use,** *v.*, employ, exercise, occupy, practise, accustom, inure. (Abuse.) **Useful,** advantageous, serviceable, available, helpful, beneficial, good. (Useless.) **Useless,** unserviceable, fruitless, idle, profitless. (Useful.) **Usual,** ordinary, common, accustomed, habitual, wonted, customary, general. (Unusual.) **Usurp,** arrogate, seize, appropriate, assume. **Utmost,** farthest, remotest, uttermost, greatest. **Utter,** *a.*, extreme, excessive, sheer, mere, pure. **Utter,** *v.*, speak, articulate, pronounce, express, issue. **Utterly,** totally, completely, wholly, quite, altogether, entirely.

VACANT, empty, unfilled, unoccupied, thoughtless, unthinking. (Occupied.) **Vagrant,** *n.*, wanderer, beggar, tramp, vagabond, rogue. **Vague,** unsettled, undetermined, uncertain, pointless, indefinite. (Definite.) **Vain,** useless, fruitless, empty, worthless, inflated, proud, conceited, unreal, unavailing. (Effectual, humble, real.) **Valiant,** brave, bold, valorous, courageous, gallant. (Cowardly.) **Valid,** weighty, strong, powerful, sound, binding, efficient. (Invalid.) **Valor,** courage, gallantry, boldness, bravery, heroism. (Cowardice.) **Value,** *v.*, appraise, assess, reckon, appreciate, estimate, prize, esteem, treasure. (Despise, condemn.) **Vanish,** disappear, fade, melt, dissolve. **Vanity,** emptiness, conceit, self-conceit, affectedness. **Vapid,** dull, flat, insipid, stale, tame. (Sparkling.) **Vapor,** fume,

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS.

SMOKE, mist, fog, steam. **Variable**, changeable, unsteady, inconstant, shifting, wavering, fickle, restless, fitful. (Constant.) **Variety**, difference, diversity, change, diversification, mixture, medley, miscellany. (Sameness, monotony.) **Vast**, spacious, boundless, mighty, enormous, immense, colossal, gigantic, huge, prodigious. (Confined.) **Vaunt**, boast, brag, puff, hawk, advertise, flourish, parade. **Venerable**, grave, sage, wise, old, reverend. **Venial**, pardonable, excusable, justifiable. (Grave, serious.) **Venom**, poison, virus, spite, malice, malignity. **Venture**, *n.*, speculation, chance, peril, stake. **Venture**, *v.*, dare, adventure, risk, hazard, jeopardize. **Veracity**, truth, truthfulness, credibility, accuracy. (Falsehood.) **Verbal**, oral, spoken, literal, parole, unwritten. **Verdict**, judgment, finding, decision, answer. **Vexation**, chagrin, mortification. (Pleasure.) **Vibrate**, oscillate, swing, sway, wave, undulate, thrill. **Vice**, vileness, corruption, depravity, pollution, immorality, wickedness, guilt, iniquity, crime. (Virtue.) **Vicious**, corrupt, depraved, debased, bad, contrary, unruly, demoralized, profligate, faulty. (Virtuous, gentle.) **Victim**, sacrifice, food, prey, sufferer, dupe, gull. **Victuals**, viands, bread, meat, provisions, fare, food, repast. **View**, prospect, survey. **Violent**, boisterous, furious, impetuous, vehement. (Gentle.) **Virtuous**, upright, honest, moral. (Profligate.) **Vision**, apparition, ghost, phantom, spectre. **Voluptuary**, epicure, sensualist. **Vote**, suffrage, voice. **Vouch**, affirm, asseverate, assure, aver.

WAIT, await, expect, look for, wait for. **Wakeful**, vigilant, watchful. (Sleepy.) **Wander**, range, ramble, roam, rove, stroll. **Want**, lack, need. (Abundance.) **Wary**, circumspect, cautious. (Foolhardy.) **Wash**, clean, rinse, wet, moisten, stain, tint. **Waste**, *v.*, squander, dissipate, lavish, destroy, decay, dwindle, wither. **Wasteful**, extravagant, profligate. (Economical.) **Way**, method, plan, system, means, manner, mode, form, fashion, course, process, road, route, track, path, habit, practice. **Wave**, breaker, billow, surge. **Weak**, feeble, infirm. (Strong.) **Weaken**, debilitate, enfeeble, enervate, invalidate. (Strengthen.) **Wearisome**, tedious, tiresome. (Interesting, entertaining.) **Weary**, harass, jade, tire, fatigue. (Refresh.) **Weight**, gravity, heaviness. (Lightness.) **Weight**, burden, load. **Well-being**, happiness, prosperity, welfare. **Whole**, entire, complete, total, integral. (Part.) **Wicked**, iniquitous, nefarious. (Virtuous.) **Will**, wish, desire. **Willingly**, spontaneously, voluntarily. (Unwillingly.) **Win**, get, obtain, gain, procure, effect, realize, accomplish, achieve. (Lose.) **Winning**, attractive, charming, fascinating, bewitching, enchanting, dazzling, brilliant. (Repulsive.) **Wisdom**, prudence, foresight, far-sightedness, sagacity. (Foolishness.) **Wit**, humor, satire, fun, raillery. **Wonder**, *v.*, admire, amaze, astonish, surprise. **Wonder**, *n.*, marvel, miracle, prodigy. **Word**, *n.*, expression, term. **Work**, labor, task, toil. (Play.) **Worthless**, valueless. (Valuable.) **Writer**, author, penman. **Wrong**, injustice, injury. (Right.)

YAWN, gape, open wide. **Yearn**, hanker after, long for, desire, crave. **Yell**, bellow, cry out, scream. **Yellow**, golden, saffron-like. **Yelp**, bark, sharp cry, howl. **Yet**, besides, nevertheless, notwithstanding, however, still, ultimately, at last, so far, thus far. **Yield**, bear, give, afford, impart, communicate, confer, bestow, abdicate, resign, cede, surrender, relinquish, relax, quit, forego, give up, let go, waive, comply, accede, assent, acquiesce, succumb, submit. **Yielding**, supple, pliant, bending, compliant, submissive, unresisting. (Obstinate.) **Yoke**, *v.*, couple, link, connect. **Yore**, long ago, long since. **Young**, juvenile, inexperienced, ignorant, youthful. **Youth**, boy, lad, minority, adolescence, juvenility. **Youthful**, young, juvenile, boyish, girlish, puerile. (Old.)

ZEAL, energy, fervor, ardor, earnestness, enthusiasm, eagerness. (Indifference.) **Zealous**, warm, ardent, fervent, enthusiastic, anxious. (Indifferent, careless.) **Zest**, relish, gusto, flavor. (Disgust.)

LEAD in the form of filings, under a pressure of 2,000 atmospheres, or thirteen tons to the square inch, becomes compressed into a solid block, in which it is impossible to detect the slightest vestige of the original grains. Under a pressure of 5,000 atmospheres it liquifies.

500 ERRORS CORRECTED.

Concise Rules in Grammar, Spelling and Pronunciation.

THERE are several kinds of errors in speaking. The most objectionable of them all are those in which words are employed that are unsuitable to convey the meaning intended. Thus, a person wishing to express his intention of going to a given place says, "I *propose* going," when, in fact, he *purposes* going. The following affords an amusing illustration of this class of error: A venerable matron was speaking of her son, who, she said, was quite stage-struck. "In fact," remarked the old lady, "he is going to a *premature* performance this evening!" Considering that most *amateur* performances are *premature*, it cannot be said that this word was altogether misapplied; though, evidently, the maternal intention was to convey quite another meaning.

Other errors arise from the substitution of sounds similar to the words which should be employed; that is, spurious words instead of genuine ones. Thus, some people say "*renumerative*," when they mean "*remunerative*." A nurse, recommending her mistress to have a *perambulator* for her child, advised her to purchase a *preamputator!*

Other errors are occasioned by imperfect knowledge of the English grammar: thus, many people say, "Between you and I," instead of "Between you and *me*." And there are numerous other departures from the rules of grammar, which will be pointed out hereafter.

MISUSE OF THE ADJECTIVE: "What *beautiful* butter!" "What a *nice* landscape!" They should say "What a *beautiful landscape!*" "What *nice butter!*" Again, errors are frequently occasioned by the following causes:

MISPRONUNCIATION OF WORDS: Many persons say *pronounciation* instead of *pronunciation;* others say pro-nun-ce-a-shun, instead of pro-nun-she-a-shun.

MISDIVISION OF WORDS AND SYLLABLES: This defect makes the words *an ambassador* sound like *a nambassador*, or *an adder* like *a nadder.*

IMPERFECT ENUNCIATION, as when a person says *hebben* for *heaven*, *ebber* for *ever*, *jocholate* for *chocolate.*

To correct these errors by a systematic course of study would involve a closer application than most persons could afford, but the simple and concise rules and hints here given, founded upon usage and the authority of scholars, will be of great assistance to inquirers.

RULES AND HINTS FOR CORRECT SPEAKING.

Who and *whom* are used in relation to persons, and *which* in relation to things. But it was once common to say, "the man *which*." This should now be avoided. It is now usual to say, "Our Father *who* art in heaven," instead of "*which* art in heaven."

Whose is, however, sometimes applied to things as well as to persons. We may therefore say, "The country *whose* inhabitants are free."

Thou is employed in solemn discourse, and *you* in common language. *Ye* (plural) is also used in serious addresses, and *you* in familiar language.

The uses of the word *it* are various, and very perplexing to the uneducated. It is not only used to imply persons, but things, and even ideas, and therefore in speaking or writing, its assistance is constantly required. The perplexity respecting this word arises from the fact that in using it in the construction of a long sentence, sufficient care is not taken to insure that when *it* is employed it really points out or refers to the object intended. For instance, "It was raining when John set out in his cart to go to market, and he was delayed so long that it was over before he arrived." Now what is to be understood by this sentence? Was the rain over? or the market? Either or both might be inferred from the construction of the sentence, which, therefore, should be written thus:—"It was raining when John set out in his cart to go to market, and he was delayed so long that the market was over before he arrived."

Rule.—After writing a sentence always look through it, and see that wherever the word *it* is employed, it refers to or carries the mind back to the object which it is intended to point out.

The general distinction between *this* and *that* may be thus defined: *this* denotes an object present or near, in time or place; *that* something which is absent.

These refers, in the same manner, to present objects, while *those* refers to things that are remote.

Who changes, under certain conditions, into *whose* and *whom*; but *that* and *which* always remain the same, with the exception of the possessive case as noted above.

That may be applied to nouns or subjects of all sorts; as, the *girl that* went to school, the *dog that* bit me, the *opinion that* he entertains.

The misuse of these pronouns gives rise to more errors in speaking and writing than any other cause.

When you wish to distinguish between two or more persons, say, "*Which* is the happy man?" not *who*—"*Which* of those ladies do you admire?"

Instead of "*Whom* do you think him to be?" say, "*Who* do you think him to be?"

Whom should I see?
To *whom* do you speak?
Who said so?
Who gave it to you?
Of *whom* did you procure them?
Who was he?
Who do men say that *I* am?

Self should never be added to *his, their, mine, or thine.*

Each is used to denote *every* individual of a number.

Every denotes *all* the individuals of a number.

Either and *or* denote an alternative: "I will take *either* road, at your pleasure," "I will take this *or* that."

Neither means *not either*; and *nor* means *not the other.*

Either is sometimes used for *each*—"Two thieves were crucified, on *either* side one."

"Let *each* esteem others as good as themselves," should be, "Let *each* esteem others as good as *himself*."

"There are bodies *each* of which *are* so small," should be, "each of which *is* so small."

Do not use double superlatives, such as *most straightest, most highest, most finest.*

The term *worser* has gone out of use; but *lesser* is still retained.

The use of such words as *chiefest*, *extremest*, etc., has become obsolete, because they do not give any superior force to the meanings of the primary words, *chief*, *extreme*, etc.

Such expressions as *more impossible*, *more indispensable*, *more universal*, *more uncontrolable*, *more unlimited*, etc., are objectionable, as they really enfeeble the meaning which it is the object of the speaker or writer to strengthen. For instance, *impossible* gains no strength by rendering it *more* impossible. This class of error is common with persons who say, "A *great large* house," "A *great big* animal," "A *little small* foot," "A *tiny little* hand."

Here, *there* and *where*, originally denoting place, may now, by common consent, be used to denote other meanings; such as, "*There* I agree with you," "*Where* we differ," "We find pain *where* we expected pleasure," "*Here* you mistake me."

Hence, *whence* and *thence*, denoting departure, etc., may be used without the word *from*. The idea of *from* is included in the word *whence*—therefore it is unnecessary to say "*From whence*."

Hither, *thither*, and *whither*, denoting to a place, have generally been superseded by *here*, *there*, and *where*. But there is no good reason why they should not be employed. If, however, they are used, it is unnecessary to add the word *to*, because that is implied—"*Whither* are you going?" "*Where* are you going?" Each of these sentences is complete. To say, "Where are you going *to*?" is redundant.

Two *negatives* destroy each other, and produce an affirmative. "*Nor* did he *not* observe them," conveys the idea that he *did* observe them.

But negative assertions are allowable. "His manners are not impolite," which implies that his manners are in some degree marked by politeness.

Instead of "Let you and *I*," say "Let you and me."

Instead of "I am not so tall as *him*," say "I am not so tall as he."

When asked "Who is there?" do not answer "*Me*," but "I."

Instead of "For you and *I*," say "For you and me."

Instead of "*Says I*," say, "I said."

Instead of "You are taller than *me*," say "You are taller than I."

Instead of "I *ain't*," or "I *arn't*," say "I am not."

Instead of "Whether I be present or no, say "Whether I be present or not."

For "Not that I know on, say "Not that I know."

Instead of "*Was* I to do so," say "Were I to do so."

Instead of "I would do the same if I *was him*," say "I would do the same if I were he."

Instead of "I *had as lief* go myself," say "I would as soon go myself," or "I would rather."

It is better to say "Six weeks ago," than "Six weeks back."

It is better to say "Since which time," than "Since when."

It is better to say "I repeated it," than "I said so over again."

Instead of "He was too young to *have* suffered much," say "He was too young to suffer much."

Instead of "*Less* friends," say "Fewer friends." Less refers to quantity.

Instead of "A *quantity* of people," say "A number of people."

Instead of "*He and they* we know," say "Him and them."

Instead of "*As* far as I can see," say "So far as I can see."

Instead of "A *new pair* of gloves, say "A pair of new gloves."

Instead of "I hope you'll think nothing *on* it," say "I hope you'll think nothing of it."

Instead of "Restore it *back* to me," say "Restore it to me."

Instead of "I suspect the *veracity* of his story," say "I doubt the truth of his story."

Instead of "I seldom *or ever* see him," say "I seldom see him."

Instead of "I expected *to have* found him," say "I expected to find him."

Instead of "Who *learns* you music?" say "Who teaches you music?"

Instead of "I *never* sing *whenever* I can help it," say "I never sing when I can help it."

Instead of "Before I do that I must *first* ask leave," say "Before I do that I must ask leave."

Instead of saying "The *observation* of the rule," say "The observance of the rule."

Instead of "A man *of* eighty years of age," say "A man eighty years old."

Instead of "Here *lays* his honored head," say "Here lies his honored head."

Instead of "He died from *negligence*," say "He died through neglect," or "in consequence of neglect."

Instead of "Apples are plenty," say "Apples are plentiful."

Instead of "The *latter end* of the year," say "The end, or the close, of the year."

Instead of "The *then* government," say "The government of that age, or century, or year, or time."

Instead of "A *couple* of chairs," say "Two chairs."

Instead of "They are *united together* in the bonds of matrimony," say "They are united in matrimony," or "They are married."

Instead of "We travel *slow*," say "We travel slowly."

Instead of "He plunged *down* into the river," say "He plunged into the river.

Instead of "He jumped *from off of* the scaffolding," say "He jumped off the scaffolding."

Instead of "He came the last *of all*," say "He came the last."

Instead of "*universal*," with reference to things that have any limit, say "general;" "generally approved," instead of "universally approved;" "generally beloved," instead of "universally beloved."

Instead of "They ruined *one another*," say "They ruined each other."

Instead of "If *in case* I succeed," say "If I succeed."

Instead of "A *large enough* room," say "A room large enough."

Instead of "I am slight in comparison *to* you," say "I am slight in comparison with you."

Instead of "I went *for* to see him," say "I went to see him."

Instead of "The cake is all *eat up*," say "The cake is all eaten"

Instead of "Handsome is *as* handsome does," say "Handsome is who handsome does."

Instead of "The book fell *on* the floor," say "The book fell to the floor."

Instead of "His opinions are *approved of* by all," say "His opinions are approved by all."

Instead of "I will add *one more* argument," say "I will add one argument more," or "another argument."

Instead of "A sad curse is war," say "War is a sad curse."

Instead of "He stands *six foot* high," say "He measures six feet," or "His height is six feet."

Instead of "I go *every now and then*," say "I go sometimes (or often)."

Instead of "Who finds him in clothes," say "Who provides him with clothes."

Say "The first two," and the last two," instead of "the *two first*," "the two last."

Instead of "His health was *drank with enthusiasm*," say "His health was drunk enthusiastically."

Instead of "*Except* I am prevented," say "Unless I am prevented."

Instead of "In its *primary sense*," say "In its primitive sense."

Instead of "It grieves me to *see* you," say "I am grieved to see you."

Instead of "Give me *them* papers," say "Give me those papers."

Instead of "*Those* papers I hold in my hand," say "These papers I hold in my hand."

Instead of "I could scarcely imagine but *what*," say "I could scarcely imagine but that."

Instead of "He was a man *notorious* for his benevolence," say "He was noted for his benevolence."

Instead of "She was a woman *celebrated* for her crimes," say "She was notorious on account of her crimes."

Instead of "What may your name be?" say "What is your name?"

Instead of "I lifted it *up*," say "I lifted it."

Instead of "It is *equally of the same* value," say "It is of the same value," or "equal value."

Instead of "I knew it *previous* to your telling me," say "I knew it previously to your telling me."

Instead of "You *was* out when I called," say "You were out when I called."

Instead of "I thought I should *have won* this game," say "I thought I should win this game."

Instead of "*This* much is certain," say "Thus much is certain," or, "So much is certain."

Instead of "He went away *as it may be* yesterday week," say "He went away yesterday week."

Instead of "He came *the Saturday as it may be before the Monday*," specify the Monday on which he came.

Instead of "Put your watch *in* your pocket," say "Put your watch into your pocket."

Instead of "He has *got* riches," say "He has riches."

Instead of "Will you *set* down?" say "Will you sit down?"

Instead of "No *thankee*," say "No, thank you."

Instead of "I cannot do it without *farther* means," say "I cannot do it without further means."

Instead of "No sooner *but*," or "No other *but*," say "than."

Instead of "*Nobody else* but her," say "Nobody but her."

Instead of "He fell *down* from the balloon," say "He fell from the balloon."

Instead of "He rose *up* from the ground," say "He rose from the ground."

Instead of "*These* kind of oranges *are* not good," say "This kind of oranges is not good."

Instead of "Somehow or *another*," say "Somehow or other."

Instead of "*Will* I give you some more tea?" say "Shall I give you some more tea?"

Instead of "Oh dear, what *will* I do?" say "Oh dear, what shall I do?"

Instead of "I think *indifferent* of it," say "I think indifferently of it."

Instead of "I will send it *conformable* to your orders," say "I will send it conformably to your orders."

Instead of "To be *given away gratis*," say "To be given away."

Instead of "Will you enter in?" say "Will you enter?"

Instead of "*This* three days or more," say "These three days or more."

Instead of "He is a bad *grammarian*," say "He is not a grammarian."

Instead of "We *accuse him for*," say "We accuse him of."

Instead of "We *acquit* him *from*," say "We acquit him of."

Instead of "I am averse *from* that," say "I am averse to that."

Instead of "I confide *on* you," say "I confide in you."

Instead of "As soon *as ever*," say "As soon as."

Instead of "The *very best*," or "The *very worst*," say "The best or the worst."

Avoid such phrases as "No great shakes," "Nothing to boast of," "Down in my boots," "Suffering from the blues." All such sentences indicate vulgarity.

Instead of "No one *hasn't* called," say "No one has called."

Instead of "You have a *right* to pay me," say "It is right that you should pay me."

Instead of "I am going *over* the bridge," say "I am going *across* the bridge."

Instead of "I *should just* think I could," say "I think I can."

Instead of "There has been a *good deal*," say "There has been much."

Instead of saying "The effort you are making *for* meeting the bill," say "The effort you are making to meet the bill."

To say "Do *not* give him *no more* of your money," is equivalent to saying "Give him some of your money." Say "Do not give him *any* of your money."

Instead of saying "They are not what nature *designed* them," say "They are are not what nature designed them to be."

Instead of saying "I had not the pleasure of hearing his sentiments when I wrote that letter," say "I had not the pleasure of having heard," etc.

Instead of "The quality of the apples *were* good," say "The quality of the apples was good."

Instead of "The want of learning, courage and energy *are* more visible," say, "Is more visible."

Instead of "We die *for* want," say "We die of want."

Instead of "He died *by* fever," say "He died of fever."

GRAMMAR, SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION.

Instead of "I *enjoy* bad health," say "My health is not good."
Instead of "*Either* of the three," say "Any one of the three."
Instead of "Better *nor* that," say "Better than that."
Instead of "We often think *on* you," say "We often think of you."
Instead of "Mine is *so* good as yours," say "Mine is as good as yours."
Instead of "This town is not *as* large as we thought," say "This town is not so large as we thought."
Instead of "*Because* why?" say "Why?"
Instead of "That *there* boy," say "That boy."
Instead of "That horse is not *much worth*," say "The horse is not worth much."
Instead of "The *subject-matter* of debate," say "The subject of debate."
Instead of saying "When he *was* come back," say "When he had come back."
Instead of saying "His health has been *shook*," say "His health has been shaken."
Instead of "It was *spoke* in my presence," say "It was spoken in my presence."
Instead of "*Very* right," or "*Very* wrong," say "Right," or "Wrong."
Instead of "The *mortgageor* paid him the money," say "The mortgagee paid him the money." The mortgagee lends; the mortgageor borrows.
Instead of "I *took you to be* another person," say "I mistook you for another person."
Instead of "On *either* side of the river," say "On each side of the river."
Instead of "*There's* fifty," say "There are fifty."
Instead of "The *best* of the two," say "The better of the two."
Instead of "My clothes have *become too small* for me," say "I have grown to stout for my clothes."
Instead of "Two *spoonsful* of physic," say "Two spoonfuls of physic."
Instead of "She said, says she," say "She said."
Avoid such phrases as "I said, says I," "Thinks I to myself," etc.
Instead of "I don't think so," say "I think not."
Instead of "He was in *eminent* danger," say "He was in *imminent* danger."
Instead of "The weather is *hot*," say "The weather is very warm."
Instead of "I *sweat*," say "I perspire."
Instead of "I *only* want two dollars," say "I want only two dollars."
Instead of "Whatsomever," say "Whatever," or "Whatsoever."
Avoid such exclamations as "God bless me!" "God deliver me!" "By God!" "By Gosh!" "My Lord!" "Upon my soul," etc., which are vulgar on the one hand, and savor of impiety on the other, for—"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."

PRONUNCIATION.

Accent is a particular stress or force of the voice upon certain syllables or words. This mark ' in printing denotes the syllable upon which the stress or force of the voice should be placed.

A word may have more than one accent. Take as an instance *aspiration*. In uttering this word we give a marked emphasis of the voice upon the first and third syllables, and therefore those syllables are said to be accented. The first of these accents is less distinguishable than the second, upon which we dwell longer, therefore the second accent in point of order is called the primary, or chief accent of the word.

When the full accent falls on a vowel, that vowel should have a long sound, as in *vo'cal*; but when it falls on or after a consonant, the preceding vowel has a short sound, as in *hab'it*.

To obtain a good knowledge of pronunciation, it is advisable for the reader to listen to the examples given by good speakers, and by educated persons. We learn the pronunciation of words, to a great extent, by *imitation*, just as birds acquire the notes of other birds which may be near them.

But it will be very important to bear in mind that there are many words having a double meaning or application, and that the difference of meaning is indicated by the difference of the accent. Among these words, *nouns* are distinguished from

verbs by this means: *nouns* are mostly accented on the first syllable, and *verbs* on the last.

Noun signifies name; *nouns* are the names of persons and things, as well as of things not material and palpable; but of which we have a conception and knowledge, such as *courage, firmness, goodness, strength*; and *verbs* express *actions, movements*, &c. If the word used signifies that anything has been done, or is being done, or is, or is to be done, then that word is a *verb*.

Thus when we say that anything is "an in'sult," that word is a *noun*, and is accented on the first syllable; but when we say he did it "to insult' another person," the word insult' implies *acting*, and becomes a *verb*, and should be accented on the last syllable.

A list of nearly all the words that are liable to similar variation is given here. It will be noticed that those in the first column, having the accent on the first syllable, are mostly nouns; and that those in the second column, which have the accent on the second and final syllable, are mostly verbs:—

Noun, &c.	*Verb, &c.*	*Noun, &c.*	*Verb, &c.*	*Noun, &c.*	*Verb, &c.*
Ab'ject	abject'	Con'trast	contrast'	In'lay	inlay'
Ab'sent	absent'	Con'verse	converse'	In'sult	insult'
Ab'stract	abstract'	Con'vert	convert'	Ob'ject	object'
Ac'cent	accent'	Con'vict	convict'	Out'leap	outleap'
Af'fix	affix'	Con'voy	convoy'	Per'fect	perfect'
As'pect	aspect'	De'crease	decrease'	Per'fume	perfume'
At'tribute	attrib'ute	Des'cant	descant'	Per'mit	permit'
Aug'ment	augment'	Des'ert	desert'	Pre'fix	prefix'
Au'gust	august'	De'tail	detail'	Prem'ise	premise'
Bom'bard	bombard'	Di'gest	digest'	Pres'age	presage'
Col'league	colleague'	Dis'cord	discord'	Pres'ent	present'
Col'lect	collect'	Dis'count	discount'	Prod'uce	produce'
Com'ment	comment'	Ef'flux	efflux'	Proj'ect	project'
Com'pact	compact'	Es'cort	escort'	Pro'test	protest'
Com'plot	complot'	Es'say	essay'	Reb'el	rebel'
Com'port	comport'	Ex'ile	exile'	Rec'ord	record'
Com'pound	compound'	Ex'port	export'	Ref'use	refuse'
Com'press	compress'	Ex'tract	extract'	Re'tail	retail'
Con'cert	concert'	Fer'ment	ferment'	Sub'ject	subject'
Con'crete	concrete'	Fore'cast	forecast'	Su'pine	supine'
Con'duct	conduct'	Fore'taste	foretaste'	Sur'vey	survey'
Con'fine	confine'	Fre'quent	frequent'	Tor'ment	torment'
Con'flict	conflict'	Im'part	impart'	Traj'ect	traject'
Con'serve	conserve'	Im'port	import'	Trans'fer	transfer'
Con'sort	consort'	Im'press	impress'	Trans'port	transport'
Con'test	contest'	Im'print	imprint'	Un'dress	undress'
Con'text	context'	In'cense	incense'	Up'cast	upcast'
Con'tract	contract'	In'crease	increase'	Up'start	upstart'

Cement' is an exception to the above rule, and should always be accented on the last syllable. So also the word consols'.

RULES OF PRONUNCIATION.

C before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and in some other situations, is a close articulation, like *k*. Before *e*, *i*, and *y*, *c* is precisely equivalent to *s* in *same, this*; as in *cedar, civil, cypress, capacity*.

E final indicates that the preceding vowel is long; as in hate, mete, sire, robe, lyre, abate, recede, invite, remote, intrude.

E final indicates that *c* preceding has the sound of *s*; as in *lace, lance*; and that *g* preceding has the sound of *j*, as in *charge, page, challenge*.

E final in proper English words, never forms a syllable, and in the most used words, in the terminating unaccented syllable it is silent. Thus, *motive, genuine, examine, granite*, are pronounced *motiv, genuin, examin, granit*.

E final, in a few words of foreign origin, forms a syllable; as *cyncope, simile*.

E final is silent after *l* in the following terminations,—*ble, cle, dle, fle, gle, kle, ple, tle, zle ;* as in *able, manacle, cradle, ruffle, mangle, wrinkle, supple, rattle, puzzle,* which are pronounced *ab'l, mana'cl, cra'dl, ruf'fl, man'gl, wrin'kl, suf'pl, puz'zl.*

E is usually silent in the termination *en ;* as in *token, broken ;* pronounced *toke, broke.*

OUS, in the termination of adjectives and their derivatives, is pronounced *us ;* as in *gracious, pious, pompously.*

CE, CI, TI, before a vowel, have the sound of *sh ;* as in *cetaceous, gracious, motion, partial, ingratiate ;* pronounced *cetashus, grashus, moshun, parshal, ingrashiate.*

SI, after an accented vowel, is pronounced like *zh ;* as in *Ephesian, confusion ;* pronounced *Ephezhan, confuzhon.*

GH, both in the middle and at the end of words is silent; as in *caught, bought, fright, nigh, sigh ;* pronounced *caut, baut, frite, ni, si.* In the following exceptions, however, *gh* are pronounced as *f* :—*cough, chough, clough, enough, laugh, rough, slough, tough, trough.*

When WH begins a word, the aspirate *h* precedes *w* in pronunciation: as in *what, whiff, whale ;* pronounced *hwat, hwiff, hwale, w* having precisely the sound of *oo,* French *ou.* In the following words *w* is silent :—*who, whom, whose, whoop, whole.*

H after *r* has no sound or use ; as in *rheum, rhyme ;* pronounced *reum, ryme.*

H should be sounded in the middle of words ; as in forehead, abhor, behold, exhaust, inhabit, unhorse.

H should always be sounded except in the following words :—heir, herb, honest, honor, hour, humor, and humble, and all their derivatives,— such as humorously, derived from humor.

K and G are silent before *n* ; as *know, gnaw ;* pronounced *no, naw.*

W before *r* is silent; as in *wring, wreath ;* pronounced *ring, reath.*

B after *m* is silent ; as in *dumb, numb ;* pronounced *dum, num.*

L before *k* is silent as in *balk, walk, talk ;* pronounced *bauk, wauk, tauk.*

PH has the sound of *f ;* as in *philosophy ;* pronounced *filosofy.*

NG has two sounds, one as in *singer,* the other as in *fin-ger.*

N after *m,* and closing a syllable, is silent ; as in *hymn, condemn.*

P before *s* and *t* is mute; as in *psalm, pseudo, ptarmigan ;* pronounced *sarm, sudo, tarmigan.*

R has two sounds, one strong and vibrating, as at the beginning of words and syllables, such as *robber, reckon, error ;* the other is at the terminations of the words, or when succeeded by a consonant, as *farmer, morn.*

There are other rules of pronunciation affecting the combinations of vowels, etc. ; but as they are more difficult to describe, and as they do not relate to errors which are commonly prevalent, it will suffice to give examples of them in the following list of words. When a syllable in any word in this list is printed in italics, accent or stress of voice should be laid on that syllable.

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

Again, usually pronounced a-*gen,* not as spelled.
Alien, *ale-yen,* not a-li-en.
Antipodes, an-*tip*-o-dees.
Apostle, as *a-pos'l,* without the *t.*
Arch, *artch* in compounds of our own language, as in archbishop, archduke; but *ark* in words derived from the Greek, as archaic, ar-*ka*-ik ; archæology, ar-ke-*ol*-o-gy ; archangel, ark-*ain*-jel ; archetype, *ar*-ke-type ; archipelago, ar-ke-*pel*-a-go ; archives, *ar*-kivz, etc.
Asia, *a*-shia.
Asparagus as spelled, not asparagrass.
Aunt, ant, not awnt.
Awkward, awk-*ward,* not awk-*urd.*
Bade, bad.
Because, be-*kaws,* not be-*cos.*
Been, bin.
Beloved, as a verb, be-*luvd* ; as an adjective, be-*luv*-ed. Blessed, cursed

etc., are subject to the same rule.
Beneath, with the *th* in breath, not with the *th* in breathe.
Biog'raphy, as spelled, not beography.
Caprice, capreece.
Catch, as spelled, not ketch.
Chaos, *ka*-oss.
Charlatan, *shar*-latan.
Chasm, kazm.
Chasten, chasn.
Chivalry, *shiv*-alry.
Chemistry, *kem'-is-try*.
Choir, kwire.
Combat, *kom*-bat.
Conduit, *kun*-dit.
Corps, kor: the plural corps is pronounced korz.
Covetous, *cuv*-e-tus, not cuv-e-chus.
Courteous *curt*-yus.
Courtesy (politeness), *cur*-te-sey.
Courtesy (a lowering of the body), *curt*-sey.
Cresses, as spelled, not cres-ses.
Cu'riosity, cu-re-*os*-e-ty, not curosity.
Cushion, *coosh*-un, not coosh-*in*.
Daunt, d*awn*t, not dant or darnt.
Design and desist have the sound of *s*, not of *z*.
Desire should have the sound of *s*.
Dew, due, not doo.
Diamond, as spelled, not *di*-mond.
Diploma, de-*plo*-ma, not *dip*-lo-ma.
Diplomacy, de-*plo*-ma-cy, not *dip*-lo-ma-cy.
Divers (several), *di*-verz; but diverse (different), *di*-verse.
Drought, drowt, not drawt.
Duke, as spelled, not dook.
Dynasty, *dy*-nas-ty, not *dyn*-as-te.
Edict, *e*-dickt, not *ed*-ickt.
E'en, and e'er, een and air.
Egotism, *e*-go-tis*m*, not *eg*-o-tism.
Either, *e*-ther.
Engine, *en*-jin, not *in*-jin.
Epistle, without the *t*.
Epitome, e-*pit*-o-me.
Epoch, *ep*-ock, not *e*-pock.
Equinox, *e*-qui-nox, not *eq*-kwe-nox.
Europe, *U*-rup, not *U*-rope.
Euro-*pe*-an, not Eu-*ro*-pean.
Every, *ev*-er-y, not *ev*-ry.
Executor, egz-*ec*-utor, not with the sound of *x*.
Extraordinary, ex-*tror*-di-ner-i, not *ex*-traordinary, nor extrornary.
February, as spelled, not Febuary.
Finance, fe-*nance*, not *fi*nance.
Foundling, as spelled, not *fond*-ling.
Garden, *gar*-dn, not gar-den, nor garding.
Gauntlet, gawnt-let, not *gaunt*-let.
Geography, as spelled, not *jog*raphy, or gehography.
Geometry, as spelled, not *jom*-etry.
Haunt, hawnt, not hant.
Height, hite, not highth.
Heinous, *hay*-nus, not *hee*-nus.
Horizon, ho-*ri-zn*, not *hor*-i-zon.
Hymeneal, hy-men-*e*-al, not hy-menal.
Instead, in-*sted*, not instid.
Isolate, *i*-so-late, not *iz*-olate, nor *is*-olate.
Jalap, *jal*-ap, not jolup.
January, as spelled, not Jenuary nor Janewary.
Leave, as spelled, not leaf.
Legend, *lej*-end, or *le*-gend.
Many, *men*-ney, not man-ny.
Marchioness, *mar*-shun-ess, not as spelled.
Massacre, *mas*-sa-ker.
Mattress, as spelled, not *mat*-trass.
Matron, *ma*-trun, not mat-ron.
Medicine, *med*-e-cin, not *med*-cin.
Minute (sixty seconds), *min*-it.
Minute (small), m*i*-*nute*.
Mischievous, *mis*-chiv-us, not mis-*chee*-vus.
Ne'er, for never, nare.
New, nu, not noo.
Oblige, as spelled, not obleege.
Oblique, ob-*leek*, or o-*blike*.
Odorous, *o*-der-us, not *od*-ur-us.
Of, ov, except when compounded with there, here and where, which should be pronounced here-*of*, there-*of*, and where-*of*.
Off, as spelt, not awf.
Organization, *or*-gan-i-*za*-shun.
Ostrich, *os*-trich, not *os*-tridge.
Pageant, *paj*-ent, not *pa*-jant.
Parent, *pare*-ent, not *par*-ent.
Partisan, *par*-te-zan, not par-te-*zan*, nor *par*-ti-zan.
Physiognomy, as *fiz*-i-*og*-nomy, not physionnomy.
Pincers, *pin*-cerz, not pinch-erz.
Plaintiff, as spelled, not plantiff.
Precedent (an example), *pres*-e-dent; pre-*ce*-dent (going before in point of time, previous, former) is the pronunciation of the adjective.
Prologue, *pro*-log, not *prol*-og.
Radish, as spelled, not red-ish.
Raillery, *rail*'-er-y, or *ral*-er-y, not as spelled.
Rather, *ra*-ther, not ray-ther.
Resort, re-*sort*.
Resound, re-*zound*.
Respite, *res*-pit, not as spelled.
Rout (a party; and to rout) should be pronounced rowt. Route (a road), root or rowt.

Saunter, *sawn*-ter, not *sarn*-ter or *san*-ter.
Sausage, *saw*-sage, not *sos*-sidge, *sas*-sage.
Schedule, *sked*-ule, not shed-ule.
Seamstress is pronounced *seem*-stress, but semp-stress, as the word is sometimes spelt, in pronounced *sem*-stress.
Shire, as spelled, when uttered as a single word, but shortened into shir in composition.
Shone, shon, not shun, nor as spelled.
Soldier, *sole*-jer.
Solecism, *sol*-e-cizm, not *se* le-cizm.
Soot, as spelled, not sut.
Sovereign, *sov*-er-in, or suv-er-in.
Specious, *spe*-shus, not *spesh*-us.
Stomacher, *stum*-a-cher.
Stone (weight), as spelled, not stun.
Synod, *sin*-od, not *sy*-nod.
Tenure, *ten*-ure, not *te*-nure.
Tenet, *ten*-et, not *te*-net.
Than, as spelled, not thun.
Tremor, *trem*-ur, not *tre*-mor.
Twelfth should have the th sounded.
Umbrella, as spelled, not um-ber-el-la.
Vase, vaiz or vahz, not vawze.
Was, woz, not wuz.
Weary, *weer*-i, not wary.
Were, wer, not ware.
Wrath, rawth, not rath; as an adjective it is spelled wroth, and pronounced with the vowel sound shorter, as in wrathful, etc.
Yacht, yot, not yat.
Zenith, *zen*-ith, not *ze*-nith.
Zodiac, *zo*-de-ak.
Zoology should have both *o*'s sounded, as *zo-ol*-o-gy, not *zoo*-lo-gy.

Note.—The tendency of all good elocutionists is to pronounce as nearly in accordance with the spelling as possible.

Pronounce—

—ace, not iss, as furn*ace*, not furn*iss*.
—age, not idge, as cabbage, courage, postage, village.
—ain, ane, not in, as certain, cert*ane*, not cert*in*.
—ate, not it, as moder*ate*, not moder*it*.
—ect, not ec, as asp*ect*, not asp*ec*; subj*ect*, not subj*ec*.
—ed, not id, or ud, as wicked, not wick*id*, or wick*ud*.
—el, not l, *mod*el, not *mod*l; *nov*el, not *nov*l.
—en, not n, as sudd*en*, not sudd*n*.—Burden, burthen, garden, lengthen, seven, strengthen, often, and a few others, have the *e* silent.
—ence, not unce, as influ*ence*, not influ-*unce*.
—es, not is, as pleas*es*, not pleas*is*.
—ile should be pronounced il, as fert*il*, not fert*ile*, in all words except chamomile (*cam*), exile, gentile, infantile, reconcile, and senil*e*, which should be pronounced ile.
—in, not n, as Lat*in*, not Lat*n*.
—nd, not n, as husb*and*, not husb*an*; thous*and*, not thous*an*.
—ness, not n*iss*, as carefulness, not carefuln*iss*.
—ng, not n, as singing, not singin; speaking, not speakin.
—ngth, not nth, as stre*ngth*, not stre*nth*.
—son, the *o* should be silent; as in treason, *tre-zn*, not *tre-son*.
—tal, not tle, as capit*al*, not capit*le*; metal, not met*tle*; mort*al*, not mort*le*; period*ical*, not periodic*le*.
—xt, not x, as ne*xt*, not ne*x*.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

An Englishman whose name was Wemyss
Went crazy at last, so it semyss,
  Because the people would not
  Understand that they ought
To call him not Weemis, but Weems.

Another whose last name was Knollys
Tried vainly to vote at the pollys;
  But no ballot he cast
  Because to the last
The clerk couldn't call Knollys Nolls.

And then a young butcher named Belvoir
Went and murdered a man with a clevoir
  Because the man couldn't,
  Or possibly wouldn't,
Pronounce his name properly Beever.

There was an athlete named Strachan
Who had plenty of sinew and brachan,
  And he'd knock a man down
  With an indignant frown
If he failed to pronounce his name Strawn.

SHORT RULES FOR SPELLING.

Words ending in **e** drop that letter on taking a suffix beginning with a vowel. Exceptions—words ending in **ge**, **ce**, or **oe**.

Final **e** of a primitive word is retained on taking a suffix beginning with a consonant. Exceptions—words ending in **dge**, and truly, duly, etc.

Final y of a primitive word, when preceded by a consonant, is generally changed into **i** on the addition of a suffix. Exceptions—retained before **ing** and **ish**, as pitying. Words ending in **ie** and dropping the **e** by Rule 1, change the **i** to **y**, as lying. Final **y** is sometimes changed to **e**, as duteous.

Nouns ending in **y**, preceded by a vowel, form their plural by adding **s**; as money, moneys. **Y** preceded by a consonant is changed to **ies** in the plural; as bounty, bounties.

Final **y** of a primitive word, preceded by a vowel, should not be changed into **i** before a suffix; as, joyless.

In words containing **ei** or **ie**, **ei** is used after the sound of **s**; as ceiling, seize, except in siege and a few words ending in cier. Inveigle, neither, leisure and weird also have **ei**. In other cases it is used, as in believe, achieve.

Words ending in **ceous** or **cious**, when relating to matter, end in **ceous**; all others in **cious**.

Words of one syllable, ending in a consonant, with a single vowel before it, double the consonants in derivatives; as, ship, shipping, etc. But if ending in a consonant with a double vowel before it, they do not double the consonant in derivatives; as troop, trooper, etc.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in a consonant preceded by a single vowel, and accented on the last syllable, double that consonant in derivatives; as commit, committed; but except chagrin, chagrined.

All words of one syllable ending in **l**, with a single vowel before it, have **ll** at the close; as mill, sell.

All words of one syllable ending in **l**, with a double vowel before it, have only one **l** at the close; as mail, sail.

The words foretell, distill, instill and fulfill, retain the double **ll** of their primitives. Derivatives of dull, skill, will and full also retain the double **ll** when the accent falls on these words; as dullness, skillful, willful, fullness.

PUNCTUATION.

A period (.) after every declarative and every imperative sentence; as, It is true. Do right.

A period after every abbreviation; as, Dr., Mr., Capt.

An interrogation point (?) after every question.

The exclamation point (!) after exclamations; as, Alas! Oh, how lovely!

Quotation marks (" ") enclose quoted expressions; as, Socrates said: "I believe the soul is immortal."

A colon (:) is used between parts of a sentence that are subdivided by semicolons.

A colon is used before a quotation, enumeration, or observation, that is intro-

duced by *as follows, the following*, or any similar expression; as, Send me the following: 10 doz. "Armstrong's Treasury," 25 Schulte's Manual, etc.

A semicolon (;) between parts that are subdivided by commas.

The semicolon is used also between clauses or members that are disconnected in sense; as, Man grows old; he passes away; all is uncertain. When as, namely, that is, is used to introduce an example or enumeration, a semicolon is put before it and a comma after it; as, The night was cold; that is, for the time of year.

A comma (,) is used to set off co-ordinate clauses, and subordinate clauses not restrictive; as, Good deeds are never lost, though sometimes forgotten.

A comma is used to set off transposed phrases and clauses; as, "When the wicked entice thee, consent thou not."

A comma is used to set off interposed words, phrases and clauses; as, Let us, if we can, make others happy.

A comma is used between similar or repeated words or phrases; as, The sky, the water, the trees, were illumined with sunlight.

A comma is used to mark an ellipsis, or the omission of a verb or other important word.

A comma is used to set off a short quotation informally introduced; as, Who said, "The good die young"?

A comma is used whenever necessary to prevent ambiguity.

The marks of parenthesis () are used to enclose an interpolation where such interpolation is by the writer or speaker of the sentence in which it occurs. Interpolations by an editor or by anyone other than the author of the sentence should be inclosed in brackets, [].

Dashes (—) may be used to set off a parenthetical expression, also to denote an interruption or a sudden change of thought or a significant pause.

THE USE OF CAPITALS.

1. Every entire sentence should begin with a capital.
2. Proper names, and adjectives derived from these, should begin with a capital.
3. All appellations of the Deity should begin with a capital.
4. Official and honorary titles begin with a capital.
5. Every line of poetry should begin with a capital.
6. Titles of books and the heads of their chapters and divisions are printed in capitals.
7. The pronoun I, and the exclamation, O, are always capitals.
8. The days of the week, and the months of the year, begin with capitals.
9. Every quotation should begin with a capital letter.
10. Names of religious denominations begin with capitals.
11. In preparing accounts, each item should begin with a capital.
12. Any word of special importance may begin with a capital.

HOW TO WRITE A LETTER.

A business letter should be written clearly, explicitly, and concisely.

Figures should be written out, except dates; sums of money should be both in writing and figures.

Copies should be kept of all business letters.

When you receive a letter containing money it should be immediately counted and the amount marked on the top margin.

Letters to a stranger about one's own personal affairs, requesting answer, should always inclose a stamp.

Short sentences are preferable to long ones.

Letters requiring an answer should have prompt attention.

Never write a letter while under excitement or when in an unpleasant humor.

Never write an anonymous letter.

Do not fill your letter with repetitions and apologies.

HOW TO WRITE A LETTER.

Avoid writing with a pencil. Use black ink. Blue or violet may be used, but black is better.

In acknowledging receipt of a letter always mention date.

Paper. Note, packet or letter size should be used. It is unbusiness-like and very poor taste to use foolscap or mere scraps.

Paging. If single sheets are used they should be carefully paged. Business letters should be written on but one side of the sheet.

Folding. A letter sheet should be folded from bottom upward. Bring lower edge near the top so as to make the length a trifle shorter than the envelope, then fold twice the other way. The folded sheet should be just slightly smaller than the envelope.

If note sheet, fold twice from bottom upward. If envelope is nearly square, single fold of note sheet is sufficient.

Envelopes, like the paper, should be white, and of corresponding size and quality. It is poor taste to use colored paper, or anything but black ink.

The postage stamp should be placed at the upper right hand corner.

Address. This should be so plainly written that no possible mistake could be made either in name or address. It is unnecessary to add the letters P. O. after the name of the place. When the letter reaches the town it is not likely to go to the court-house or jail. Letters of introduction should bear upon envelope the name and address of the person to whom sent, also the words in the lower left hand corner, "Introducing Mr. ——."

LUMINOUS PAINT.—This useful paint may, it is said, be made by the following simple method: Take oyster shells and clean them with warm water; put them into the fire for half an hour; at the end of that time take them out and let them cool. When quite cool pound them fine and take away any gray parts, as they are of no use. Put the powder in a crucible in alternate layers with flour and sulphur. Put on the lid and cement with sand made into a stiff paste with beer. When dry, put over the fire and bake for an hour. Wait until quite cold before opening the lid. The product ought to be white. You must separate all gray parts, as they are not luminous. Make a sifter in the following manner: Take a pot, put a piece of very fine muslin very loosely across it, tie around with a string, put the powder into the top, and rake about until only the coarse powder remains; open the pot and you will find a very small powder; mix it into a thin paint with gum water, as two thin applications are better than one thick one. This will give a paint that will remain luminous far into the night, provided it is exposed to light during the day.

TRANSFERRING ENGRAVINGS.—It is said that engravings may be transferred on white paper as follows: Place the engraving a few seconds over the vapor of iodine. Dip a slip of white paper in a weak solution of starch, and when dry, in a weak solution of oil of vitriol. When again dry, lay a slip upon the engraving and place both for a few minutes under a press. The engraving will be reproduced in all its delicacy and finish. Lithographs and printed matter cannot be so transferred with equal success.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

LOCAL, or DROP LETTERS, two cents for each ounce at all letter carrier offices, and at other offices 1 cent.

LETTERS to any part of the United States or the Dominion of Canada, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

LETTERS to Great Britain or Ireland, or the Continent of Europe, 5 cents for each half ounce.

VALUABLE LETTERS may be registered by paying a charge of 10 cents.

POSTAL CARDS costing one cent each can be sent to any part of the United States or Canada. They may be sent to Newfoundland, Great Britain and Ireland by adding a 1 cent stamp.

PRINTED MATTER: 1. Printed Books, Periodicals, Transcient Newspapers and other matter wholly in print, in unsealed envelopes, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

2. Printed circulars may bear the date, address and signature at this rate.

3. Reproductions by electric pen, Hekograph, and similar processes, same as Printed Matter.

ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE, SEEDS, CUTTINGS, ROOTS, and other mailable matter, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

ALL PACKAGES of mail matter not charged with letter postage must be arranged so the same can be conveniently examined by postmasters. If not so arranged, letter postage will be charged.

ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE may be registered at the rate of 10 cents a package, subject to proper examination before registration. The name and the address of sender must be indorsed in writing, or in print, on each package offered for registration.

ANY PACKAGE may have the name and address of the sender, with the word "from" prefixed on the wrapper, and the number and names of the articles may be added in brief form.

POSTAL NOTE, payable to bearer at any money order office designed by the purchaser of the note, must be for an amount under five dollars, and will cost three cents.

MONEY ORDERS: The fee for a money order not exceeding $10 is 8 cents; $10 to $15, 10 cents; $15 to $30, 15 cents; $30 to $40, 20 cents; $40 to $50, 25 cents; $50 to $60, 30 cents; $60 to $70, 35 cents; $70 to $80 dollars, 40 cents; $80 to $100, 45 cents.

THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT.

1. A *printed* copy of the title (besides the two copies to be deposited after publication) of the book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print or photograph, or a *description* of the painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary or model or design for a work of the fine arts, for which copyright is desired, must be sent by mail or otherwise, *prepaid*, addressed "Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C." This must be done before the publication of the book or other article. The applicant must state distinctly the name and residence of the claimant, and whether copyright is claimed as author, designer or proprietor. The *printed title* required may be a copy of the title page of such publications as have title pages. In other cases, the title must be printed expressly for copyright entry, with name of claimant of copyright. The style of type is immaterial, and the print of a typewriter will be accepted. But a separate title is required for each entry, and *each* title must be printed on paper as large as commercial note. The title of a *periodical* must include the date and number.

2. The legal fee for *recording* each copyright claim is 50 cents, and for a *copy* of this record (or certificate of copyright) an additional fee of 50 cents is required. Certificates covering more than one entry are not issued.

3. Within ten days after publication of each book or other article, two complete copies of the best edition issued must be sent, to perfect the copyright, with the address "Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C." The postage must be prepaid, or else the publication inclosed in parcels covered by printed Penalty Labels, furnished by the Librarian, in which case they will come FREE by mail, without limit of weight. Without the deposit of copies above required the copyright is void, and a penalty of $25 is incurred.

4. No copyright is valid unless notice is given by inserting in every copy published, on the title page or the page following, if it be a book; or, if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, photograph, painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary or model design intended to be perfected as a work of the fine arts, by inscribing upon some portion thereof, or on the substance on which the same is mounted, the following words, viz: *"Entered according to act of Congress, in the year——, by———, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington,"* or, at the option of the person entering the copyright, the words: *"Copyright, 18—, by———."*

The law imposes a penalty of $100 upon any person who has not obtained a copyright who shall insert the notice *"Entered according to act of Congress,"* or *"Copyright,"* etc., or words of the same import, in or upon any book or other article.

5. Any author may reserve the right to translate or dramatize his own work. In this case, notice should be given by printing the words *"Right of translation reserved,"* or *"All rights reserved,"* below the notice of copyright entry, and notifying the Librarian of Congress of such reservation, to be entered upon the record.

6. The original term of copyright runs for twenty-eight years. *Within six months before* the end of that time, the author or designer, or his widow or children, may secure a renewal for the further term of fourteen years, making forty-two years in all.

7. The time within which any work entered for copyright may be issued from the press is not limited by any law or regulation, but depends upon the discretion of the proprietor. A copyright may be secured for a projected work as well as for a completed one. But the law provides for no *caveat*, or notice of interference—only for actual entry of title.

8. A copyright is assignable in law by any instrument of writing, but such assignment must be recorded in the office of the Librarian of Congress within sixty

days from its date. The fee for this record and certificate is $1, and for a certified copy of any record of assignment $1.

9. A copy of the record (or duplicate certificate) of any copyright entry will be furnished, under seal, at the rate of 50 cents each.

10. In the case of books published in more than one volume, or of periodicals published in numbers, or of engravings, photographs or other articles published with variations, a copyright is to be entered for each volume or part of a book, or number of a periodical, or variety, as to style, title or inscription, of any other article. But a book published serially in a periodical, under the same general title, requires only one entry. To *complete* the copyright on such a work, two copies of each serial part, as well as of the complete work (if published separately), must be deposited.

11. To secure a copyright for a painting, statue, or model or design intended to be perfected as a work of the fine arts, so as to prevent infringement by copying, engraving, or vending such design, a definite description must accompany the application for copyright, and a photograph of the same, at least as large as "cabinet size," should be mailed to the Librarian of Congress within ten days from the completion of the work or design.

12. Copyrights cannot be granted upon trademarks, nor upon mere names of companies or articles, nor upon prints or labels intended to be used with any article of manufacture. If protection for such names or labels is desired, application must be made to the Patent Office.

13. Citizens or residents of the United States only are entitled to copyright.

THE LAW OF TRADEMARKS.

Any person, firm or corporation can obtain protection for any lawful trademark by complying with the following:

1. By causing to be recorded in the Patent office the name, residence and place of business of persons desiring the trademark.
2. The class of merchandise and description of the same.
3. A description of the trademark itself with fac-similes.
4. The length of time that the said mark has already been used.
5. By payment of the required fee—$6.00 for labels and $25 for trademarks.
6. By complying with such regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioner of patents.
7. A lawful trademark must consist of some arbitrary word (not the name of a person or place), indicating or not the use or nature of the thing to which it is applied; of some designation symbol, or of both said word and symbol.

HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT.

Patents are issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the Patent Office, to any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, and not in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned; and by any person who, by his own industry, genius, efforts and expense has invented and produced any new and original design for a manufacture, bust, statue, alto-relievo, or bas-relief; any

new and original design for the printing of woolen, silk, cotton or other fabrics; any new and original impression, ornament, pattern, print or picture to be printed, painted, cast or otherwise placed on or worked into any article of manufacture; or any new, useful and original shape or configuration of any article of manufacture, the same not having been known or used by others before his invention or production thereof, or patented or described in any printed publication, upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

Every patent contains a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, of the exclusive right to make, use and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories, referring to the specification for the particulars thereof.

If it appear that the inventor, at the time of making his application, believed himself to be the first inventor or discoverer, a patent will not be refused on account of the invention or discovery, or any part thereof, having been known or used in any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, if it had not been before patented or described in any printed publication.

Joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent; neither can claim one separately. Independent inventors of distinct and independent improvements in the same machine cannot obtain a joint patent for their separate inventions; nor does the fact that one furnishes the capital and another makes the invention entitle them to make application as joint inventors; but in such case they may become joint patentees.

The receipt of letters patent from a foreign government will not prevent the inventor from obtaining a patent in the United States, unless the invention shall have been introduced into public use in the United States more than two years prior to the application. But every patent granted for an invention which has been previously patented by the same inventor in a foreign country will be so limited as to expire at the same time with the foreign patent, or, if there be more than one, at the same time with the one having the shortest unexpired term, but in no case will it be in force more than seventeen years.

Applications.

Application for a patent must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents. The applicant must also file in the Patent Office a written description of the same, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding and using it, in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

Fees.

Fees must be paid in advance, and are as follows: On filing each original application for a patent, $15. On issuing each original patent, $20. In design cases: For three years and six months, $10; for seven years, $15; for fourteen years, $30. On filing each caveat, $10. On every application for the reissue of a patent, $30. On filing each disclaimer, $10. For certified copies of patents and other papers, including certified printed copies, 10 cents per hundred words. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney or other paper, of three hundred words or under, $1; of over three hundred and under one thousand words, $2; of over one thousand words, $3. For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them.